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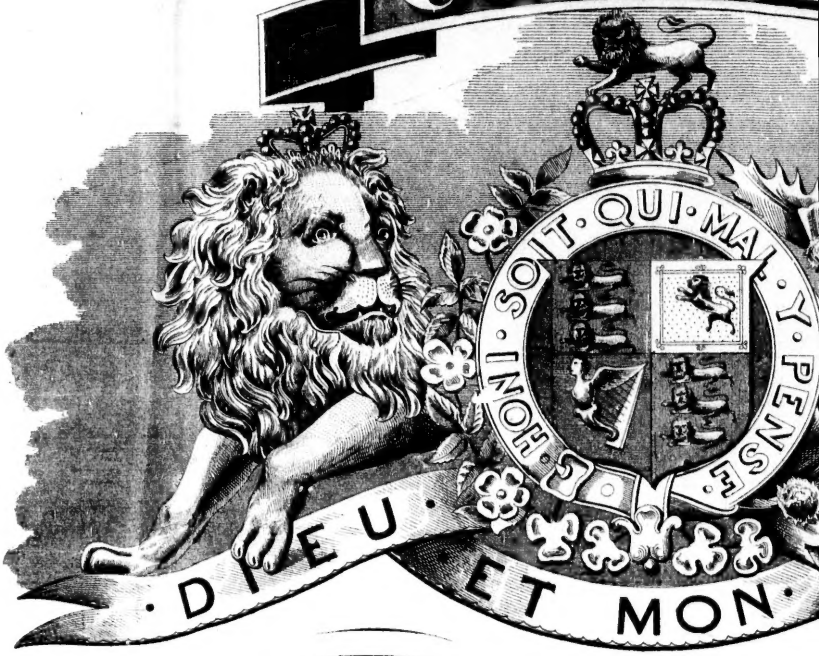


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BY

## H. BELDEN

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## 1878.

TORONTO LITH. CO. GORRELL GRAIG & CO. PROPRS.

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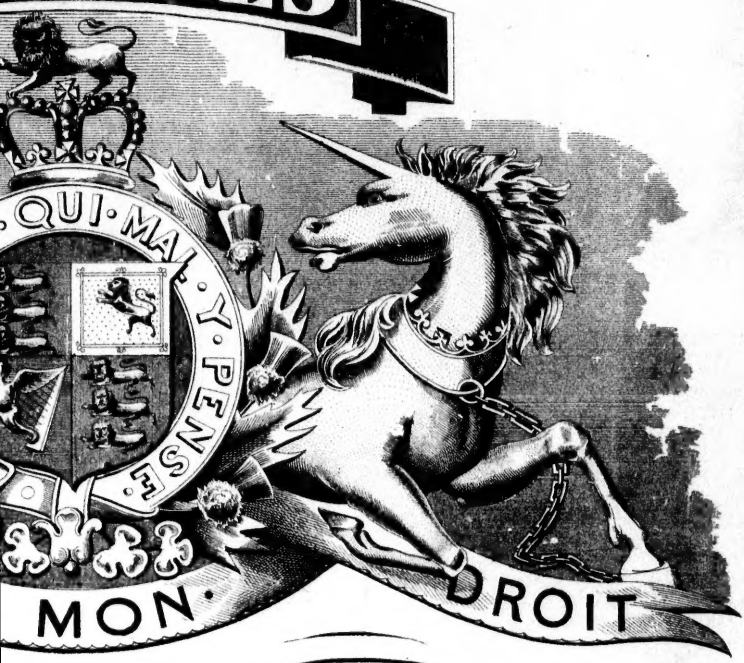


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*om Personal Examinations and Surveys.*

BY

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# HISTORICAL SI

— OF THE —

# Counties of Hastings and

Rich in agricultural resources, prolific in the products of the mine, vast in its lumbering operations, and extensive in its manufactures, the well-watered County of Hastings presents to the immigrant one of the finest tracts of territory to be found in the whole Province of Ontario. It is full of natural advantages to the settler. Its fisheries yield, in enormous quantities, bass, pickerel, perch, maskinonge, trout and other fine-flavored denizens of the deep. Its water power is one of the most extensive in all Canada. In geological formation and in mineralogical treasures few counties can boast of like wealth, and indeed, in every way, this commanding county, which is situated on the northern side of the beautiful Bay of Quinte, possesses characteristics which are destined to make it, ere half a century rolls away, the veritable garden county of the Great West. For thirty miles, this magnificent territory sweeps the front of that body of water which successfully rivals in splendor the legendary Bay of Dublin, and which sparkles in the sun like a vast sheet of polished silver. In addition to commanding this frontage, the County of Hastings extends to within fully five miles of the head of the Bay of Quinte. In a geographical way hardly another county in the Province enjoys advantages at all equal to those which Hastings possesses. Its population at the last census amounted to upwards of fifty-five thousand souls, and as the abundant resources of the territory become more largely known, a noticeable increase will assuredly follow.

Its city, towns and villages, are prosperous, and well to do. Its people are thrifty, cautious and hospitable. It is well built up. Its 170 miles of gravel roads are good. Travel is inexpensive. On every side the traveller observes the growth of the country, and can witness the frugality and thrift of the inhabitants. The fields are well cultivated, and the hardy husbandman is a genuine king of the glade. The pioneer has penetrated what were once forest wilds, and instead of a rugged wilderness, we have splendid tracts of land well tilled and yielding rich harvests. The houses are well built, and none can fail to see the success which has attended the labors of this contented and happy people. An excellent system of education has been inaugurated, the County Council, as early as 1860, appointing County Superintendents, and it is gratifying to observe how rapidly the inhabitants of the district take advantage of these opportunities.

Within the limits of Hastings are a prosperous and wealthy city, several thriving townships, and numerous hamlets. Fronting on the Bay are the City of Belleville, the incorporated village of Trenton, and the three townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendinaga. In their rear are Rawdon, Huntingdon and Hungerford, while to the north lie Marmora, Madoc and Elziver. To the north of these latter are Lakes Tudor and Grimsthorpe. The county has been divided into three Electoral Divisions. These are the East, West and North Ridings. The former consists of the townships of Thurlow, Tyendinaga and Hungerford, the West Riding is composed of the City of Belleville, Sidney, and the village of Trenton, and the North Riding is made up from the townships and municipalities belonging to the northern part of the county. The county is easy of access by land and water, and may be approached by the United States and the Dominion, from the west and the east, by steamer, sailing vessel and railway. Navigation on the Bay is in nowise dangerous nor inconvenient. The vessels running at regular intervals between Belleville, Trenton and Montreal, Belleville and Kingston, and Belleville and Oswego, facilitate commercial operations very much, and afford a cheap and excellent mode of traffic which the inhabitants are quick to take advantage of. The traveller too, will find these means of travel at once comfortable and low in price. From Belleville there are daily stages which run out to the principal villages of Hastings, as well as elsewhere in the back country, and to some of the towns in the County of Prince Edward.

The amateur sportsman will find an abundance of game and fish in almost every part of the county, and at the proper season his rod and gun need not remain idle a single moment. Deer, various birds, squirrels and rabbits people the forests in the interior parts of the county, while the ambitious fisherman will find plenty of opportunities to try his skill with his greenheart rod and favourite line in almost any of the bars in the harbour. In Camp Meeting Cove, Anderson's Cheese factory and Massassaga Point, fine specimens of fat bass abound in quantities, the precise extent of which the veracious historian dare not chronicle, lest his statement be accepted by the non-initiated as a mere fish story unworthy of credence.

The following steamers touch at Belleville and the Bay Ports, "Alexandra," "Utica," "Norfolk," "Armenia," "Pilgrim," and the "Shannon;" and the ferry steamer "Prince Edward," plies from Belleville to Ferry Point, Prince Edward County.

It may not be amiss at this place to speak more definitely of the manufacturing capacities of Hastings. Its immense water power privileges are known the whole country round. Three streams of water wind throughout the county, and numerous tributaries flow into them from many points. The power of these rivers with their tributaries affords a supply sufficiently ample to drive almost every description of machinery. Nearly one hundred miles northward these swelling streams take their rise. The largest is the Trent, and its power is on an enormous scale. It is situated in the west end of the county, is broad and deep, and runs at a whirling pace, as rapid, at times, as the River St. John, in New Brunswick, which flows at a tremendous gait through one of the fairest and most Eden-like portions of that section of the Dominion. The Salmon reminds the tourist of some of the characteristics of the Miramichi. It runs through the eastern portion of the county and empties, at Shannonville, into the Bay of Quinte. It, too, is a stream of much beauty, and its motive power is good. The other river is the Moira—a fine stream of ample and natural advantages, and which flows into the Bay at the city of Belleville. It furnishes many grist and saw mills with a splendid force of water, and factories and machinery in various places are driven by it. On many points on these rivers are factories, mills, &c., in great profusion, and these exhibit in an unmistakable manner the scope and character of the manufacturing interests of the county. Every spring these noble rivers are filled with rafts and drives of timber. On their bosoms lightly ride millions of feet of lumber, thousands of stalwart logs, and vast quantities of square timber, *en route* down the Bay and the swinging St. Lawrence to the great markets beyond the seas. The forests resound with the sound of the woodman's axe, and his cheery voice awakes the echoes in these silent woods. Some of the raw lumber stops at Belleville and undergoes the dressing process at her mills until it becomes as flow as gold, and fills the heart of the lumberman with joy. All along the e extensive mills are situated, and Trenton, Mill Point, Mill Island, Ameliasburgh and Shannon furnish a very material quota to the whole number in the county. Hastings affords a fine and growing field to the capitalist. Her privileges are extensive. She can put into the field an ar workmen. All she wants is an increase of capital to dev sources which are to be found in every foot of her territory money are beginning to realize how rich this county is, as ev industries receive fresh impetus, and as new capital is e county's products are placed upon the markets.

In mineral wealth Hastings is also rich. Seven miles nor in Lot 18, in the fifth concession, lies the celebrated Richa which was discovered in the fall of 1866. The operations here into history. Twelve years ago the gold fever set in in this pa only equalled by the tremendous excitement which was cause came from California that gold had been found in that far-off county towns were full of miners, speculators, black-legs, a wells. Bold operators vigorously "salted" various sections of and for a bribe, "assayers" of questionable honesty, publish of their bogus assays. The whole populace were up in arms. ment grew to vast proportions, and the people everywhere fle mines and the quartz rocks. The cry was for gold, and Ha went abroad as the new *Eldorado*, and Belleville became a gold is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of dollars were thro speculation and in machinery to work the mines.

Shortly after the discovery of this famous Richardson mine, became a case for the lawyers to settle. A chancery suit in ch lowed, and the mine became a sealed book for a time. This w of a judge's injunction, and for nearly a year after the mine wa 1867, however, a change took place. The great gold-mini settled, and a company of ambitious proclivities was instantly nominal capital was $300,000, based upon one-third of the proj second company was also instituted on another third of the p with a nominal capital of $600,000. The proprietors, grossly even the first principles of mining, began their operations on scale. A handsome stone structure was erected at an astounding newest and most expensive machinery which could be obtained and the parties calmly awaited the result. But, alas for hu Alas, for the credulity of mankind! After all this expense money, it was found that a mistake had been made. The rock gold was embedded was of a variety that baffled the efforts of all ical appliances which had been set up by the too confident direct winter of 1868 the returns were about fifteen dollars to the ton, found to be a very small return for the enormous outlay whi made. The mine was closed, the operations ceased, and the w mating machinery was overhauled. New appliances were put i began again. But in a short time, to their dismay, the manage that the new machinery was no better than the old, and the hardly equalled those under the former *régime*. Then trouble nest. The directors felt unable to meet the further demands on Much of their personal means had been swallowed up in thes ments," and it was deemed necessary to call in the stockholder to them for aid. The shareholders were at first indignant, then and finally savagely angry. They refused to advance more mill was closed, and it remained in that state for a long time.

At length, after having been laid in for a few years, the min up by Mr. McCrae, who worked it for some time without obtain tory results. He was finally compelled to abandon it, and the closed. On the eleventh concession Mr. McCrae has taken a ne able amount of the precious metal from the old Fiegel mine, wh dormant for some years. This mine was discovered ten year situated across the line in Marmora, west of Madoc, and the some excellent specimens of the ore. It, too, had its trials and two or more chancery suits, and other ups and downs in the world. Experimental work is still going on in the ninth conce mora. The Dean & Williams mine and the Gatling property out some ore which has yielded good value. More capital see only thing requisite to develop these mines and find the true v properties. In Elziver, the township east of Madoc, there are se fine free gold. At Bridgewater gold was also found, and the Flint erected a crusher on the spot. In Hungerford more gol ered, and a further mine exists at Tudor.

In addition to these there are great deposits of iron, whic into the possession of Pardee & Lloyd and J. B. Mass & Co., only the completion of the Belleville & North Hastings Rail further development. It is firmly believed by leading citizens and many of the inhabitants of the adjacent towns, that if this the benefit which will arise to the County of Hastings will There exist great quantities of white and coloured marbles all county, and particularly in the Township of Elziver. The rail will assist the development of this important branch of industr it one of the staple exports of the country.

## GEOLOGY.

In geological formations Hastings is particularly wealthy. T limestone of the Silurian series extends to Hog Lake, where the ment of the same meets with the Laurentian and Huronian. and in the neighbourhood of Stoco, in the Township of Hunger between the two is strongly marked, and is of deep interest to

e quote the following full description of the geology of from Prof. Chapman's excellent report of the same:—

The rock formations present in Hastings County, comprise ing order: (1), The Laurentian Series of Canadian geologists; the Lower Silurian rocks; (3), the Drift Formation; (4), certa posits of local occurrence.

1. *The Laurentian Formation.*—The rocks of this divisi the most ancient deposits hitherto recognized on the contin America. They extend from Labrador along the north sho Lawrence, to within a short distance of Quebec, from whence t inland, and cross the Ottawa at the Lac des Chats. West their outcrop sub-divides into two branches, one of which pa the south-east, crossing the St. Lawrence at the Thousand Isl ing the wild district of the Adirondack Mountains in the state The other branch sweeps broadly towards the north-west, and edge runs through the south limits of the Townships of El and Marmora, in Hastings County, and, continuing its course, Huron at Matchadash Bay.

# ICAL SKETCH

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# ngs and Prince Edward.

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placed upon the markets.
Hastings is also rich. Seven miles north of Madoc
concession, lies the celebrated Richardson Mine,
in the fall of 1866. The operations here have passed
years ago the gold fever set in in this part of Canada,
remendous excitement which was caused when news
hat gold had been found in that far-off region. The
ll of miners, speculators, black-legs, and ne'er-do-
vigorously "salted" various sections of the county,
yers" of questionable honesty, published the result
The whole populace were up in arms. The excite-
portions, and the people everywhere flocked to the
rocks. The cry was for gold, and Hastings' fame
x *Eldorado*, and Belleville became a golden gate. It
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## GEOLOGY.

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ks; (3), the Drift Formation; (4), certain recent de-
ce.

*Formation.*—The rocks of this division constitute
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nd from Labrador along the north shore of the St.
short distance of Quebec, from whence they continue
Ottawa at the Lac des Chats. West of this point,
les into two branches, one of which passes towards
g the St. Lawrence at the Thousand Isles, and form-
f the Adirondack Mountains in the state of New York.
eps broadly towards the north-west, and its southern
e south limits of the Townships of Elziver, Madoc,
ings County, and, continuing its course, strikes Lake
Bay.

The Laurentian rocks form also the greater part of the north shore of Lake Superior, and cover an enormous area throughout the northern part of the Province, generally. In popular language they are often, though incorrectly, called *granite*. True granite never occurs in beds or strata, but always in irregular, and generally intrusive masses, or in veins; whereas our Laurentian rocks are always stratified. They are looked upon as altered sedimentary deposits, and belong chiefly to the rocks known as micaceous and hornblendic (or syenitic) gneiss. Micaceous, or common gneiss, is composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, and has usually a grey or red colour, but is sometimes almost black. Hornblendic or syenitic gneiss consists of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende, and possesses in general a well-marked green colour; or is, otherwise, red and green, or red and black. These rocks, in layers or strata of different colours, alternate with one another, and occasionally by the absence of feldspar, pass into mica slate and hornblende slate. They are frequently traversed by broad bands and veins of white quartz, and in some localities, are interstratified with beds of white, pink, and greyish crystalline limestone or marble. A bed of this substance occurs at the village of Bridgewater, or Troy, in Elziver Township; and others of fine quality lie in Barrie Township, a little beyond the limits of the county. Marble is likewise found in the Townships of Madoc and Marmora; but it should be mentioned that white quartz is sometimes mistaken for it. Attempts have even been made by persons ignorant of the nature of this latter substance, to burn it into lime. It may not, therefore, be out of place to point out the more salient, distinctive characters of the two, as in the following table:—

| MARBLE: | QUARTZ: |
|---|---|
| Dissolves with effervescence in diluted hydrochloric or nitric acid*. Does not scratch glass, but may be easily scratched by a knife. | Not attacked in any way by acids. Scratches glass easily, and does not yield to the knife. |

These Laurentian or gneissoid rocks constitute also the great iron-holding rocks of Canada. This metal occurs in Hastings County in the form of the Black or Magnetic Iron ore, a compound of the oxide and the sesquioxide of iron, containing in percentage values, Iron 72.4, Oxygen 27.6. This valuable mineral forms thick beds, interstratified with the gneiss, in the Townships of Madoc and Marmora; but the ore used at the Marmora smelting works, when these were in operation, came chiefly from the south shore of Crow or Marmora Lake, in the adjoining Township of Belmont. When the ore contains small shining specks or particles (Iron Pyrites) of a brass-yellow colour, it should be made up into heaps and roasted, and afterwards subjected for some time to the action of the atmosphere, before being taken to the furnace. The masses of ore broken out of the rocks and mixed up with the Drift of this locality, are abundant in some places, and of excellent quality, the pyrites having become decomposed, or oxidized by long exposure to atmospheric agencies.

In the north part of Elziver Township, as well as in adjoining townships beyond the limits of the county, some of the green or hornblendic beds of gneiss contain numerous garnets in well-defined twelve-sided crystals or rhombic dodecahedrons, of a brownish-red colour. These, however, are only of value as mineralogical specimens.

The Laurentian rocks described above occur in highly inclined strata, dipping generally (at least among their more southern outcrop), towards the north-west. The succeeding or over-lying Silurian strata, on the other hand, lie on the upturned edges of the Laurentian rocks, in almost horizontal beds. A good section exhibiting these relations may be seen on the river banks at Marmora village.

Although, as a general rule, where Laurentian rocks prevail the country is not favourably adapted for agricultural occupation, many acres of good and fertile land occur upon this formation in Hastings county. The more rocky portions, also, if useless in other respects, will probably constitute available grazing lands as the country becomes gradually cleared.

2. *The Lower Silurian Formation.*—This formation is sub-divided from the upper part downwards, into the following subordinate groups:—

5. The Hudson River Group.
4. The Utica Slate.
3. The Trenton Group { The Trenton Limestone. The Black River Limestone. The Bird's-eye Limestone. The Chazy Limestone.
2. The Calciferous Sand Rock.
1. The Potsdam Sandstone.

In Hastings County, the three lower members of the formation are alone present; and of these the Potsdam Sandstone and Calciferous Sand-rock are more or less blended together, and are also but slightly developed. Their common representative appears to be a calcareous sandstone of a few feet in thickness, occurring immediately above the Laurentian rocks, or at the extreme base of the Silurian formation. This sandstone is of a light greenish colour above, passing into pale red, or pale red with irregular greenish spots below. It may be seen in horizontal position, or dipping almost imperceptibly towards the south-west, on the river banks at the village of Marmora, and also on the banks of the river Moira, at Tweed Village, in Hungerford township, as well as other places near the outcrop of the Laurentian rocks. It is apparently destitute of fossils. The succeeding Trenton group, properly so-called, is, on the other hand, largely developed, and constitutes the foundation rock of the whole of the South Riding of the County, and also of the southern portion of the North Riding. At its base in the North Riding, a band of fine grey limestone, available as a lithographic stone, is met with. This is succeeded by (in general) a thick-bedded limestone, poor in fossils; and the latter is again followed, in ascending order, by thin-bedded and shaly limestones, containing fossils in great abundance. A list of these fossils, comprising various corals, brachiopods, etc., collected around Belleville, may be seen in a paper by the writer, published in the *Canadian Journal* for January, 1860 [New Series, vol. V.] The Trenton limestone is well displayed along the banks of the Trent, Moira, and Salmon Rivers, and in many places on the shores of the Bay of Quinté. It yields excellent lime, and building-stones of good quality are obtained from some of the thick beds, as at Ox Point, near Belleville, and elsewhere. Some care, however, is required in

* Hydrochloric acid is the muriatic acid or spirit of salt of the stores. For testing limestone rocks it should be diluted with an equal bulk of water, and kept in a small bottle provided with a glass stopper.

their selection, as many of them are apt to crack from minute flaws; but properly selected blocks appear to resist the action of frost remarkably well.

3. *The Drift Formation.* An accumulation of clay, sand and gravel with rounded stones or "boulders," partly of limestone, but chiefly of the more northern gneissoid rocks, is spread over the surface of the greater part of the county. The same deposit extends, indeed, over the larger portion of the Province itself, and reaches far into the United States. Geologically, it is known as the Drift, or Drift and Boulder formation. Its age is much more recent than that of the underlying rocks. Between the deposition of the two an enormous interval of time must have occurred; many intervening formations being absent. It is now universally conceded that after the deposition of our Silurian (or Lower Palæozoic) rocks, this part of Canada was elevated above the sea in which these rocks were deposited, and that it remained dry land for many ages, whilst the succeeding members of the Palæozoic series, with the Secondary and Tertiary rocks (properly so-called), were under process of deposition in the seas, lakes, and estuaries of other localities. Then a movement of depression ensued, and our Province was again covered, or partly covered, by the waters of the ocean. It is also inferred from perfectly trustworthy data, that this period was one of comparative cold. Vast glaciers were formed in northern regions, from whence numerous icebergs laden with earth and stones, drifted southward, and gradually melting or becoming stranded on shoals and islands, deposited their rocky freights over the sea bottom. By the agency of these floating icebergs, also, the limestone ridges were broken down, and the calcareous sediments thus formed were mixed with the more northern deposits. Proofs of this are seen in the polished and striated surfaces of our limestone strata in many localities; in almost all places, indeed, in which a recent removal of the Drift has been effected. The polished rock, when first exposed, is sometimes as smooth as a mirror; and the fine lines which cross it, and which are supposed to have been produced by stones and gravel frozen in to the under side of the icebergs, have almost always a general north and south direction. The same effects of ice action are seen also on most of the exposed gneissoid rocks in the northern part of the country. Finally, the ground must have been again slowly elevated above the sea; and many of our valleys and other surface inequalities were then produced by the action of waves and currents on the yielding materials of the Drift and underlying strata.

4. *Recent Deposits.* These are of very slight extent, and of local occurrence only. They are due to causes now in action, or which have prevailed during comparatively recent periods. So far as regards the County of Hastings, they comprise a few beds of "shell marl," arising from deposits in swamps and partially dried up ponds and lakes. These consist of white and more or less earthy calcareous matter, filled with minute shells of *cyclas, planorbis*, and other fresh water genera of molluscs. A deposit of this kind occurs on the high ground above the west bank of the Moira at Belleville; also in the vicinity of Trenton; and at other places. Another recent formation consists of "calcareous tufa," deposited on twigs, moss, stones, etc., in many streams and springs; but frequently, both shell marl and calcareous tufa occur intermixed, and form but one deposit. In addition to the above substances of recent origin, a few subordinate deposits of bog iron ore are said to occur within the limits of the county. Respecting these, however, we have obtained no certain knowledge.

## FLORA OF HASTINGS.

A valuable treatise on the Flora of Hastings, written by Mr. John Macoun, has been placed at our disposal. It is of so much interest at this time that we must quote largely from it.

There is not a township in the county which has not its peat beds, though it is in North Hastings where they have their greatest development.

Almost every tamarack swamp is a peat bog; all our beaver meadows, are more or less composed of peat, every cranberry marsh is a real peat bog, while almost every lakelet or pond in the whole county, is surrounded by marsh or bog from two to thirty feet deep; even the marsh below Belleville, on the opposite side of the bay, is an immense peat bed.

The "open tamarack swamps" and cranberry marshes of our county, have the same vegetation, and general aspect of peat bogs throughout North America, and any farmer who has one on his farm, can tell by actual examination how much peat he possesses without going to the expense of sinking a *shaft*.

## OUR FOREST TREES.

The productions of our forests, at present, are the most valuable of our natural products. At the head of these stands the white pine (Pinus Strobus), a tree which stands unequalled in North America, for its many uses. It has been and will be for many years, a source of great wealth to the county. Next in value is the sugar maple (Acer-Saccharinum), whether we prize it as an article of fuel, for its sugar, or for its use in the arts. Were the wood of this tree properly brought before the manufacturers of Europe, it would be largely exported for veneering purposes.

The red pine (Pinus resinosa), white spruce (Abies alba) and tamarack (Larix Americana), are abundant in many parts of the county, the former, however, being confined almost exclusively to the rear townships of the North Riding. All three are of great value to the ship builders for various purposes.

Another of our forest monarchs—the hemlock (Abies Canadensis) is of great value in the arts, on account of its tanning properties. By a new process this tannin, it is said, can be concentrated and exported in small bulk. If this should be so, it will be a greater source of wealth to our back townships than the manufacture of potash. The extraction of this tannin would be a surer road to fortune than a large investment in our best gold mine.

The white cedar (Thuja Occidentalis) is rapidly assuming an important place amongst our articles of export; for over two years the Moira has been filled at certain seasons with immense quantities which are exported to the neighbouring States.

My limits will not allow of a more extended notice of our remaining forest trees than merely a passing glance at the most prominent. There is not one, however, that is not of use in the arts for some purpose or other.

The balsam and black spruce are abundant at the North, and in some instances, attain a large size. "They are much used when young, as rafters for barns and houses. Both species are highly ornamental, delighting the eye of the most careless, and giving a charm to the most uninviting prospect." The "gum" of the former is much used by the lumbermen, both as an outward application and internal remedy. In fact, it is the "medicine chest" of the backwoodsman.

Red cedar is found in a few localities along the Moira and Bay of Quinté. Its wood is manufactured into bedsteads, which are said to be a terror to bed-bugs. Its wood seems to be indestructible, as whether buried in the ground or exposed to the atmosphere it shows scarcely any symptoms of decay.

We have at least six species of oak, all of which are useful, especially the white and blue, which are cut by the lumbermen for export as squared timber, while the others, cut into lengths and manufactured into staves, are a source of income to those who are unable, through want of means, to engage in the manufacture of squared timber.

Of elms we have three species, and perhaps one or two varieties. Two of these, the rock and swamp or white elm, are exported in large quantities, while the ashes of all three are counted the best for making potash. The bark of the slippery elm is much used by medical men, as it contains a mucilage, which seems to act beneficially in many complaints.

Three species of ash are scattered over the county; the white ash on our uplands, the red or rim ash along our rivers and streams, while the black ash forms extensive swamps in many local
in the manufacture of carriages, sleighs,
implements.

We have three birches—the yellow, th
birch. The two former are much used in
almost invaluable to the Indian on account
his canoe.

Of our remaining trees, the principal a
hickory, the butter-nut, the butter-nut,
cherry and the red or soft maple, all of whi
ful or ornamental purposes. In all we ha
nearly all of which are used by our own ha
every article, and by the farmer for all
our household furniture—in the building o
sels, and in the erection of our houses.

## THE ROADS

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condition of their thoroughfares. From
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## THE HASTINGS

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schel, Carlow, Dungannon, Wollaston, Cast

The Hastings road agency also includes
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nine thousand one hundred and twenty-n
roads, comprise the area of this agency.
this area are divided into farm lots of one hu
Commissioner of Crown Lands published an
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about 40 per cent. of the entire area.
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This road begins on the northern bounda
runs north 16 degrees, west for some seventy
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of the Madawaska river, the land is of bette
grow here are very abundant. For purposes
authorized free grants of land not to exceed
on application to the local agents, and in c
set forth in the following conditions of settle

"That the settler be eighteen years of ag

"That he take possession of the land all
and put in a state of cultivation at least t
course of four years build a house, (at least
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accomplishment of which only, shall the sett
a title to the property. Families, comprisi
lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, wil
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provided that the required clearing of the la
non-accomplishment of these conditions wil
the assigned lot of land, which will be sold o

"The road having been opened by the Go
quired to keep it in repair.

"The LOG-HOUSE required by the Gove
a description as can be put up in four days
generally help to build the log-cabin for ne
charge, and when this is done, the cost of
can be covered with bark, and the spaces bet
clay and whitewashed. It then becomes a
stone house.

"The lands thus opened up, and offered f
of Canada West, capable, both as to soil and
ant crops of winter wheat, of excellent qualit
crops of every other description of farm pr
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"There are, of course, in such a large exte
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"Water for domestic use is everywhe
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"The heavy-timbered land is almost alw
ashes of three acres—well taken care of, an
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and easily understood.

"The expense of clearing and enclosing, in
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rency per acre, which the first wheat crop,
repay. The best timber for fencing is to be

This free grant road joins the new townsl
south, and has its southern termination on the

## EARLY HISTO

In 1792, Governor Simcoe issued a proclam
into nineteen counties, for purposes of represe
thereby are as follows, in the order named:—
Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario, Adding
Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, Li
and Kent.

The Proclamation, though very interesti
respective localities to which the various sec
to quote at length. We give below that sect
Hastings:—

"That the eleventh of the said counties be
"of Hastings; which county is to be bound
"most line of the County of Lennox; on the
"meets the boundary on the easternmost lin
"along the said river until it intersects the
"thence by a line running north, sixteen degr
"Ottawa, or Grand River; thence descendin
"meets the north-westernmost boundary of th
"said County of Hastings to comprehend all
"Quinte and River Trent nearest to the said
"part fronting the same."

After describing the metes and bounds of
clamation goes on to give to each its proper di

# TORICAL SKETCH OF THE

forms extensive swamps in many localities. All three are of great use he manufacture of carriages, sleighs, and almost all our agricultural lements.

We have three birches—the yellow, the black, and the white or canoe h. The two former are much used in cabinet work, while the latter is ost invaluable to the Indian on account of its bark, of which he makes anoes.

Of our remaining trees, the principal are the beech, the bass-wood, the ory, the bitter-nut, the butter-nut, the balm of Gilead, the black ry and the red or soft maple, all of which are used more or less for use- or ornamental purposes. In all we have forty species of forest trees, ly all of which are used by our own mechanics for the manufacture of y article, and by the farmer for all our conveyances for nearly all household furniture—in the building of our steamboats and sailing ves- and in the erection of our houses.

## THE ROADS, &c.

No finer roads exist in Canada than those of Hastings County. Indeed, many years the people have taken especial pride in the character and ition of their thoroughfares. From Belleville admirable gravel and adamized roads lead to all sections of the county, and not a toll-gate s on any of them, every road being as free as the air we breathe.

## THE HASTINGS ROAD.

ly the Act 22 Victoria, Cap. 11, 30th June, 1858, the following town- s near to the Hastings road "were attached to the County of Hastings ll purposes whatsoever":

Methure, Bangor, Monteagle, Faraday, Mayo, Limerick, Wicklow, Her- l, Carlow, Dungannon, Wellaston, Cashel.

The Hastings road agency also includes the townships of Lyel, Sabine, erlison, and Astley, unannexed; one million one hundred and eighty- thousand one hundred and twenty-nine acres, including water and ds, comprise the area of this agency. Nine hundred thousand acres of area are divided into farm lots of one hundred acres each. In 1863 the missioner of Crown Lands published an official map, and according to he whole proportion which is suitable for purposes of agriculture is at 40 per cent. of the entire area. The balance consists of rough, ten and rocky lands, of beaver meadows, ash, swales and cedar swamps. This road begins on the northern boundary line of Madoc township and n north 16 degrees, west for some seventy-five miles, and forms the centre of two ranges of seven townships. The soil is a sandy loam, mixed clay. Along this road in a northerly direction, between the branches he Madawaska river, the land is of better quality and the crops which e here are very abundant. For purposes of settlement the Government orized free grants of land not to exceed in each case one hundred acres, pplication to the local agents, and in compliance with the provisions orth in the following conditions of settlement:—

"That the settler be eighteen years of age.

"That he take possession of the land allotted to him within one month, put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the se of four years—build a house, (at least 20 by 23 feet,) and reside on lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed: after the mplishment of which only, shall the settler have the right of obtaining le to the property. Families, comprising several settlers entitled to s, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obliga- of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live,) ided that the required clearing of the land be made on each lot. The accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

"The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are re- d to keep it in repair.

"The LOG-HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such ription as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbors ally help to build the log-cabin for newly-arrived settlers, without ge, and when this is done, the cost of the erection is small; the roof e covered with bark, and the spaces between the logs plastered with and whitewashed. It then becomes a neat dwelling, and warm as a house.

The lands thus opened up, and offered for settlement, are in sections nada West, capable, both as to soil and climate, of producing abund- rops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight; and also, of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and st cultivated districts of that portion of the province, and fully as

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred eat varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land ning purposes.

Water for domestic use is everywhere abundant; and there are, ghout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for facturing purposes.

The heavy-timbered land is almost always the best, and of it the of three acres—well taken care of, and covered from wet—will pro- barrel of potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital re- d to manufacture potash is very small, and the process is very simple asily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing, heavily-timbered lands, valuing nour of the settler at the highest rates, is about FOUR POUNDS Cur- per acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly

"The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance."

is free grant road joins the new townships in a line nearly north and and has its southern termination on the northern boundary of Madoc.

## EARLY HISTORY.

1792, Governor Simcoe issued a proclamation dividing Upper Canada nteen counties, for purposes of representation. The counties formed y are as follows, in the order named:—Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, lle, Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario, Addington, Lennox, Prince Edward, gs, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, ent.

Proclamation, though very interesting to those belonging to the ive localities to which the various sections refer, is too voluminous e at length. We give below that section referring to the County of gs:—

"that the eleventh of the said counties be hereafter called by the name astings; which county is to be bounded on the east by the western- line of the County of Lennox; on the south by Bay Quinte, until it the boundary on the easternmost line of the River Trent; thence the said river until it intersects the rear of the ninth concession; e by a line running north, sixteen degrees west, until it intersects the Wa, or Grand River; thence descending along the said river until it the north-westernmost boundary of the County of Addington. The ounty of Hastings to comprehend all the islands of the said Bay of e and River Trent nearest to the said county in the whole, or greater ronting the same."

r describing the metes and bounds of the various counties, the pro- n goes on to give to each its proper distribution as to representation in the Assembly. Glengarry received two members; some received one each, while in other cases two or more were put together to elect a single representative. By this distribution, Hastings, Northumberland, and Len nox (except Adolphustown, which was put with Prince Edward County to form an Electoral Division), were comprised within a single division, with the privilege of returning one member. In all, sixteen members were elected by the nineteen counties to form the first parliament of Upper Canada.

This proclamation was signed by William Jarvis, Private Secretary to the Governor, and countersigned by the Governor affixing his initials "J. G. S."

In the year 1839 Hastings was separated from the Midland district. The county since that date has made gigantic strides. It has increased in every way, and few counties in the Dominion can boast of such rapid and systematic progress. We append here a tabular statement which will show at a glance the splendid position which Hastings enjoys.

## COUNTY INFORMATION.

SENATE.—Hon. Billa Flint, Belleville; Hon. Robert Reed, Belleville.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—John White, East Riding, Roslin; Mackenzie Bowell, North Riding, Belleville; James Brown, West Riding, Belleville.

LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.—Nathaniel S. Appleby, East Riding, Shannonville; G. H. Boulter, M. D., North Riding, Stirling; Thos. Wills, West Riding, Belleville.

## COUNTY COUNCIL.

MILLPOINT.—Wm. R. Aylsworth, Warden.

SIDNEY.—Clement Armstrong, Reeve; Robert E. Gross, 1st Deputy; B. H. Vandervoort, 2nd Deputy.

THURLOW.—Harford Ashley, Reeve; Owen R. Weese, 1st Deputy; James H. Peck, 2nd Deputy.

TYENDINAGA.—John White, M.P., Reeve; Donald Anderson, 1st Deputy; Thos. Currie, 2nd Deputy.

RAWDON.—James Cook, Reeve; Paul Kingston, Deputy.

HUNTINGDON.—Thomas Ems, Reeve; Matthew Robinson, Deputy.

HUNGERFORD.—Robt. Gordon, Reeve; Patrick Murphy, Deputy.

MADOC.—Peter Vankleek, Reeve; John Caskey, Deputy.

MARMORA AND LAKE.—Thomas P. Pierce, Reeve.

ELZEVIER AND GRIMSTHORPE.—Hon. Billa Flint, Reeve.

TUDOR, WELLASTON, LIMERICK, AND CASHEL.—Peter M. Gunter, Reeve.

DUNGANNON AND FARADAY.—Dermot Kavanagh, Reeve.

CARLOW AND MAYO.—Wm. D. Parkhurst, Reeve.

BANGOR AND WICKLOW.—Charles McDavitt, Reeve.

MONTEAGLE AND HERSCHEL.—John Fitzgerald, Reeve.

TRENTON.—Chas. Francis, Reeve; Jno. N. Lee, Deputy.

MILL POINT.—Wm. R. Aylsworth, Reeve.

MADOC VILLAGE.—Thomas Cross, Reeve.

STIRLING.—Charles Craige, Reeve.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Wm. R. Aylsworth, Warden; George Taylor, Sheriff; Hon. Geo. Sherwood, Judge of County and Surrogate Courts, and Chairman Quarter Sessions; Thos. A. Lazier, Junior Judge; Wm. H. Ponton, Registrar; James Ponton, Deputy Registrar; Charles L. Coleman, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney; Anson G. Northrup, Clerk County Court, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Registrar Surrogate Court. Prof. James T. Bell, County Clerk; Thos. Wills, M.P.P., County Treasurer; John Taylor, Deputy Sheriff; John Francis, County Surveyor; Timothy Farnham, County Gravel Road Superintendent; E. W. Meyers, Gaoler; John A. M. Gilbert, Turnkey.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.—John Johnston, South Riding of Hastings; Wm. Mackintosh, North Riding of Hastings.

COUNTY CORONERS.—John P. McDonnell, W. H. Ponton, Dr. Tracey, Dr. Burdett, Dr. Farley, Dr. Hamilton.

INSPECTORS OF POOR.—James Ross, for Belleville.

STREET SURVEYOR.—Richard Taylor.

INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—John P. McDonnell.

INSPECTORS OF LICENCES.—Lewis A. Appleby, East Hastings; James Ross, West Hastings; Ed. Mounsey, North Hastings.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—There are three Agricultural Divisions in the county, viz., North, East and West Ridings. These societies embrace among their active members some of the most prominent names in the county. Officers are elected every January, and consist of president, first and second vice-presidents, directors, treasurer, secretary, and auditors.

## BELLEVILLE.

Up to the 31st day of December, 1877, the pushing and enterprising City of Belleville enjoyed the enviable notoriety of being one of the most vigorous towns in all Canada. On that date the lusty town became a city. Besides being a thriving and busy place, it is one of the most beautiful spots in Canada. It is the centre of a perfect hive of industry. Its people are noted far and wide for their integrity, enterprise and spirit. The city is full of natural advantages, and these together with the hospitable character of the inhabitants, make it an eminently desirable place for the tourist and visitor. It is truly the City of the Bay.

In 1787, Louis Kotte surveyed the township of Thurlow, in those days known as the "Nniitte town," Lot No. 4, 1st con. of Thurlow, was blocked off for an Indian burial ground, and upon this site, in the year 1816, a village was laid out by Surveyor Wilmot. But though settlement was slow, and for many years uninhabited swamps alone marked the spot in the rude map, there was planted in that little village the germ of a race at once thrifty, strong, and vigorous, who were destined to found a city, and leave behind them children who possessed all their distinguishing characteristics. The townships of Sidney and Thurlow were settled first, and the new village languished for a time until Capt. John Singleton and Lieutenant Ferguson moved into it. These gentlemen, hardy pioneers as they were, settled on lot No. 6, which in turn was respectively owned by John Cammill, sr., and Shubael Foster. In 1789 Singleton died, and in less than three months afterwards Ferguson too past away. In the spring of 1790 fifty Loyalists came to Sidney and Thurlow, and next year John Taylor settled near the mouth of the river on lot No. 5. This is now one of the most important parts of the new city. Capt. John W. Meyers bought the north half of the lot from Taylor, for one hundred dollars, and immediately erected a dam and built a mill. In 1794 Meyers built the first brick house that Canada had ever seen. For 80 years this architectural wonder stood intact on the northern brow of the hill. Asa Wallbridge built one of the earliest houses in Belleville, and in 1798 John Simpson put up the first tavern in Thurlow. It too has stood up to within a few years ago, on its old site, in the south-east corner of Dundas and Front streets, opposite the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge's residence. In 1804 a bridge was built across the narrowest part of the river. Up to 1816 Belleville was known as Meyers' Creek. The river was called Singleton's River, though the Indian tribes named it Sagonaska. In 1816 the village was renamed by Governor Gore, who called it Belleville, after his wife Lady Bella. During this same year, Surveyor Wilmot laid out the Indian Reserve, on lot No. 4, into town lots of half an acre each. A post-office was established, and S. McNabb had the honor of being the first postmaster of Belleville.

There is little of moment in the history of Belleville from 1816 to 1836. Its growth while progressive in its way was also very slow. In 1818, it had 150 inhabitants; in 1824, about 400; in 1829, 700; in 1836, no less than 1,700. In this latter year the first flag-stone sidewalk was put down; it ex-

tended on Front street, from the south side of Dundas street to the northern side of Pinnacle street. In this same important year of 1836 Belleville became an independent municipality, and the first board of police was organized, and these gentlemen were chosen in the following wards: First Ward—William McCarty and Asa Yeomans; Second Ward—Zenas Dafoe and William Connor; Billa Flint jr., was chosen fifth member, and he was elected by the board as the first president, by a vote of 3 to 2; George Benjamin was made clerk to the board. In 1838 the Court house and gaol were finished at a cost of $23,640. The contractors were Robert Matthews and David Duff, of Kingston.

We will pass over the turbulent times of the year 1837, as the deeds done at that time belong not merely to Belleville, but to the whole territory of Canada. The Mackenzie-Papineau trials are still fresh in the memories of many who are living to-day, and few can forget the sad troubles of that eventful period in our country's history. Belleville took her share in the agony of the moment. Mr. Richard S. Bell, of Belleville, possesses a little volume, containing the minutes of the magistrates of Hastings, during the year 1837, which were kept by the late George Benjamin, and from its pages we are permitted to excerpt these names of the loyal and true men, who distinguished themselves in the dark days of the Canadian rebellion. They are worth placing on record in a work of this kind. They are:—Thomas Parker, Billa Flint, jr., John Turnbull, Anthony Marshall, Henry Baldwin, T. D. Appleby, F. McAnnany, Donald McKenzie, Peter O'Reilly, Elijah Ketcheson, Benjamin Ketcheson, G. N. Ridley, William Ketcheson, Ruhif Purdy, William Bowen, George Bleecker, J. H. Blacker, J. Landon, Dr. Murcherson, J. McNabb, and E. Fidlar. Right loyal names all of them; they deserve a golden setting.

In 1839 Benjamin Dougall presided at the first assembly of the Quarter Sessions, Edmund Murney was clerk of the Peace, and J. W. D. Moodie, was Sheriff. In 1850 Belleville became an incorporated town, and the following gentlemen were chosen members of the Council for that year:—Samson Ward—C. O. Benson, F. McAnnany, and Jacob Bonter; Ketcheson Ward—B. F. Davy, Dr. R. Holden, and Samuel Stevens; Baldwin Ward—Jonathan McCurdy, John Coulter, and Edw. P. Bosely; Coleman Ward—R. F. Coleman, Burleigh Hunt, and John Donoghue; M. Sawyer was the Town clerk; Benjamin F. Davy, chosen by the Council, was the first Mayor of Belleville town. In 1849, the Collector's roll for collection was £749 17s. 6d., which is to-day but the twentieth part of the amount of taxes raised. In 1860 the assessed value of the town was $1,584,320; in 1870, $2,069,786; and in 1877, it amounted to $2,769,131. Gravel roads were begun in 1850, and nine years later, through the instrumentality of George Benjamin, all tolls were taken from the roads. This was a boon which materially assisted the progressive and enterprising capabilities of the people.

In 1850 the town was separated from the county. In 1861 the census returns revealed a population of 6,277, and ten years later the same authority shows a total of 7,585. In 1876 a special census was taken when the increase was found to be wonderfully large. It is no less than 11,120. In 1816 the village occupied 200 acres, to-day the city rests upon an acreage of 1360.

For most of the information contained in the above brief sketch of this successful city, we are indebted to Dr. Cannifi, Mr. Richard S. Bell and Prof. J. T. Bell, the efficient county clerk; also to the Rev. Canon Bleasdell, D.C.L., Trenton, and others, for information in connection with the early settlement of the township.

## RELIGIOUS.

The first church in Belleville was erected by the Methodists, in 1816. It was a frame building, 50x30, and though service was held within this skeleton, the structure was never completed. The pulpit was composed of rough boards, and the seats were made from the same material, with small blocks of wood for rests. In 1831 a new building was put up on the old site. The first English church west of Adolphustown was built in Belleville in 1820; Rev. Thos. Campbell was the first minister. In 1835 he died and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Cochrane. Three years later the Rev. John Grier was appointed pastor, and he remained in charge until his death, which occurred in the year 1870. The first Presbyterian clergyman was Rev. Mr. Ketchum, and through his instrumentality the first Presbyterian church was erected. We append a list of the various churches in Belleville at the present day, together with their localities and the names of their pastors.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Congregation of St. Thomas' Church.—The congregation of St. Thomas' Church meet for Divine worship in the Metropolitan Hall, on Sunday at 11 a. m., 7 p. m., and Sunday School at 3 p. m.
Rev. J. W. Burke, B. A., Rector.

St. Paul's Church.—Divine Service at 4.30 o'clock p. m., on Sundays, and celebration of Holy Communion on all Sundays in month (except first Sunday), at 8 o'clock a. m. Rev. J. W. Burke, Clk., Rector.

St. John's Church, West Belleville.—Services Sunday, 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sunday School at 3 p. m.; service Wednesday evening, 7 p. m.; Communion, 3rd Sunday in the month.
Rev. R. S. Forneri, B. A., Incumbent.

Christ Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class 3 p.m. Holy Communion the first Sunday in the month. Seats free in the evening. Rev. J. R. Jones, Incumbent.

St. George's Church, Station Road.—Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Service on Thursday evening at 7.30.
Rev. J. R. Jones, Incumbent.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Michael's, Church Street.—Morning Mass at 7.30 a.m.; High Mass at 10.30 a.m. Vespers at 3.30 p.m.
Rev. James Farrelly, V. G.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

Bridge Street Church. Morning Service, 11 a.m.; Sunday School, 2.30 p.m.; evening service, 7 p.m.; lecture Tuesday evening, 7.30; prayer meeting Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers met at the door and escorted to seats.

West Belleville.—Morning service, 11 a.m.; Sunday School, 2.30 p.m.; evening, 7 p.m. Seats free.

Kingston Road Church.—Sunday School, 10 a.m.; afternoon service, 3 p.m. Seats free. Rev. E. B. Harper, } Ministers.
Rev. S. P. Rose, }

Bleecker Street Church.—Morning Service 11 a.m. Evening service 7 p.m. Sunday School 2.30 p.m. Seats free.
Rev. T. H. Cullen, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL METHODIST.

Corner of Church and Great St. James Sts.—Divine Service—Sabbath, 11.00 a.m., and 7.00 p.m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening. Sabbath School at 2.30 p.m. Rev. B. Lane, B. A., Pastor.

University Church, near Albert College.—Divine Service—Sabbath at 7.00 p.m., and Sabbath School at 9.30 a.m.
Rev. B. Lane, B. A., Pastor.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

John Street.—Morning Service at 11.00 o'clock a.m.; Evening Service at 7.00. Bible Class at 3 p.m. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Friday evening at 7.30 p.m. Rev. John Burton, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

St. Andrew's, Church Street.—Services—Sunday, 11.00 o'clock a.m., and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath School, 3 o'clock p.m. Prayer Meeting on 7.00 p.m. Mission Sabbath School at Northcott's School Hou. s, a
Rev. W. M. McLean, M.A.,

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Hotel Street.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. School at 2.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening at 7.3
A. O. Cossar,

BIBLE CHRISTIAN.

Services—Sunday at 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m. Sunday School, in the new Bible Christian church, Front Street, west.
Rev. L. W. Wickett,

BAPTIST.

Coleman Street, West Belleville.—Morning service at evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 3 p.m.
Rev. Alex. Turnbull,

The oldest Sunday School in Belleville is that which was held tion with the Bridge Street Canada Methodist Church. It wa 1822.

## EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

It is difficult to get information regarding the early schools of Indeed, for the most part, they consisted in rude houses, and gogues were generally inferior men whose own educational adva been few. Besides this, the same rule which governed the farme mechanic in those old days, in other settlements, worked here disadvantage of scholastic affairs. The soil had to be tilled, and men and others, who had a limited amount of knowledge themselves tated about sending their children to school when there was work to do at home and on the farm. Even had there been good schools sixty odd years ago, unless education was made a compulsory t extremely doubtful if they would have been well attended. One teachers in Belleville, of the old school, was Mr. John Watkins, Mr. Hutton, who taught in a building on the north-west corner Dundas streets. A Scotchman named Bland—an excellent the way—taught school in a frame house opposite the butchers' Pinnacle street. This school-house perished by fire a few years a long time Alex. Burdon, since deceased, taught in the upper st engine-house, on the corner opposite the Merchants' Bank, and a Mr. Burdon taught the grammar school. The common school sys ever, was a great boon. It did not come into operation a moment for to-day Belleville can point to an educational system which passed anywhere. Her High and Public Schools are daily att 1800 of the cleverest boys and girls in the Dominion, who vie wit other in a friendly way, for those grand honors which a thorough confers on man. Belleville has one High School, five Public Schoo sixth in prospect, and the Roman Catholic Separate School, whic high state of efficiency.

Besides the above there is the Albert University which, two ago, was established as the Belleville Seminary by the Methodist body. This College enjoys a splendid reputation, and its staff of is composed of well-known and eminent names, at the head of wh Rev. E. B. Jaques, D.D., Ph. D., &c., &c. Alexandra College fe is also a successful hall of learning and a real credit to the City of It was established about the year 1857.

In 1870 the Government of Ontario established at Belleville th Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. It is under the management J. Palmer, who has been principal from its commencement. It is in importance on the continent, while the attendance averages Ontario Business College is a largely attended and admirable seat o tion. The system is thorough, and the curriculum embraces all mercial branches, including actual business, penmanship and tele the whole under the management of Messrs. S. G. Beatty & Sisters of Loretto have also founded an excellent educational insti girls, which gives promise of being one of the most important in In addition to these, there are scattered all through the city a n well-kept private schools.

## THE PRESS.

The first newspaper published in Belleville was *The Anglo-Ca* February, 1831, by Alexander F. W. Williamson, editor, and W. A. terms $1.00 a year. *The Phœnix* was the second journal, publis Slicer, editor and proprietor. It died July 3rd, 1832, aged one y *Hastings Times* succeeded *The Phœnix*, with Rollin C. Benedict as p It also died young. In 1834 George Benjamin started *The In* In 1847 Mr. Mackenzie Bowell became a partner in the busine year Messrs. Bowell & Moore became proprietors of the paper. nership lasted for three years and a quarter, when Mr. Moore re Mr. Bowell became sole proprietor. In 1875 *The Intelligencer* Pri Publishing Co., purchased the paper, retaining Mr. Bowell, who stockholder, as editor. In 1867 *The Intelligencer* was merged int *The Sun* was established in 1855 by Mr. Greenleaf. It lived on time. Mr. Hart started in 1836 *The Plain Speaker*. It was frien rebels, and the editor was put in the Kingston Penitentiary for att raid on a bank at Cobourg. The soldiers (volunteers) afterwards the office of the *Plain Speaker*, upset the type-fonts and trailed th in the snow and slush. This movement occurred because the pape one morning with the British coat of arms turned upside do columns.

*The Victoria Chronicle* was the next venture. It was started i Washburn & Sutton. In 1849 E. Miles purchased the paper and cessfully until it became amalgamated with *The Ontario* in 1873. *The Victoria Magazine* was placed on the market by Joseph Wi Sheriff and Mrs. Moodie as editors, but it only lived one year. In 1848 Mr. Washburn published a monthly magazine of miscellaneo Mr. Wilson then attempted various publications, *The Eclectic Wilson's Experiment*, *Wilson's Canada Casket*, &c. But none of t of long or very robust life. Some other papers were started only t a few years' life. There were *The Tribune*, *The Independent*, w seven years, and some others. In 1870 Carman & Yeomans establ *Daily Ontario*. This journal is still a vigorous newspaper and in t the living. The latest venture was *The Free Press*—a small a sheet circulated free, which was established in 1876 by Messrs lough & Hines.

## TRADE.

Belleville enjoys an extensive and well managed trade facilit saw-mills are established, and enormous quantities of lumber are manufactured. During the last few years, however, this importa of industry, through various causes, has visibly declined. Belle every year a large business in the exportation of barley, and las amount reached 600,000 bushels. The products of the dairy have al a great feature in the commercial field of this city, the farmers of county receiving annually no less than six hundred thousand dollar butter and cheese. These articles are regularly shipped to England always bring good prices on account of their magnificent quality and This statement, showing the growth of Belleville's trade, comp Sessional Papers, will be very interesting, as it shows how rapidly ports have grown:—

hool, 3 o'clock p.m. Prayer Meeting on Friday at
a School at Northcott's School Hou.e, at 3.30 p.m.
Rev. W. M. McLean, M.A., Pastor.

GREGATIONAL CHURCH.

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yer Meeting, Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.
A. O. Cossar, Pastor.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN.

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Rev. L. W. Wickett, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

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er opposite the Merchants' Bank, and afterwards,
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It did not come into operation a moment too soon,
point to an educational system which is unsur-
High and Public Schools are daily attended by
s and girls in the Dominion, who vie with one an-
or those grand honors which a thorough education
lle has one High School, five Public Schools, with a
e Roman Catholic Separate School, which is in a

ere is the Albert University which, twenty years
e Belleville Seminary by the Methodist Episcopal
ys a splendid reputation, and its staff of instructors
n and eminent names, at the head of which is the
Ph. D., &c., &c. Alexandra College for females
learning and a real credit to the City of the Bay.
the year 1857.
ent of Ontario established at Belleville the Ontario
nd Dumb. It is under the management of Dr. W.
principal from its commencement. It is the fifth
tinent, while the attendance averages 225. The
is a largely attended and admirable seat of instruc-
rough, and the curriculum embraces all the com-
ng actual business, penmanship and telegraphing,
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very interesting, as it shows how rapidly these ex-

| Year. | Exports. | Imports. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 | $346,983 | $286,310 | $32,003.47 |
| 1856 | 342,771 | 305,843 | 35,450.05 |
| 1857 | 265,616 | 203,515 | 21,704.98 |
| 1858 | 592,239 | 169,428 | 15,015.57 |
| 1859 | 289,726 | 180,794 | 18,231.32 |
| 1860 | 400,008 | 172,949 | 22,260.27 |
| 1861 | 291,594 | 173,955 | |
| 1862 | 276,225 | 150,279 | |
| 1863 | 391,799 | 126,224 | |
| 1864* | 70,199 | 33,091 | 4,531.09 |
| 1865 | 319,730 | 101,050 | 7,131.79 |
| 1866 | 550,217 | 123,379 | 8,598.82 |
| 1867 | 597,510 | 142,009 | 17,119.58 |
| 1868 | 532,129 | 150,182 | 21,485.88 |
| 1869 | 575,004 | 192,592 | 24,506.38 |
| 1870 | 587,834 | 155,232 | 30,091.42 |
| 1871 | 520,526 | 146,641 | 35,002.55 |
| 1872 | 544,156 | 215,211 | 34,670.09 |
| 1873 | 739,500 | 247,867 | 37,782.63 |
| 1874 | 536,869 | 290,913 | 39,880.70 |
| 1875 | 590,190 | 458,102 | 36,043.63 |
| 1876 | 551,634 | 273,399 | 42,466.41 |

* The returns for 1864 are for six months only, as the close of the fiscal year was at that time changed from 31st December to 30th June.

## MANUFACTURES.

Belleville has at present one axe factory, five sash factories, two grist mills, two furniture manufactories, four saw-mills, two cigar manufactories, four carriage manufactories, eight blacksmiths, one organ manufactory, three woollen mills, breweries, four marble factories, one sewing machine manufactory.

## RAILWAYS.

In 1852 a charter was obtained to build the Grand Junction Railway. This road was to connect Belleville with Peterborough. Fifty thousand pounds worth of stock was subscribed for by the County Council. Some preliminary work was done, when the enterprise was abandoned for a time. In 1870, however, substantial encouragement was offered by the municipalities interested, and a bold push was made. Mr. A. Brooks, of Brockville, was awarded the contract, and in 1873 the first sod was turned and the work of construction began in earnest. Before long, however, the contractor failed, and this important work received a further check. There is good reason to believe, however, that some time during the present year the work will be completed. The Belleville & Marmora Railway was another project early in the field, but it was abandoned in 1865. In 1875 a charter was procured for the Belleville & North Hastings Railway. This line was to connect Belleville with the Seymour and Moore iron works, near Madoc. In August, 1876, work was begun. In 1877 this line suffered a reverse, and work was postponed after a good deal of money had been expended on it. There is hope that this line will also be advanced towards completion during the present year.

## SOCIETIES.

The Masonic bodies, Orange bodies, Oddfellows' organizations, various national, religious, temperance, and charitable societies, have a firm foothold in Belleville. The Y. M. C. A. is a strong body, and they occupy a large and pleasant suite of rooms in Bull's Building, Campbell Street. The Mechanics Institute is the leading literary society, and the library in connection with it contains a goodly number of valuable books. The Murchison Club is a scientific society of much promise. It has an active membership, and is destined to do a great deal of good in the community. Its meetings are held monthly. The large number of private literary clubs which abound in Belleville is a sure index of the culture and artistic taste of the citizens.

## THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This important branch of public service is one of the best and most thoroughly equipped in Canada. It is composed of two hose companies (Moira, No. 1, and Independent No. 2), a hook and ladder company (Quinté, No. 3), and a company attached to the large chemical engine (Active, No. 4); 150 men "run with the machines." The Department owns two first-class steam fire-engines, one hand engine, and two chemical engines, and a hook and ladder apparatus. The efficient chief engineer is Mr. John Taylor; and his able assistant is the popular officer, Mr. W. H. Campbell.

## POLICE.

This department is quite efficient and well officered. Hugh McKinnon, a name which strikes terror into the hearts of evil-doers, is chief; and under him are two sergeants and five men. Abraham Diamond, Esq., is the chief magistrate, and he dispenses justice daily to the inhabitants.

## MILITARY.

In 1799 the militia of Hastings was organized. John Ferguson, of Kingston was lieutenant-colonel, Alex. Chisholm was major, and William Bell, of Thurlow, was captain and adjutant. In those good old days the militiaman did not indulge much in "child's play." He drilled rigorously, and accordingly every other Saturday this fine body of men were accustomed to assemble at Wallbridge's, in Belleville, for platoon exercise, etc. In 1812 we find the body officered as follows:—John Ferguson, colonel; William Bell, lieutenant-colonel; John Thomson, major; Alex. Chisholm, senr., J. McNabb, S. B. Gilbert, Jacob W. Meyers, George Meyers, David Simmons, Gilbert Harris, and John McIntosh, captains. On June 29th, the Hastings militia were ordered to Kingston, but as that stronghold was not attacked, the soldiers returned home in a few weeks. A few names survive the war of 1812, though their owners have long since lain in their graves. These are, Lieutenant Wm. Ketcheson, of Sidney; Captain Thomas Coleman, of Belleville; and A. O. Petrie, of the same place.

In 1837 this *corps* also did efficient duty. In December of the same year a dreadful accident occurred, which deprived the company of a brave officer and a courteous gentleman. Captain James McNab, the organizer of the first volunteer company raised in the town, was out with his men; some excitement occurred in the street, when the gallant Captain was shot dead. A musket carried at the trail by one of his men, accidentally went off, and one of the most dire tragedies which ever happened in Belleville, took place. The occurrence threw the little town into gloom, and for many months afterwards the sad affair continued the topic of discussion. A gallant officer succeeded to the command of Capt. McNab. This was Wellington Murney, who inherited the military capacity of his great Peninsular namesake. His first duty was to organize the 1st Hastings Rifle Company. This corps was ordered to Gananoque to meet the rebels, under the command of General Van Rensselaer. In April 1839, this crops was disbanded. Companies at various times since have been organized by Captains George Bleecker, James Fraser, Donald Mackenzie, Donald McLellan, and Peter O'Reilly. In 1835 the 1st Hastings Cavalry was organized by Captain Perry, with Jacob Fra-

lick, as Lieutenant. The 2nd Hastings Cavalry was raised in 1838, Captain Charles O. Benson, Lieutenant Robert Potts, and Cornet Charles L. Herchmer. John Turnbull received the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 1st Regiment, Thomas Barker was Major, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Coleman was Commandant at Belleville, and Billa Flint was Commissary. In 1837-'38 militiamen were allowed three shillings a-day for their services, but as the Adjutant General, Richard Bullock, refused to certify the pay and allowances of the troops, the pay was not forthcoming. This caused a great outcry against Bullock, and Sir John Colborne was memorialized in consequence.

The present military organizations are :—The 1st Battalion (Argyle Light Infantry), Lieut.-Colonel S. S. Lazier ; No. 1 Company of the 19th Battalion Hastings Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel Brown, M.P.P. These men have ever proved equal to emergency, and anxious to do their duty. They performed distinguished services at Amherstburg in 1864, and later at Prescott, Aultsville and Niagara.

## GAMES, YACHTING, &c.

The good old English game of Cricket largely obtained here in times past, and some years ago no finer "Eleven" could be found in Canada. Though of late years the game has declined a little, there is still an excellent club, "The Belleville," in existence. The Curling Club boasts of an extensive membership, and a Quoiting Club has also become an institution in the place. Yachting, however, is the prevailing and the most favorite pastime of the people. In Belleville some of the swiftest yachts ever built are to be found, and the Bay of Quinté Club, though young in years, is certainly vigorous.

Gas.—The city is well lighted with gas.

Banks.—With monetary institutions the city is well supplied, there being no less than three strong financial corporations. These are, branches of the Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, and the Consolidated Bank of Canada. The business done is of large volume, and grows more profitable every year.

Natural Advantages.—It may be well here to speak briefly of the many natural advantages which Belleville possesses. She has all the advantages which rich, varying scenery bestows. Her situation is most picturesque. She is the centre of an agricultural district, and her mines and minerals are no less abundant and prolific. Her people are thrifty and ambitious, and no one can doubt the great future which awaits this enterprising western city.

## TRENTON.

The early history of Trenton is similar to that of many other Canadian towns, and its experience the experience of all early settlements, with all the exciting scenes and deprivations of frontier life, and the gradual unfolding and development of a community complete in its organization, distinctive in its character and expression, and rich in the higher elements of domestic, social, and religious life. The pioneer moves into the forest with his few household goods around him, and rises a king and conqueror. Here he erects his altar, builds his house, levels the forest, calls down the sunlight to thrill with life the sleeping soil and adorn its surface with the bloom of vegetable life, while Nature in her supreme loveliness matures and yields to him the ripening fruit, the richest treasures of her bosom. Here is laid the keystone in the arch of a new social structure, above which are to cluster and unfold all the arts and elements of the highest civilization. Here we see the importance of collecting in successful order all the scenes and events of a community's growth, from the earliest settlement, its first germ, to its full organization and its most recent form ; together with the influence, local characteristics, and other combinations that may have modified or directed its development. Thus we are enabled to grasp the science that underlies and governs its life ; a science that should be perpetuated, in imperishable records, to our children and our children's children.

We of the present day, who have witnessed the rapid occupation of the western part of our Province, can have but a faint idea of the slow and tedious process of settlement in the closing years of the last century and the beginning of the present, nor appreciate the difficulties and discouragements by which it was attended. Especially is this the case with the early settlement of the river Trent district, an interminable wilderness without roads, and with but indifferent facilities for water communication ; together with the scarcity of the necessaries of life and the general poverty of the inhabitants, a condition which they accepted when they abandoned, for their devotion to cherished principles, their homes in the revolted colonies. The early settlers of Trenton endured untold hardships, which will for ever form a theme for the wonder and admiration of posterity. The Trenton of to-day is a standing monument to the wonderful achievements of the founders of Upper Canada, the United Empire Loyalists.

The village is situated at the confluence of the river Trent with the Bay of Quinte, and was incorporated in 1853. It originally formed part of the Township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland, but since its incorporation it has been connected with the County of Hastings for municipal and judicial purposes. Its situation at the head of the Bay is beautiful and picturesque, and the many elevated positions with which it is surrounded present to the observer delightful views of the Bay, the river, and the adjoining country.

Scientifically, much interest attaches to this locality, as here are to be found the upper and lower shaly beds of the Trenton limestone, in the Lower Silurian series of rock, rich in fossils and other evidences of pre-antediluvian existence.

The first permanent settler of Port Trent, as it was then designated, was one James Smith, a U. E. L., from Schoharie Co., New York, who, in 1790, drew land on the west bank of the river and erected, at the base of Bunker Hill, a log house, traces of which still exist. The property was afterwards transferred to Henry Ripson, also a U. E. L., who built a grist mill, the first on the Trent. In 1808, Adam Henry Myers, father of Col. Adam Henry Myers, a native of Bremen, in the Kingdom of Hanover, who came to Canada in 1805, settled at Port Trent and purchased the Ripson property, where he engaged in the lumbering and mercantile business. John Bleeker, a son in-law of Capt. John Walter Myers, of Sidney, and a U. E. L., also settled here in 1790, securing land on the west side of the river, and built a log house at a point now known as Bleeker's grove. He afterwards erected a frame building on the hill which, after his death, which occurred in 1807, his widow moved to the site of the present garden of J. W. Ryan, where for many years she kept an inn. In 1817, Sheldon Hawley settled at Port Trent, on the east side of the river, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. David Johns, who purchased the remainder of the Smith estate, also came in about this period. John V. Murphy settled here in 1802. The Hon. Robt. Charles Wilkins, of the Carrying Place, also owned property in the village at this date. A. H. Myers, Denis McAulay, William Robertson and James Ford, who is said to have been the first school teacher on the Front of Sidney, on the west side of the river, with their associates on the east side, were the pioneer merchants of the settlement and to them is largely due the prosperity of the present flourishing and prosperous town of Trenton. The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, first Lord Bishop of Toronto, was prominently associated with the early settlement. He purchased in 1803, the broken front of the gore of Sidney, which he surveyed and laid out in town lots, naming the plot Annwood, after the maiden name of his wife. The name, together with the lots, were subsequently merged with and became a part of Trenton. He generously presented the Church of England authorities with land upon which St. George's now stand, accompanying the gift with a handsome donation of money. Eligible building sites were rapidly taken up by parties who were drawn thither by the splendid advantages offered for manufacturing, and also on account of the
trade. The lumbering business on the river
sixty years has, undoubtedly, had much to
development of this flourishing village. In
and square timber have been rafted over its
tensive limits in the northern extremities of
Victoria and other points penetrated by its t
is either dressed at the large mills at its co
Quebec markets. Hundreds of men are annu
in running the rivers and rearranging the t
Lawrence run, all of whom are fed and cloth
Trenton merchants. Large quantities of saw
to the United States from this port. We ha
at hand to represent the actual proportions
formed that as much as 20,000,000 feet of saw
season by the steam mills on the Bay shore,
The manufacturing interests of Trenton
follows : two steam saw-mills, two grist-mill
one foundry, three sash and door factories, f
manufacturing establishment, one stove and
fulling-mill, one tannery, one tin and coppe
tory, one plaster mill ; and upon a tributary
There are also several blacksmith's shops, a
mercantile business is represented by a nu
hardware, and grocery stores, and also a num
shoe stores, flour and feed, crockery and gla
of trade. There are also several good hotels.
Besides these industries there are five place
Church of England, built of stone, with tow
English style of ecclesiastical architecture ;
D.C.L., Senior Canon of St. George's Cath
Roman Catholic church, a large and handsom
therewith a new Separate School, of brick, o
Rev. Henry Brittargh, Pastor. Canada Meth
posing spire ; Rev. Peter Addison, resident m
substantial building ; J. L. Stewart, B.A. E
Crossby, Pastor.
The educational interests are represented by
common schools, and one separate school. D
300.
The Town Hall is a large commodious buil
ber on the upper flat, the lower being occu
ete. Adjoining the hall is the drill-shed.
There are also a number of benevolent
Mark's Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 2
& A. M., No. 38, G.R.C., H. W. Day, W.M
Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 160 ; one lodge o
Andrew's Society.
A large, covered timber bridge across the
by a Board of Commissioners appointed by t
east and west sections of the village.
Trenton is approached from the east and
lines of steamboats on the Bay of Quinte, affor
and the shipment of freights, and is a port of
Since the incorporation of the village in 185
men have respectively officiated in the capa
Alexander McAulay ; 1854, E. W. Myers ; 185
Thompson ; 1856, D. R. Murphy ; 1857, E.
don ; 1859, J. S. Peterson ; 1860, J. Cumming
D. R. Murphy ; 1862-1872, William Shea ; 18
William Jeffs ; 1878, Charles Francis. Jere
Clerk 9th Division Court, and Registrar of Vi
head, Town Treasurer. Assessed value of re
Number of ratepayers 599. Total population,
Trenton is distant from Belleville, 12 mile
Brighton, 10 miles ; and the Carrying Place,
The village of Trenton, its settlement and
an example of the many prosperous corporation
The proverbial log hut of the pioneer settler
appears, and is superseded by blocks of brick
ecclesiastical edifices, substantial schoolhous
other evidences of advanced civilization. To
man Trenton presents many natural and sig
require proper development to place this beau
the front rank of manufacturing centres.

## SIDNEY.

The townships on the Bay of Quinté, with
township Tyendenaga, were first settled upon
pire Loyalists, and were numbered in the ord
ston being first town, Earnestown, second tow
of Sidney, which was called eighth town. So
are still retained by their inhabitants, especia
the township of Ameliasburgh being still calle
of the first settlers caused these to be chang
upwards, to the names of the sons and dau
those on the Peninsula of Prince Edward
females of that line. Those names being exl
ships on the Bay and a kindred settlement on
Elizabethtown downwards, Sidney was name
the time of the revolutionary war, was Secret
ment, and was surveyed and laid out about th
assisted by one McDonald. A map on file in t
has inscribed upon it, "Sidney in the Dist
bounded on the north by the township of Raw
and the city of Belleville, on the south by the
west by the river Trent and the township of M
thumberland, and is at present one of the best
ships in the County of Hastings. The settleme
effected during and from the year 1787, by
settlers. 1st. United Empire Loyalists ; 2nd.
Loyalists of older townships on the Bay, who h
by persons of Loyalist origin who came from
and elsewhere, where they had first settled ;
quently settled there after the war of 1812, and
Thus, its settlement was progressive in charac
pear, that the entire occupation of the first li
laid out by Kotte, was not entirely completed,
years. The northern section of the township,
veyed and settled later still, and one of the
if not the very first, was that of the Sine Se
24, in the 6th concession.
The first concession of Sidney, from the pr
Bay of Quinte, became of necessity the scen
Capt. John Walter Myers, noted during th
bravery and enterprise, and whose career, in
related with varying details in Stokes' "Ame
Cammiff's "History of the Settlement of Canad
appears to have been the actual pioneer settler
descent, and came from the vicinity of Albany

ıcturing, and also on account of the centralization of the lumber The lumbering business on the river Trent during the last fifty or years has, undoubtedly, had much to do with the rapid growth and pment of this flourishing village. Immense quantities of saw-logs nare timber have been rafted over its turbulent waters from the ex- e limits in the northern extremities of the counties of Peterboro' and ia and other points penetrated by its tributaries. The raw material er dressed at the large mills at its confluence, or re-rafted for the e markets. Hundreds of men are annually employed at the mills and ning the rivers and rearranging the timber in the Bay for the St. nce run, all of whom are fed and clothed by supplies purchased from n merchants. Large quantities of sawed lumber are annually shipped United States from this port. We have not statistical information d to represent the actual proportions of this industry, but are in- t that as much as 20,000,000 feet of sawed lumber has been cut in one by the steam mills on the Bay shore, and on Mill Island.

e manufacturing interests of Trenton and vicinity are represented as s: two steam saw-mills, two grist-mills, one brewery, one paper-mill. nnery, three sash and door factories, four carriage-houses, one marble facturing establishment, one stove and barrel factory, one carding and g-mill, one tannery, one tin and copper manufactory, one pump fac- one plaster mill; and upon a tributary of the Trent are two grist-mills. are also several blacksmith's shops, and two grain elevators. The ttile business is represented by a number of first-class dry-goods, vare, and grocery stores, and also a number of general stores, boot and stores, flour and feed, crockery and glass, stationery, and other lines de. There are also several good hotels.

ides these industries there are five places of worship, viz., St. George's, ch of England, built of stone, with tower, and in the advanced early sh style of ecclesiastical architecture; Rev. Wm. Bleasdell, M.A., ., Senior Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, rector. The n Catholic church, a large and handsome building, and in connection with a new Separate School, of brick, of unique architectural design; Henry Brittargh, Pastor. Canada Methodist, frame, with tall and in- g spire; Rev. Peter Addison, resident minister. Presbyterian, a neat antial building; J. L. Stewart, B.A. Episcopal Methodist, Rev. D. O. by, Pastor.

educational interests are represented by one excellent high school, two ion schools, and one separate school. Daily average attendance about

e Town Hall is a large commodious building, containing council cham- n the upper flat, the lower being occupied by clerk's office, lock-up, Adjoining the hall is the drill-shed.

ere are also a number of benevolent and other societies, viz: St. 's Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 26, G.R.C.; Trent Lodge A. F. M., No. 38, G.R.C., H. W. Day, W.M.; Wm. Isaac Nelson, Secy.; Orange Lodge, No. 160; one lodge of Good Templars, and one St. ew's Society.

large, covered timber bridge across the Trent, erected many years ago board of Commissioners appointed by the Government, connects the nd west sections of the village.

enton is approached from the east and west by the G.T.R. and daily of steamboats on the Bay of Quinté, affording ample facilities for trade he shipment of freights, and is a port of entry.

nce the incorporation of the village in 1853, the following named gentle- have respectively officiated in the capacity of Reeve: First Reeve, nder McAulay; 1854, E. W. Myers; 1855, Sheldon Hawley and A. C. pson; 1856, D. R. Murphy; 1857, E. W. Myers; 1858, G. H. Gor- 1859, J. S. Peterson; 1860, J. Cummings; 1861, Robert Francis and Murphy; 1862 1872, William Shea; 1873, Charles Francis; 1874 5, m Jeffs; 1878, Charles Francis. Jeremiah Simmons, Town Clerk, 9th Division Court, and Registrar of Vital Statistics, etc. R. Long- Town Treasurer. Assessed value of real estate for 1878, $400,075, er of ratepayers 509. Total population, 2,522.

enton is distant from Belleville, 12 miles; from Frankford, 8 miles; ton, 10 miles; and the Carrying Place, about 5 miles.

e village of Trenton, its settlement and gradual development, is but mple of the many prosperous corporations to be found in this Province. proverbial log hut of the pioneer settler of one hundred years ago dis- s, and is superseded by blocks of brick or stone, handsome public and astical edifices, substantial schoolhouses, palatial residences, and evidences of advanced civilization. To the manufacturer and trades- Trenton presents many natural and superior advantages, which but e proper development to place this beautiful and prosperous village in nt rank of manufacturing centres.

## SIDNEY.

e townships on the Bay of Quinté, with the exception of the Indian ıip Tyendenaga, were first settled upon both its sides, by United Em- yalists, and were numbered in the order of their settlement, King- ing first town, Earnestown, second town, and so on to the township ney, which was called eighth town. Some of these numbered names ll retained by their inhabitants, especially in Prince Edward county, wnship of Ameliasburgh being still called seventh town. The loyalty first settlers caused these to be changed from Kingston township ds, to the names of the sons and daughters of King George III., on the Peninsula of Prince Edward Co., being named after the s of that line. Those names being exhausted by the earlier town- n the Bay and a kindred settlement on the River St. Lawrence from e-town downwards, Sidney was named after Lord Sidney who, in ne of the revolutionary war, was Secretary for the Colonial Depart- and was surveyed and laid out about the year 1787, by Louis Kotte, 4 by one McDonald. A map on file in the Crown Lands Department scribed upon it, "Sidney in the District of Mecklenburg." It is d on the north by the township of Rawdon, on the east by Thurlow e city of Belleville, on the south by the Bay of Quinté, and on the y the river Trent and the township of Murray in the County of Nor- rland, and is at present one of the best settled and wealthiest town- the County of Hastings. The settlement of Sidney was permanently d during and from the year 1787, by three classes or grades of 1st. United Empire Loyalists; 2nd. Sons and daughters from the sts of older townships on the Bay, who had drawn land there, and also ons of Loyalist origin who came from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick owhere, where they had first settled; 3rd. by Americans who subse- y settled there after the war of 1812, and probably at an earlier period. ts settlement was progressive in character. It would, however, ap- hat the entire occupation of the first five concessions surveyed and by Kotte, was not entirely completed, until after a lapse of several The northern section of the township, or the Oak Hill range, was sur- and settled later still, and one of the first portions occupied there, he very first, was that of the Sine Settlement, on lots Nos. 23 and he 6th concession.

first concession of Sidney, from the proximity of the waters of the Quinté, became of necessity the scene of the earliest settlement. John Walter Myers, noted during the revolutionary war for his r and enterprise, and whose career, in connection with the same, is with varying details in Stokes' "American Border Wars," and Dr. s "History of the Settlement of Canada," together with his family, to have been the actual pioneer settler. Capt. Myers was of Dutch and came from the vicinity of Albany, on the Hudson, in the State of New York, about the close of the war, and settled upon the front of Sidney, where he drew a large grant of land, a short distance east of the present village of Trenton. His enterprise was here auspicious, not only in clearing land for cultivation, but in erecting a grist mill upon a small stream on his land in Sidney, and thus became a pioneer in mill building as well as trading and sailing Batteaux and other craft on the waters of the Bay of Quinté. Traces of this mill near the Bay shore can still be seen; and the position of the dam, the mill-race, the foundation of the mill and residence of the late owner still exist; and, what is more especially interesting, there is embedded in the surface soil, but still exhibiting its upper side, the lower mill stone, or bed-stone as it is usually designated. The stream proving, eventually, inadequate for the desired end, he subsequently erected another mill on the present river Moira, on a dam constituted for that purpose, and also a log saw-mill on the opposite or east bank of the river, where Belleville now stands. At a much earlier period, on leaving the revolted colonies as a U. E. Loyalist, he sojourned for a short time at Adolphustown, or Fourth town, and also for a time on the front of Thurlow, then unsurveyed, from, whence he removed, upon the representation of his eldest son George, to the front of Sidney, as a more eligible place for settlement. Capt. Myers had four sons, George, Tobias, Leonard and Jacob, and at least two daughters, one of whom was married to I. J. Bleeker, the first settler at Trenton, and the other to John Row, an early settler of Sidney. His grant of land consisted of 800 acres, and here descendants of his sons, sons and daughters, reside at the present time. Tobias W. Myers and John G. Myers, sons of his eldest son George, a Major, as he subsequently became, are the present patriarchs of the settlement. Capt. Myers died in the year 1816, and was interred in the old or original burial ground on the front of Sidney.

The original U. E. Loyalists, as far as can be ascertained, settled on the front of first concession of Sidney, in the following order, commencing at Trenton:—Capt Marsh, Capt. Myers and his four sons, John Scott, George Smith, Abel Gillbert, Chrysdale and Ostrom. George Smith was the first person interred in the old front of Sidney burial ground. To these were added offshoots of U. E. Loyalists from elsewhere, and followed by Americans, who emigrated from the United States. At this period we find the names of Zwick, Vandervoort, White, Bonesteel, Simmons, Kelly, Finkle, Graham, Jones, Lawrence, Elijah Ketcheson, and others, in the first concession of the township. In the second concession the early settlers were chiefly composed of the second class descendants of U. E. Loyalists from other townships and provinces of the British Rule, with a few of the third class, and this was also the case with the remaining concessions, including those to the fifth. On the second concession we have the names of Hogle, John Row, from Nova Scotia, Simmons, Gilbert, Ostrom, Vandewater; James Farley, who is said to have come here in 1799, and others. On the third concession there occur the names of John Smith, John Lott, John Stickle three Johns hence the name, Johnstown to the west end of the concession Ira Billings, Bonesteel, Perrey, Aikens, Cronter, McMullen, Vandervoort, Goldsmith, Ruliff, Purdey, Hagerman, Roblin, Caleb Gillbert, Fialick, and others. On the fourth concession came William Ketcheson with his sons, in 1800, being an U. E. Loyalist family from Nova Scotia, who purchased land and settled here. Other settlers came in about the same time, or it may be a little before this period. The settlement of this concession began towards the eastern boundary, where we find the names of Longwell, Sherard, Hazelton, William Ketcheson sr., William Ketcheson, jr., Yeomans, John Ketcheson, Graham, Huffman, Henry Grass, Ackers, Thomas Ketcheson, and others.

The settlement of the rest of the township, as previously mentioned, was still later; many changes have occurred since the days when Capt Myers with his family took up his residence on the front of the township. Lands have changed hands, and in some cases the names of their owners, together with the original names, to whom the Crown patents were issued, have disappeared from the township records, but in a large majority of cases they still remain. In the old burial ground on lot No. 10, on the front of Sidney, sleeping pleasantly down to the bay shore, where the forefathers of the township sleep, where the hardy and energetic pioneers of Sidney are laid in their last resting place, the names recorded are seen now, some without a record, whose vigorous arms felled the forest trees, cleared the land, and raised the first humble dwellings, which have almost entirely given way to more stately edifices of brick, stone and other materials. Around the remains of old John Walter Myers, are gathered his kindred-neighbors, and associates; his loyal patriotic friends and opponents are sleeping quietly by his side. The primitive old woods of former times that covered the shore of the Bay of Quinté, have almost entirely disappeared, and the Indian hunter w . . . his wigwam, who fished and hunted, is also gone, and a new order of th . . . s prevails. The smiling fields ripe with cultivation, the comfortable homesteads, the beautiful and smiling orchards, the well-kept, and tastefully laid out gardens, the neat substantial mansion, with occasionally a rising town, or pleasantly located village, look forth upon the Bay water, and gather pleasure and profit from the situation upon this beautiful arm of Lake Ontario.

On Lot No. 13, on the front of the township and on the road from Trenton to Belleville, there was formerly a tavern, blacksmith shop, store (probably Ferguson & Bell's) and a group of houses which was called Rhinebeck, but the name, with the old features, as a village, have long since disappeared.

Owing to some difficulty arising about the side lines throughout the township, and the general inaccuracy of the division lines, a re-survey was ordered at a later day, the surveyor being one Atkins, whose lines are still considered authority.

In order to show how marriages were performed in those early days, we reproduce a certificate, issued by one of the Sidney Magistrates, in 1819. We withhold the names of the parties directly interested, they belonging to two of the oldest and wealthiest families in the township.

"SIDNEY TOWNSHIP:

"Whereas, and both being of the Township of Sidney, are "desirous of intermarrying with each other, and have presented a written "licence for that purpose. Now, these are to certify that I, Solomon Hazelton, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, have this day married the "said and together in marriage, and they are become contracted to "each other in marriage. SOLOMON HAZELTON, J.P.

"Sidney, May 19th, 1819."

Through the kindness of F. B. Prior, clerk, we were permitted to make the following excerpts from the Record of the township, which date back to 1790:

"Names of persons who subscribed seven pence halfpenny to pur- "chase this book for a Township Record,

| | |
|---|---|
| " 1. Caleb Gillbert, | 15. Gilbert Harris, |
| " 2. George Smith, | 16. Alex. Chisholm, Jr., |
| " 3. Peter Lott, | 17. John Hennesy, |
| " 4. Nicholas J. Stickles, | 18. Cornelius White, |
| " 5. Aaron Rose, | 19. William Kelly, Sr., |
| " 6. Cornelius Lawrence, | 20. William Kelly, Jr., |
| " 7. Henry Ketcheson, | 21. Leonard W. Myers, |
| " 8. Ruliff Ostrom, | 22. John Row, |
| " 9. Solomon Hazleton, | 23. Samuel Tompkins, |
| " 10. Hugh McMullen, | 24. David Marshall, |
| " 11. James Sharrard, | 25. Charles Simmons, |
| " 12. John Barnum, | 26. Alex. Gilbard, |
| " 13. George Finkle, | 27. Moses Simmons. |
| " 14. Samuel B. Gillberd, | |

The above subscriptions being paid, the book was purchased, upon

whose second page appears the following record of the first town meeting ever held in the township of Sidney :

"1790. }
"May 15th. } UPPER CANADA.

"Pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Upper "Canada, in such case made and provided, the first annual meeting of the "inhabitants of the Township of Sidney, was held at the dwelling house "of Aaron Rose, in Sidney aforesaid, on May the 15th, 1790, and from "thence adjourned to the dwelling house of Stephen Gilbert, Esq., and to "be held on the first Tuesday of May ensuing.

"May 15th. The inhabitants of Sidney being assembled as aforesaid, "to act upon town business, have nominated and appointed for town "officers the following persons, viz :-

"MODERATOR—John W. Myers ; TOWN CLERK—Leonard Soper ; "CONSTABLE David Simmons ; PATHMASTERS TO LAY OUT ROAD—George "Myers, Caleb Gillbert ; FENCE VIEWERS Nathaniel Marsh, William "Lounsbury."

"BY-LAW—It was ordered, the town clerk be entitled to a fee of seven "pence half-penny for entering the ear marks of the inhabitants of Sidney "in the town book."

It appears that three years later, or in 1794, the townships of Sidney and Thurlow were united for municipal purposes, for on Tuesday, the 3rd day of May of that year, at a meeting held in the dwelling house of Caleb Gilbert

"It was ordered by a majority of votes, that fences be 4 feet 6 inches "high, in the Township of Sidney, and not to exceed 5 inches between "the rails, Thurlow township not to exceed 6 inches."

At this meeting Archibald Chisholm and George Myers were appointed assessors, the first in these townships.

In the year 1798 "Rams were ordered confined from 1st of Sept. to 10th "of December, under a penalty of 20 shillings ; hogs to be free commons "until they done damage."

During the month of May, 1798, the townships of Sidney and Thurlow separated, and the former elected its own officers as follows : William Lounsburry, Town Clerk, Paul Gruber and Joseph Rosebush, Town Wardens. In 1799, Henry Smith was elected Town Clerk, and in 1800 John Hagerman, followed by James Farley, James W. Sharrard, Reuben White, Abel Gilbert, Elijah Ketcheson, Jacob W. Myers, Joseph M. Lockwood, Gideon Turner, John S. Huffman. The town meetings were held respectively in the Inn of Ketcheson, 5th Concession, Ketcheson's store, 4th Concession, and Ketcheson's school-house. In 1848-9 John Ketcheson was District Councillor, and Gillbert Bleeker, Township Clerk.

On the erection of the Township of Sidney, in the year 1850, to an independent Municipality, the following persons were elected by a popular vote of its inhabitants to the several positions required by the Act of Parliament made and provided, the returns being made at the dwelling house of Gilbert Bleeker :

Gideon Turner, Reeve ; Caleb Gillbert, Deputy Reeve ; Robert Bird, and Gilbert Bleeker, Councillors. Thos. D. Farley was appointed Clerk of the first Council

The chief executive offices of the Council since the above date have been filled respectively by the following named gentlemen : Thomas D. Farley, George Zuick, Ballis Rose, 13 years Reeve—Caleb Gillbert, Ketchem Graham, Gideon Turner, many years Clerk and James A. Chisholm. C. Armstrong is the present Reeve, Frank G. Prior, Clerk.

The town hall is situated about the centre of the township, at the post village of Wallbridge, distance from Belleville, 9 miles. It is a good, substantial, commodious building, with ample shed room for the teams of the ratepayers. The township contains about 68,400 acres of excellent land ; its surface is somewhat rolling, well watered with several streams, the principal of which is the Trent. Sidney has about 1,295 ratepayers, with a population of 6,475 ; assessed value, 1878, $2,588,755, which is one of the best evidences of its prosperity. There is a large cheese manufacturing interest in the township of Sidney, its lands being well adapted for dairy purposes. There are scattered throughout the municipality several large cheese factories, which annually turn out thousands of pounds of a superior quality of cheese, paying their several patrons well for their investments. The River Trent flows through the western part of the township and empties into the Bay of Trenton, it is spanned by two substantial covered bridges, one at Trenton and the other at Frankford, affording to the farmers on either side an excellent means of passage. The Trent river was one of the original routes of Indian and French traders, and is of interest from the fact that Champlain is reported to have entered the Bay of Quinte by this means, and discovered Lake Ontario. Its Indian name was *Ganaraske*, and was sometimes called Quintio ; millions of feet of squared timber and saw logs have been floated over its turbulent waters on their way to the great markets of the old world.

Frankford, once a post village, is situated on the river Trent, in the township of Sidney, distance from Trenton about eight miles, Belleville fourteen miles, and Stirling seven miles. This village has made little progress of late years, its population and business being about the same as in 1870. It is thought that Abel Scott was the original settler and founder of this village. About the year 1837 he built a mill, and the place was known for many years as Scott's Mill, sometimes called Cole Creek, after the creek of that name, a tributary of the Trent, and upon whose water privileges these mills were located. At this date there was no bridge across the Trent, and the inhabitants were compelled to ford the stream, which often was full to its banks, and impassable. During Sir Francis Bond Head's administration he visited Scott's Mills, and named the place Frankford, which name it has retained ever since. We have no date as to the precise time the bridge was built, but it was not until after several years had passed from the visit of the Lieut.-Governor. The gravel road between Trenton and Frankford was completed about 1852. The village has flouring and saw-mills, a woollen factory, tannery, pump factory, and several stores, taverns, etc., good [illegible] Public School building, and three churches Canada Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, and Roman Catholic. Sill's paper-mill is also located at this point ; and in 1874 Robbins erected at considerable expense a dam across the Trent [illegible] immense head of water, making it one of the best mill privileges in the county, suitable for any description of manufacturing purposes. Population about 500

The incorporated village of Stirling, seven miles from Frankford, in the [illegible] Rawdon, [illegible] boundary of Sidney, has portions of lots 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of this township within its limits. —See Rawdon.

The Belleville and Stirling, and Belleville, Frankford, and Stirling macadamized road runs through the township. The farmers seem to be in a [illegible] and prosperous condition, as is evidenced by the character of their several buildings, the well-cultivated fields, now covered with promising crops of grain, and the many acres of thriving fruit orchards everywhere to be met with throughout the municipality. School-houses and churches are located at various points, whose teachings are free as the air we breathe.

Oak Lake is situated upon the Oak Hill range, in the north of the township, is triangular in form, having an area of about 100 acres, and is something of a natural curiosity. The water of the lake is pure and limpid, and abounds with rock bass and other species of fresh water fish. It has no apparent outlet, neither has any visible means of supply ever been discovered

The Sine family, United Empire Loyalists, came to Sidney at an early date and located upon lots 23 and 24 in the 6th concession, on what is now known as the Oak Hill range, and were the pioneer settlers in this section of the township. They are a numerous family, of much intelligence, owning a large quantity of valuable land and occupying respectable so
in society.

Timothy Soper, son of Leonard Soper, was the first white c
the township of Sidney.

## THURLOW.

The Township of Thurlow, or ninth town in the U. E. Loya
Bay numbers, is another of the oldest settled municipalities o
Quinté. It is bounded on the south by the Bay of Quinté, on th
township of Sidney, on the north by Huntingdon, and on the e
dinaga, and is admirably located with reference to railroad an
accommodation and its close proximity to the city of Belleville,
the people have not been slow to avail themselves of as is show
creased prosperity of the agriculturists throughout the tow
people are almost entirely descendants of United Empire Loyalis
drawn thither after the close of the Revolutionary war ; a people
perous and intelligent, they are justly noted for hospitality an
social virtues, while their broad charity and public spirit find th
in every enterprise conducive to the general welfare. The first p
penetrated the wilds of Thurlow, about the close of the last cent
beginning of the present, found interminable forests, a heavy was
with dense undergrowth, the home of the bear and howling wolf,
very numerous. With their axe and gun and with sturdy arm
they began their work to carve out that grand civilization w
throbs and pulsates in its bosom. When the scattered clearin
admit the sunlight and crops were put in, the people began to re
tility of the soil. Productions of every variety indigenous to t
were certain of rapid growth and large returns, as attested b
wealth that has been drawn from the bosom of the soil durin
quarters of a century that has passed—a wealth that has cove
beautiful homes, drifted to every part of the world, and fed and c
lions. The soil is generally a fine quality of calcareous loam,
siderably with clay. The limestone formation occasionally crops o
sections, particularly on the front, but not sufficiently prominent
with cultivation. The surface of the township is undulating, cli
able, and general altitude well adapted to agriculture. It is suffi
watered for farming purposes, with abundant springs of pure cool wa
part thereof. The Moira River, with its several tributaries, runs
Township in a south-westerly direction, and empties itself at Bel
the Bay of Quinté. Apple orchards are beginning to be extensively
and fruit of the finest and hardiest varieties yield abundantly, a
raised in large quantities, while the already large area of orcha
yearly additions. This product alone in a few years will form
principal articles of export during its season. The soil of Thurlow
mentioned, is noted for its productiveness, and wheat has freq
known to yield fifty bushels to the acre, and other cereals in
while it cannot be surpassed for dairy purposes. Large quant
finest quality of cheese are annually manufactured within its li
command the highest market price in the markets of the old worl
it is principally shipped. We have not statistical information at ha
sent the actual extent of this industry, it is, however, sufficient
to-day it forms one of the staple products of this section of the Pr
turning yearly hundreds and thousands of dollars to its patrons—
of Thurlow and the surrounding county. The river Moira, wit
mills and manufactures, has added materially to the development
of Thurlow, and since the days of old John Walter Myers, when he
his first dam across its mouth where Belleville now stands, ma
have taken place. Of the inevitable hardships and deprivations t
attended the pioneer settlements of that day, Thurlow had its sha
sions were not to be obtained nearer than Kingston, and the ne
mill was at Napanee Creek, distance some forty miles, where, in t
of oxen and horses the settlers carried on their backs their g
ground into flour, often inadequate to the wants of a large famil
will be remembered that the settlement of Thurlow was begun afte
when the Government allowed provisions, and being isolated an
the means of sustenance, with but small hopes of speedy help fro
side world, this little band of pioneers suffered hardships and lo
might well have discouraged a less indomitable energy than that w
acterized the first settlers of the front of Thurlow. During the
Louis Kotte, who appears to have been the general and only ava
engineer at that time, surveyed and laid out the front concession o
which was taken up by the families of Capt. John Singleton, Lieut.
an Indian Trader, David Vanderhyden, John and Alex Chisholm
bably Capt. John Walter Myers, who, it is said, located upon the fro
low previous to his removal to Sidney.

We have not been able to ascertain the origin of the name T
connection with the township, but are informed that the name wa
derived from some titled nobleman who had at one time held an o
the British Government. During the year 1789, Thurlow received
tion to its settlement by the arrival of a large number of Loyalist
had been compelled to leave their several homes in the United St
count of the persecutions by the triumphant insurgents, and seek
and new homes under the British flag. Among these last arrivals
some distance back from the front, we find the names of Russe
Archibald McKenzie, Solomon Hazelton, —— McMichael, Wil
Sedie Thrasher, Asa Turner, Stephen and Laurence Badgley, Jo
William Reed and his sons, Samuel William, John and Solom
Smith, John Longwell, Conelly, Sherard and others. These were
few years afterwards by the families of Richard Canniff and Robert
In 1790 Capt. Myers built a saw mill and afterwards a grist mill
bank of the Moira River, which was in all probability the founda
present flourishing city of Belleville, for many years after the
known as Myers' Creek. The names of Edward and J. Carscallon
Bidwell, Wm. Johnson, Samuel Sherwood, Coon Frederick, Cr
others are inscribed upon an old map of Thurlow on file in the C
office, as having about 1792-3 settled upon the front and first conce
rear concessions were afterwards rapidly taken up by the offsprin
Loyalists, who had settled on other portions of the Bay.

Previous to the year 1798 the townships of Thurlow and S
united for municipal purposes, but in that year we find Sidney
own town meetings, an account of which is given in connectio
history of the early settlement of that municipality.

The records of the township of Thurlow previous to 1862 are
possession of the clerk, M. E. Thrasher, and as he knows nothi
whereabouts, they have probably been destroyed. We however
Canniff's "History of the Settlement of Upper Canada," the rec
first town meeting held in Thurlow, which we are kindly permitte
use of.

"At the annual town meeting for the township of Thurlow,
"fifth day of March 1798, whereat the following persons were el
"officers, viz.

"John McIntosh, Town Clerk ; John Chisholm and Wil
"Assessors ; Joseph Walker, Collector ; Samuel B. Gillbert, John
"William Johnston, Pathmasters ; John Cook and Daniel Lawre
"Wardens ; John Taylor, Pound-keeper ; John Fairman, Consta
McIntosh, Jabez Davis, Caleb Benedict, Roswell Levens, John
Daniel Canniff, James McDonald, D. B. Sole, Dr. Hayden, who
to have taken sides with the Rebels in 1837 and escaped—his wife
hand over the township records—all held the office of town clerk
to 1850 was one of the most important in the township. It is be
J. J. Farley was the first Reeve of Thurlow, an office he filled w

ble land and occupying respectable social positions

f Leonard Soper, was the first white child born in

## THURLOW.

rlow, or ninth town in the U. E. Loyalist order of
of the oldest settled municipalities on the Bay of
n the south by the Bay of Quinté, on the west by the
he north by Huntingdon, and on the east by Tyen-
located with reference to railroad and steamboat
close proximity to the city of Belleville, advantages
slow to avail themselves of as is shown by the in-
ne agriculturists throughout the township. The
r descendants of United Empire Loyalists who were
lose of the Revolutionary war; a people to-day pros-
hey are justly noted for hospitality and the many
r broad charity and public spirit find them foremost
eive to the general welfare. The first pioneers who
Thurlow, about the close of the last century and the
found interminable forests, a heavy waste of timber,
the home of the bear and howling wolf, which were
their axe and gun and with sturdy arms and will,
to carve out that grand civilization which to-day
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ops were put in, the people began to realize the fer-
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at has passed—a wealth that has covered it with
to every part of the world, and fed and clothed mil-
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ner, Stephen and Laurence Badgley, John Taylor,
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meeting for the township of Thurlow, held on the
whereat the following persons were chosen town

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er, Collector; Samuel B. Gillbert, John Reid, and
masters; John Cook and Daniel Lawrence, Town
Pound-keeper; John Fairman, Constable; John
Caleb Benedict, Roswell Levens, John Fredrick,
Donald, D. B. Sole, Dr. Hayden, who is reported
e Rebels in 1837 and escaped—his wife refusing to
ords—all held the office of town clerk, which up
important in the township. It is believed that
Reeve of Thurlow, an office he filled with ability

for many years. From 1860, J. J. Farley, Daniel Clapp, Alex. Wilson, Philip Clapp, S. Chrysler, John Cannift, John Vandwater, John Thompson, Alex. Wilson, Simon Chrysslale, Wm. Stevens, Archibald Ross, Wm. H. Sills, D. D. Cheesboro, Wm. McDavitt, John Thompson, P. R. Daley, J. N. Diamond, and S. H. Fairman, have served in the Township Council, and as its officers, Herbert Ashley, Foxboro, at present occupying the chief executive office; William Hudson Rodin, Deputy Reeve; with E. Thrasher, as clerk of the Council. The Town Hall is a fine, substantial brick building, situated in the village of Canniton, with capacity sufficient to accommodate the wants of the ratepayers.

The total assessed value of real and personal property in the township for 1878 amounts to $2,400,000, and embraces within its geographical limits about 65,800 acres of land. There are 1,334 ratepayers with a population of about 6,750, which speaks volumes for the prosperity and enterprise of its inhabitants. An excellent system of Common School Education has been inaugurated throughout the municipality. Comfortable school houses are located at convenient points which are under the supervision of an experienced corps of teachers. One general characteristic of all Canadian pioneer settlements is the early attention which is always paid to schools. Almost as soon as the first acre is cleared and planted, and protection against starvation secured, measures are set on foot to secure means of instruction for their children, and the primitive log huts of 1800, in which the first rudiments of the three "R's" were taught, contrast forcibly with the advanced educational system, and beautiful and pleasantly situated school houses of to-day. The same remarks apply with equal force to spiritual and religious edifices to be met with every few miles on any of the principal roads of Thurlow, some of which would do credit to any city.

The Belleville and Grand Junction R. R., of which mention is made in the General Co. History, and the proposed route of the Moira Valley R. R., to Tweed and Marmora, runs through the township, while macadamized roads lead in every direction to any part of the back country.

The Moira River, named after the Earl of Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings, or Sagonaska, its original Indian name, flows at a rapid pace through the township, affording some of the finest water privileges that are to be found in the Province, while large quantities of saw logs are annually rafted from the north woods to the many mills along its banks, and at Belleville, there to be dressed for the market. There are several small villages in the township, the principal of which is Cannifton, situated upon the river Moira, about four miles from Belleville, and was first settled about the year 1806 by the family of John Cannift, from whom the village derived its name and who was its founder. Mr. Cannift in 1812 erected a flouring mill upon the fine water privilege on the Moira River at this point. The surrounding country was at that date an interminable wilderness when James Cannift, the father of Dr. Cannift, settled further down the river and commenced to clear up the forest. The village of to-day presents to the traveller a different appearance from what it did when John and James Cannift first settled there. The progress of the village for some years was slow, probably owing to its close proximity to the rising town of Belleville. Owing to the last ten years several new buildings have been added to the village, mills, schools and churches built and enlarged, and other evidences of enterprise are visible on every hand. There are flouring, saw and woollen mills, tanneries, and other manufacturing establishments, while a short distance down the river are situated extensive paper mills, and about a mile and a quarter up the river is located Corby's flouring mill and distillery, one of the largest institutions in the country. Cannifton still belongs to the corporation of Thurlow, and has a population of about 1,000.

Plainfield, a small post village of recent date, is situated at a point on the Moira, a short distance above Corby's distillery. There are flouring and saw mills of immense capacity, an hotel, store, &c.

Still further up the river are located Latta's mills, comprising three saw and one flouring mill, all of which are run to their full capacity, except in certain seasons when raw material is not to be obtained.

Thrasher's Corners is situated upon the Roslin and Tweed macadamized road about eight miles from Belleville, and is principally interesting as having been the scene of an extraordinary combat between old Mr. Thrasher, the father of the clerk of the township, and two full grown bears, both of which he killed with a club. There is a tavern, &c., at the corners.

A portion of the post village of Roslin is situated in the north east corner of the township. There are several stores, the extensive carriage manufactory of Wm. Hudson, the 1st Deputy Reeve of Thurlow, an hotel, &c. Considerable business is done here on account of its being on the principal road to Belleville, 15 miles distant, and the fine agricultural country by which it is surrounded.

The post village of Foxboro, formerly Smithville, is situated upon the elbow of the river Moira in the western part of the township of Thurlow, distance from Belleville about eight miles, and was founded by Wm. Ashley, who purchased in 1824 lot No. 2, in the 5th concession, and in 1835 commenced the manufacture of waggons which formed the nucleus of the present thriving village. There are at present Charles Ashley's carriage manufacturing establishment, an extensive cheese factory, other manufactories, several stores, schools, churches, and a number of beautiful private dwelling houses. Population about 150.

## TYENDINAGA.

Tyendinaga is a large and comparatively new township, fronting on the northern extremity of the so-called "Long Reach," containing within its geographical limits about 92,700 acres of excellent land. It is bounded on the north by the Township of Hungerford; on the east by Richmond, in the County of Lennox; on the south by the Bay of Quinte; and on the west by Thurlow. It was named after and in honour of the celebrated chief of the Six Nation Indians, better known by his English appellation, Joseph Brant, who came to Canada with remnants of his tribes about 1783-4, from Lewiston, New York, and located upon the northern shore of a portion of the Bay of Quinte. England, on the conclusion of peace with her revolted colonies in 1783, made no provision for her faithful Six Nation allies, and as a conquered people these Indians were left at the mercy of the victorious Continentals, many of whom, smarting under a sense of what they considered a deadly injury, desired the territory of the Indians to be held forfeit, but the influence of Generals Washington and Schuyler prevailed in favour of purchase, and thereby prevented the recurrence of another war. In the early part of 1784, the New York Legislature passed an act appointing a Board of Commissioners on Indian affairs, when a partial arrangement was effected. The first lands purchased of the Indians by the State of New York, included a tract lying between the Chenango and Unadilla Rivers. The treaty, as such transactions have ever been designated, was made June 28th, 1784, whereby the Oneidas and Tuscaroras received $11,500. This cession of land was followed by another on the 22nd of September of the same year, of the remainder of the Oneida territory, excepting some small reservations. The immense tract of land comprising all the State of New York west of Seneca Lake, was in the possession of the Seneca nation, whose old men were determined to hold it; while, as later appears, the British, who held forts Oswego and Niagara, laid claim to the entire grant. Pending these negotiations, a company was formed in New York City, called the "New York Land Co.," whose plan was to lease from the Six Nations, at a yearly rental of $2,000, for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, their entire land and possessions. A branch company, in connection with the New York company was organized in Canada, and the combined influence of its members over the Six Nations was such that a "lessee contract" was duly signed on Nov. 30th, 1787, by Red Jacket, Little Board, Corn Planter, Farmer's Brother, and other chiefs, whereby the entire lands of the Nations were ceded to the company. Much has been said by American

writers, of the cruelty and bloodthirstiness of the Six Nation Indians under Brant, during the border wars; but when we consider how they were treated in the mattter of land negotiations, and by the aggressive policy of the pioneer settler, driven from their hunting-grounds and farms, it is not surprising to find them in arms against their traditional foe, the Americans. As a specimen of the mode of acquiring Indian territory, and as a relic of the times, we here give a synopsis of the contracts above mentioned.

"An agreement made on Nov. 30th, 1787, between the Chiefs or Sachems "of the Six Nation Indians, of the first part, and John Livingstone, Caleb "Benton, Peter Ryckman, John Stevenson, Ezekiel Gilbert, for themselves "and their associates, of the County of Columbia and State of New York, "of the other part," witnessed that the said Chiefs or Sachems of the Six Nations, on certain conditions afterwards mentioned, "leased to the said "John Livingstone and his associates, for a period of nine hundred and "ninety-nine years, all the lands commonly known as the lands of the Six "Nation Indians, in the State of New York, and at the time in the actual "possession of the said Chiefs or Sachems." The Chiefs or Sachems were privileged to make such reservations for themselves or their heirs as they chose, and. "said reservations to revert to the said lessees in case they "should afterwards be relinquished by the Indians." The payments were specified as "a yearly rent of two thousand Spanish milled dollars," payable on the 4th day of July in each year of the nine hundred and ninety-nine, for which the lease was drawn.

It appears that this conveyance was declared illegal and set aside by the State authorities, a matter of little importance so far as the original owners of the soil were concerned, as they never regained possession of their territory; other schemes were introduced by less scrupulous companies and individuals, whereby the red man was gradually deprived of his birthright, the hunting grounds of his fathers, and either driven westward or to Canada.

It was considered no dishonor to defraud an Indian, and the remembrances by these tribes of the conduct of the U. S., and State Governments, private individuals, and companies, present an accumulation of violated and broken pledges which will forever redound to American disgrace.

Captain Joseph Brant, it appears, took no part in these or subsequent transactions of a similar nature, nor does it appear that he was cognizant of what was transpiring, he being absent at the time. On the breaking out of the Revolution, Joseph Brant removed the Mohawk tribe or nation from their homes in the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys, to Lewiston, on the American side of the Niagara river, where he built a log church; a bell which he brought with him from the east was hung upon a crossbar in the fork of a tree, and services were occasionally held by the British Chaplain of the Fort. He afterwards removed his tribe to Canada. *Thayendinaga*, or Joseph Brant, was born in the year 1742, upon the banks of the Ohio River, while his tribe were on a visit to that country. He was, according to one writer, the son of Tehowaghevengarughkwim, a Mohawk of the Wolf tribe, and was made Chief of the Six Nation Indians after the battle of Lake George, in which the old chief Soi-enga-rah-ta was killed. To follow and detail the eventful life and movements of this renowned chieftain from this date of his appointment as leader of the Six Nations, to the day of his death, would occupy too much space for a work of this description. He was always deeply interested in the welfare of his nation, as was attested by his eloquent appeal to the British Government—who, on the conclusion of peace had forgotten her faithful allies—for a home for his people. His application was listened to, and promises made to grant them in Canada an amount of land equal to what they had lost in the United States. This promise was ratified January 14th, 1793. Brant, on the evacuation of Forts Oswego and Niagara by the British troops, went with his tribe east, returning the following year and selecting a tract upon the north shores of the Bay of Quinté, comprising 92,700 acres, which General Haldimand caused to be purchased from the Mississaugas, and conveyed in fee simple to the Six Nations, who were composed of remnants of the following named tribes: *Mohawks*, *Oneidas*, *Cayugas*, *Onandagas*, and *Senecas*; the sixth nation, the *Tuscaroras* of North Carolina, who, driven from their country in 1725, were adopted by the *Iroquois*, a powerful tribe, and given land between the *Oneidas* and *Cayugas* in fee. He also obtained another grant of land six miles square, on the Grand River, near Brantford, where the larger portion of the Mohawk tribe located, in order to be nearer to their old allies, the *Senecas*, who had settled further down the river. The portion of the tribe who settled on the Bay of Quinté Reservation were under the immediate supervision of Capt. John Deserontyon, a cousin of Brant's, and who was subsequently joined by Capt. Isaac Hill. The deed of the tract to the Mohawks, now Tyendinaga township, bears date 1804. The land being granted to the chiefs, warriors, people, and women of the Six Nations, a portion of whom only settled there, the remainder, as previously remarked, proceeded westward with Brant, and settled upon the Grand River Reservation.

Brant, after he had settled the remainder of his people on the reservation, retired to a grant of land conferred upon him by the Government at where Wellington Square is now located; there he lived in peace until the day of his death, which occurred on the 24th November, 1807. Immediately after the occupation of their reservation, the Mohawks erected a log church at the Indian village of Tyendinaga, the first in the bay region; a school was also established, but shortly afterwards discontinued on account of the indifference of the children to learn, and the general lack of attendance. The old church having become dilapidated, a new and more substantial one was erected in 1843, which was dedicated with imposing ceremonies. During the years 1818 or 1819 the Indians surrendered the first four concessions of the township, which were at once surveyed and put upon the market. The land being of first-class quality, and heavily timbered, was rapidly taken up by actual settlers. In 1840 the remaining north part of the township was surveyed, placed in the market, and also sold by the Government for the benefit of the Indians. The first two and a-half concessions, including the broken front, containing about 20,000 acres, were reserved by the aboriginal owners, and is at present all that remains of the original reservation of the Six Nation Indians. Prominent among the first settlers in the township we find the names of the Portts, Sweeneys, Neelons, McKinneys, Hanleys, Englishs and Killmurrays from Ireland; the McLarens, McFarlens, Andersons, Fullboughs and Fosters, from Scotland; the Roberts, Palmers, Emmons, Jones, and others from England; the Applebys, Laziers, Osbornes, Mordens, Ross, Trips, and Demills United Empire Loyalists and their descendants, very many of whom, or their children, still hold front positions in the township or county.

After the first occupation of the reservation lands, in 1820, the township made rapid progress, roads were laid out and improved, school houses and churches sprang up in every direction, and the entire surroundings were changed from Indian woods to one of the finest agricultural municipalities to be found in the county of Hastings. The log shanty of the pioneer settler is now replaced by comfortable looking farm dwellings with substantial out buildings, indicative of the thrift and industry of their respective owners. The whole surface of the township was originally covered with a very heavy growth of timber, of the variety indigenous to this part of Ontario, and a dense undergrowth in many localities, that completely obscured the soil from the sun's rays, making all other vegetation impossible. It was probably these circumstances, and the numerous streams that flow through the township, that induced Brant to select this tract of land as a suitable home for his people. The surface of the land is undulating and inclining toward the south-west, rendering drainage every way possible. The soil is similar to that of Thurlow, is of a calcareous nature; occasionally the limestone formation approaches so near the surface as to render the soil difficult of cultivation, and in some few places the rock is quite prominent. The land, where not too rocky, is of the greatest fertility, and is second to none in the county in All cereals are raised abundantly, also fruit; perhaps in this latitude, is there better encoura—a soil of peculiar adaptability and a climate ensure a fair quality of fruit, especially apples townships in the county the best watered, seve tributaries run through the whole width of westerly direction, emptying themselves into Sucker creek takes its rise in the township of Lennox, and runs through the south-east corne ing into the Bay directly south of the Indian also takes its rise in Richmond, and runs paral distance from Sucker creek, emptying into F river, a considerable stream running parallel which are situated the villages of Shannonvi Kingsford upon the eastern boundary, takes i ship of Kennebec, in the County of Frontenac, dians as the *Gossippa*; upon this river are loca factories, &c., and it affords water power fo vicinity. Fisher creek, a tributary of the Sa supply upon lot No. 21, in the 6th concession P. O., and empties into the Salmon on lot 23 unnamed creek also takes its rise immediatel ning in a south-westerly direction, emptying i 15 and 16 in the township of Thurlow. Fa tributaries, waters the north-west part of the into the Moira, at Plainfield, in Thurlow. across the north-west corner of Tyendinaga, a saw and grist mill; on the northern boundar John White, M.P., a small stream, rising upo empties into the Moira River, in the township o Mud Lake, on the eastern boundary, between is also situated in the township of Tyendinaga, species of fresh water fish. There are ten P which are situated as follows:—Shannonvil Milltown, lot 11, 1st con.; Blessington, lot 32, 2nd con.; Marysville, lot 32, 3rd con.; Indian Reserve; Melrose, lot 15, 3rd con.; Re lot 34, 6th con.; with offices on the eastern Roslin, in the north-west corner of the towns

There are a number of large cheese factor township, and considerable money is invested i in this industry. John White, M.P., has a residence at Roslin, which manufactures la cheese, as do all the other factories in the tow particularly well adapted to the manufacture dict.

The village of Shannonville is situated up the Indian Reserve, distance from Belleville 9 bay shore. The Grand Trunk Railway passes ing ample facilities for travel, and the transporta acres upon which the village stands, together leased from the Mohawks for 999 years, by W Keeler, in 1818 or 1819, who built a mill, the above contract was confirmed by the Departme bridge, the owner, agreeing to furnish to the flour as a consideration. The name was g Ports, who came from the vicinity of the Sh here at an early date, and was by them call Shannonville. The Indians named the stream the large quantities of that species of fish found extensive saw mills of Mr. Wallbridge, situate capable of turning out several million feet of l down the stream is the mill of Rathburn & Son mense capacity; there is a large stone flouring barrels per day; two tanneries, some very fine smith shops, three churches—Church of Engl Episcopal Methodist, and a good Common sch attendance of about 100 pupils. The Division the County are held at Shannonville. The vil of late owing principally to the depression of th a portion of the population chiefly depend. S entry, Richard L. Lazier, being Collector of C formerly was navigable for flat-bottoms up to such an extent that navigation is rendered imp distance up from the bay. The present popul 700.

Mill Point is situated in the south-east corn second village in point of importance in the from Napanee, eight from Shannonville, and Belleville. The village is pleasantly situate finest views of the bay to be found upon its no landscape from this point, and the waters of th shores, combine to make the scene one of sup with in any other part of the Province. The v the erection in 1849 of the large saw mills b Lewis E. Carpenter, and H. B. Rathburn, A Millions of feet of lumber are here sawed for t equally extensive business is done in shingles to be one of the best equipped in the Provinc dred hands. The raw material is floated do Salmon and Napanee, Messrs. Rathburn & Son ing large timber limits in North Hastings, and able attention has of late years been given to sh some of the finest schooners that float upon ou burn's yard. There is also an excellent pier af loading of vessels, with lumber, grain, &c. T are neat and comfortable, and the general appe enterprise and prosperity. There is a church, blacksmith shop, shoemaker's shop, harness s tavern, &c. The present population is about the several families being principally employe upon the lake in connection with the Messrs. R

The village of Milltown is appropriately na Shannon, about one mile up the river from Sh and Richmond macadamized road. This is th township, and like the others is largely enga waters of the Salmon River at this point have b of dams, which drive numerous mills. The M and a saw mill, which do a large business. N. S Bartlett, carry on the upper mills, manufac flour; while the saw mill connected furnishes its of feet of lumber that are annually shipped from iron foundry and machine shop of R. F. Pegg manufactory, two carriage and blacksmiths' sh Present population about 250.

Lonsdale is a small post village of recent Salmon River, and lot No. 32 in the 2nd co Tyendinaga. It has a population of about 20 done at this point, drawn principally from the

y, and is second to none in the county in its natural productiveness. eals are raised abundantly, also fruit ; nowhere in the Province, or s in this latitude, is there better encouragement for the fruit-grower, l of peculiar adaptability and a climate modified by the Bay breezes a fair quality of fruit, especially apples. Tyendinaga is of all the ips in the county the best watered, seven parallel streams with their ries run through the whole width of the municipality in a south- ly direction, emptying themselves into the Bay and Moira River, creek takes its rise in the township of Richmond, in the County of x, and runs through the south-east corner of the Reservation, empty- o the Bay directly south of the Indian Council house. Mud creek kes its rise in Richmond, and runs parallel with and about two miles ce from Sucker creek, emptying into Hungary Bay. The Salmon n considerable stream running parallel with Mud creek, and upon are situated the villages of Shannonville, Milltown, Lonsdale, and ord upon the eastern boundary, takes its rise in Crow Lake, town- Kennebec, in the County of Frontenac, and was known by the In- as the *Onsippe;* upon this river are located flouring and saw mills, es, &c., and it affords water power for all the requirements of the y. Fisher creek, a tributary of the Salmon river, receives its first upon lot No. 21, in the 6th concession of the township, near Read and empties into the Salmon on lot 23, in the 2nd concession ; an el creek also takes its rise immediately south of Read P. O., run- n a south-westerly direction, emptying into the Bay upon lots No. 16 in the township of Thurlow. Parker creek, with its several ries, waters the north-west part of the township, and empties itself he Moira, at Plainfield, in Thurlow. The Moira river also runs the north-west corner of Tyendinaga, and upon which is situated a ed grist mill ; on the northern boundary, near the cheese factory of White, M.P., a small stream, rising upon lot 27, in the 9th concession, s into the Moira River, in the township of Hungerford. A portion of Lake, on the eastern boundary, between the 7th and 8th concessions situated in the township of Tyendinaga, which abounds with several s of fresh water fish. There are ten Post-offices in the township. are situated as follows :—Shannonville, lot 9, Indian Reserve ; wn, lot 11, 1st con. ; Blessington, lot 5, 4th con. ; Lonsdale, lot l con. ; Marysville, lot 32, 3rd con. ; Millpoint, lot 40, 1st con., Reserve ; Melrose, lot 15, 3rd con. ; Read, lot 21, 6th con. ; Albert, 6th con. ; with offices on the eastern boundary at Kingsford and , in the north-west corner of the township.

ere are a number of large cheese factories scattered throughout the hip, and considerable money is invested by the farmers of Tyendinaga e industry. John White, M.P., has a large establishment near his ce at Roslin, which manufactures large quantities of first-class , as do all the other factories in the township, the Bay region being nharly well adapted to the manufacture of this very useful article of

e village of Shannonville is situated upon the Salmon River, and in dian Reserve, distance from Belleville 9 miles, and about 1 from the ore. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through the village, afford- ple facilities for travel, and the transportation of freight. The land, $200 upon which the village stands, together with the mill privilege, was from the Mohawks for 999 years, by Warren Noble and Frederick , in 1818 or 1819, who built a mill, the first in the township. The contract was confirmed by the Department of the Interior, F. Wall- , the owner, agreeing to furnish to the Indians yearly 30 barrels of as a consideration. The name was originally derived from the who came from the vicinity of the Shannon, Ireland, and settled t an early date, and was by them called Shannon, and afterwards onville. The Indians named the stream Salmon River, on account of ge quantities of that species of fish found in its waters. There are the ive saw mills of Mr. Wallbridge, situated on the river at this point, e of turning out several million feet of lumber yearly ; while further the stream is the mill of Rathburn & Son, of Mill Point, with an im- capacity ; there is a large stone flouring-mill, with a capacity of 200 s per day ; two tanneries, some very fine stores, carriage and black- shops, three churches—Church of England, Canada Methodist, and pal Methodist, and a good Common school, having a daily average ance of about 100 pupils. The Division Court sittings for this part of unty are held at Shannonville. The village has not improved much owing principally to the depression of the lumber trade, upon which ion of the population chiefly depend. Shannonville is also a port of Richard L. Lazier, being Collector of Customs. The Salmon River ly was navigable for flat-bottoms up to the village, but has fallen to n extent that navigation is rendered impracticable, except for a short ce up from the bay. The present population of the village is 650, or

ll Point is situated in the south-east corner of Tyendinaga, and is the village in point of importance in the township. It is seven miles Napanee, eight from Shannonville, and seventeen from the city of ille. The village is pleasantly situated, and commands one of the views of the bay to be found upon its northern shores. The varying ape from this point, and the waters of the long reach, with indented , combine to make the scene one of surpassing grandeur seldom met t any other part of the Province. The village received its impetus by ction in 1849 of the large saw mills by Messrs. Thomas Y. Howe, E. Carpenter, and H. B. Rathburn, Americans from Albany, N.Y. s of feet of lumber are here sawed for the American market, and an y extensive business is done in shingles and laths. The mill is said one of the best equipped in the Province, employing about one hun- hands. The raw material is floated down the rivers Trent, Moira, n and Napanee, Messrs. Rathburn & Son, the present owners, hav- ge timber limits in North Hastings, and other counties. Consider- tention has of late years been given to ship-building at this point, and f the finest schooners that float upon our waters were built at Rath- yard. There is also an excellent pier affording every facility for the g of vessels, with lumber, grain, &c. The cottages of the workmen t and comfortable, and the general appearance of the village is one of rise and prosperity. There is a church, school, stores, waggon and mith shop, shoemaker's shop, harness shop, telegraph office, and a &c. The present population is about 1,000, the representatives of eral families being principally employed in and about the mills or e lake in connection with the Messrs. Rathburn.

village of Milltown is appropriately named, and is situated on the n, about one mile up the river from Shannonville, on the Belleville thmond macadamized road. This is the third largest village in the ip, and like the others is largely engaged in manufacturing. The of the Salmon River at this point have been utilized by the erection , which drive numerous mills. The Messrs. Lazier have a flouring w mill, which do a large business. N. S. Appleby, M.P.P., and Mr. , carry on the upper mills, manufacture an excellent brand of hile the saw mill connected furnishes its quota to the many thousands f lumber that are annually shipped from this point. There is also the ndry and machine shop of R. F. Pegan, and a cabinet and chair ctory, two carriage and blacksmiths' shops, shoemakers' shops, etc. population about 250.

dale is a small post village of recent date, also situated upon the River, and lot No. 32 in the 2nd concession of the township of naga. It has a population of about 200. Considerable business is this point, drawn principally from the fine agricultural country by which it is surrounded. The village is growing rapidly, and promises fair to become one of importance in the township.

Melrose P.O. and village is located upon lot No. 13 in the 3rd conces- sion of Tyendinaga, and is the seat of municipal government. The Town Hall, a most substantial brick building, with every convenience for the accommodation of the council and ratepayers, is situated in the village There is a blacksmith's shop, tavern, etc., two churches and a cheese fac- tory. A school is situated a short distance west of the village. Popula tion, 100.

A portion of the village of Roslin is situated in the north-west corner of the township, a description of which is given in connection with the history of the township of Thurlow. A short distance east of Roslin, on the bound- ary line between Hungerford and Tyendinaga, and on the Moira River, are the mills of J. Wilson, and the cheese factory of John White, M.P.

Kingsford is another post village on the Salmon River and eastern boundary of the township, principally situated in the township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox. The council-house of the Mohawk Indians is located upon lot 24 in the 2nd concession of the reservation. The reserved land of the Indians is far behind the rest of the township in point of culti- vation. Some few clearances are to be met with, the majority of the tribe preferring to earn their living by light handicraft and other work than to clearing and cultivating their land, which is of a superior quality and com paratively free from limestone. There are at present about 400 Indians upon the reservation.

The early townships records of Tyendinaga, as in other municipalities in the county, have either been lost or destroyed ; Mr. E. Hollingsworth, town- ship clerk, &c., has nothing in his possession further back than 1830, in that year a town meeting was held in the house of Richard Lazier, Shan- nonville, but beyond the appointment of John Portt, as Town Clerk, nothing further is stated in the minutes. In 1831, John Portt was again appointed clerk, and held the office until 1832, when Thomas D. Appleby was elected to fill the position, an office he held until 1836, when Michael Nealon was appointed for one year. In 1837-8, Thomas D. Appleby again held the office, and in 1839 John H. Bleeker. From 1840 to 1850, Michael Nealon officiated.

John Portt and John Sweeney for many years represented the town ship in the old district Council. On the passage of the Municipal Act in 1849, establishing the present system of township councils, the following gentlemen were returned as Councilmen :—

"TOWN REEVE.—Wellington Frizzell ; DEPUTY REEVE. Alexander Mc- " Laren ; COUNCILLORS.—Michael Nealon, Hugh Keys, John Hanley ; " TOWNSHIP CLERK.—Thomas McKinny ; TREASURER. Francis English ; " ASSESSORS.—Rueben Gorseline, Henry Rutland, James Anderson ; COL " LECTOR.—John Shaughnessey."

From 1850 up to the present date the following named gentlemen hav e been identified with municipal affairs, having held the principal offices in the township during that period :—Nathaniel S. Appleby, M.P.P., Reeve for twenty consecutive years ; Thomas D. Appleby, Clerk, under the old and new Councils, for eleven years ; Alexander McLaren, Reeve and Deputy-Reeve for ten years ; Wellington Frizzell, Reeve and Deputy- Reeve for six years ; Michael Nealon filled the position of Township Clerk, previous to 1850, and subsequently upwards of twenty-five years, dying on the 1st of February, 1870, in the 73rd year of his age. Michael Sweeney was Deputy-Reeve for many years ; Frederick Warwick, was clerk during 1854 ; Francis English, was Treasurer for about twenty years, an office he filled with credit to himself and the municipality ; Alexander McLaren is the present treasurer, having succeeded Mr. English. John R. Huffman, Donald Anderson, Thos Deasey, Charles Hudson, and John White, M. P. Roslin, William McLaren, Michael McCullough, Samuel Osborne, and Thos Casey, have all respectively filled offices of trust.

The principal Township officers for 1878, are John White, M.P.P., Reeve ; Donald Anderson, and Thomas Casey, Deputy-Reeves ; E. Hollingsworth is the present Township Clerk, having succeeded the late Michael Nealon to that office. The assessed value of all real and personal property for 1878 is

No. of acres assessed, 79,132, exclusive of the Indian Reserve ; No. of Ratepayers, 1303 ; assessed value of property, $1,396,682 ; No. of inhabi- tants, white, 4,556 ; No. of cattle, 2,835 ; No. of sheep, 3,976 ; No of hogs, 1,251 ; No. of horses, 1,462.

## HUNGERFORD.

This is the largest township in the county, having an area of 109,200 acres of land, the greater part of which is well adapted to agricultural pur poses. From time immemorial it has been the hunting ground of the Mississauga and other tribes of Indians, who found game and fish of every variety indigenous to this country and latitude, in great abundance in the beautiful lakes and streams within its limits. With the advent of the pioneer settlers the red man plunged further into the wilderness, and his existence is but a remembrance. The tribes that then roamed over the lands now covered with well tilled fields of waving grain and comfortable houses, have for ever disappeared, and another race are the undisputed possessors of the soil.

The township of Hungerford is situated in the north riding of the county of Hastings, and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by Elzevir and a portion of Madoc ; on the east by Sheffield, in the county of Lennox ; on the south by Tyendinaga, and on the west by the township of Huntingdon

The early history of Hungerford is similar to that of the adjoining town ships ; especially is this the case with those facts that are matters of record. It is quite probable that during this period it was united with some other town ship for municipal purposes. Settlements ten and fifteen miles apart were regarded as not very distant neighbours, and met together at the same town meetings for local organization, and to elect the same officers and co-operate in all matters of public improvements, for laying out new roads, improving old ones, building bridges, establishing schools, and, in fact to inaugurate any new enterprise essential to the prosperity of the settlements or conducive to the general welfare. The earliest recorded settlement in the township is that of Sugar Island, on the south side of Stoco Lake, so called from the fact that the Mississauguas were accustomed to make every spring large quantities of maple sugar, which they paddled down the Moira to Myer's Creek Village and the settlements on the front to be traded for different articles. It is stated that Owen Dirkin and Martin Donohue located upon the island in 1826 and were shortly followed by Philip Huffman and Michel Coulin. In 1828 the Woodcock family came in and settled near the present village of Tweed. Robt. McCammon, J.P., Felix Gabourie, J.P., George Host, John R. Way, J.P., Thomas Close, J.P., James Martin, William Caton, J. D. Roblin, J.P., Henry Manes, Mattamiah Kerr, and a number of others were also pioneer settlers.

It is impossible to fully realize the hardships, privations and sufferings of these first settlers of Hungerford. In the midst of an immense forest, without society, far removed from villages where anything could be purchased, and oftentimes destitute of the means to purchase ; with twenty miles of almost impassable roads to travel before a grist mill or a store could be reached, a journey, with ox teams, occupying six or seven days. In a sickly country, where fever and ague was the common lot of nearly everyone, and no physicians near, the wolf without and sometimes the wolf of hunger within, all conspired to try the stoutest heart. The little produce raised could find no market, as there were no transportation facilities, and each settler supplied his own wants. As a result, little money was in circulation, all groceries were paid for in produce at extremely low rates, as the store keeper must find a market over nearly impassable roads. Such were among the trials and ex- periences of the early settlers of this township, and for years the permanent hindrance to its increase in population, values and property. But happily

these difficulties have all passed away. The country is nearly all improved, perfectly healthy, as productive and well cultivated as the surrounding municipalities, and considerably ahead of some. Societies organized, churches built, stores convenient, schools excellent, mills abundant and flourishing, and every convenience at hand, make all a prosperous and happy rural people.

The records of the first town meetings are, as in other municipalities, lost or destroyed, but we are informed that the first meeting in Hungerford was held at the dwelling house of John R. Way, lot No. 7, in the 7th concession, in the year 1836. John Johnston was appointed town clerk; commissioners, John R. Way, Robert McCammon and Philip Huffman. The first Court of Requests was held in a little log shanty near Manes' Bridge, John R. Way, J.P., Robert McCammon, J.P., Owen Dirkin, J.P., and James Morton, J.P., were the commissioners. The town meetings were subsequently held in Caton's school house at Chapman's Corners. Robert McCammon and Owen Dirkin were the first appointed magistrates in the township.

In 1848 a meeting was held on the 3rd day of January—the first recorded—when George Hart was elected District Councillor; Benjamin Read, Town Clerk; and James Willson, Assessor and Collector.

When the Municipal Act came into force in 1850 the township was divided into five wards and the following named gentlemen were elected councillors: George Benjamin, John Johnston, George Hart, James Allen, and Hugh McDonald. George Benjamin was chosen Reeve. At a meeting held at Hungerford Mills in 1850, a by-law was passed to build a town hall at Georgetown, Felix Gabourie, J.P., generously presenting the municipality with a sufficient quantity of land whereon to build the same.

Previous to 1850 the following names occur as having been identified with the affairs of the township:

John Wilson, James Barber, Isaiah Clarke, Joseph W. Whittaker, J.P., Charles McGuire, Archibald Parks, Philip Huffman, James Free, William Trumpour, Allen Mills, Archibald Bennedict, William Burley, J.P., James Raney, Charles Lee, Daniel Varley, J. D. Roblin, Sidney Way, John Wilson, John Hewett, James Corbett, Thomas Close, Henry Coyle, George Canniff, Noble Barney, Richard Woodcock Samuel Secord, Sylvester Parsons, Jeremiah Premo, William McFall, William Potts, Peter Woodcock, Alexander Benner, Patrick Varley, James Rogers, Robert Kincaid, Isaac Dean, John Brown, Henry Free, John West, Uriah West, James Corkey, Samuel Darcus, Peter Casey, William Rath, Gillespie Sayers, Phelix Collins, Henry Manes, William Caton, Cyrenous Parks, William Alexander, William Barshaw, Hugh O'Donnell, Patrick Kincaid, John Gibson, James Kenney, Nathaniel Dunn, Andrew Huyke, William Lancing, James Alexander, Allen Canniff, Joseph Gartland, John Adams, Phelix Gabourie, J.P., James Carlton, Alex. Rutter, Joseph Hinch, Mattaniah Kerr, Akin Morrow, Arthur Youmans, and several others.

In 1850, and subsequently, we find the following as occupying the principal township offices:—

Felix Gabourie, Robert Sanderson, Robert McCameron, Abram L. Bogart, Windsor W. James, John Graham, Isaiah Clarke, James Godkin, Robt. Morton, Paul Durkin, Joseph Elliott, Samuel Durkin, George Stooks, Robert Gordon, John McGill, Detlor, Thomas Close, George Howell, John Johnson, J. G. Osborne, John Castleton, John Newton, Thomas Mullrooney, John Allen, John Graham, Wm. Rath, and Richard Gabourie.

The Municipal Council for 1878 is constituted as follows:—

Robert Gordon, Reeve.
Patrick Murphy, Deputy Reeve.
S. C. Johnston, do
Francis Murphy, W. H. Waite, Councillors.
William Wray, Township Clerk.
Joseph Elliott, Treasurer
John Thompson, James Finlay, Assessors.
George Martin, Thomas Graham, Collectors.

The old Town Hall at Georgetown having been destroyed by fire, a handsome brick structure was recently erected at a cost of $2,500, in which the Council at present meets for the transaction of public business. This is by far the finest town-hall in the county, and is built of brick. Dimensions of body of hall, 56 by 28; clerk's office, with iron fire-proof vault in rear, 20 by 18; lock up, with cells, ditto; all of which are conveniently arranged, both as regards seating capacity, clerk's office, safety of public documents, records, criminals, etc., the whole being surrounded by a neat picket fence. The building is pleasantly situated upon the main street of the village, and reflects credit alike upon the contractors (Messrs. John Foley and W. H. Gabourie), and the municipality of Hungerford, and at the same time adds to the appearance of the village.

The township of Hungerford was settled principally by Irish and people of Irish descent, together with the descendants of United Empire Loyalists, who drew land in this and other rear townships. Its progress, since the occupation of Sugar Island by Dirkin & Donohue in 1826 has, as previously stated, been rapid, and to-day it occupies a position second to none in the county in its natural resources and productiveness. The surface of the township is somewhat rolling, rendering drainage everywhere practicable. The soil is of that calcareous nature common to north Hastings, and is well watered. Stoco Lake, situated in the north centre of the township, derived its name from the famous Mississauga chief, Stongeong, who, with his tribe, yearly ascended the Sagonaska (Moira) River to fish and hunt, and has an area of about 1,600 acres. Bass, Maskenonge, Pickerel and other species of fresh water fish abound within its waters. Sugar Island, embracing within its limits about 2,000 acres of land, is situated immediately south of the lake, is formed by two branches of the Moira, which leave the lake about one mile apart and run parallel to each other for about two miles, when the east branch winds around to the westward and forms a connection with the west branch at a point where steam saw-mills are located.

The Moira River enters the township at its north-west extremity, and flows in a south-easterly direction until it reaches Stoco Lake, leaving the lake by two branches which unite after running parallel to each other for about two miles, thence in a south-westerly direction to the boundary. The characteristics of the Moira in Hungerford are identical with other localities through which it flows, except that the current is not quite so rapid, affording less facilities for mill privileges than in Thurlow.

The Scootamatta Creek, a stream of considerable size, with its tributaries, flows through the north-east portion of the township.

A tributary of Parks Creek takes its rise on lot No. 20, in the 6th concession, and flows in a southerly direction towards the Tyendinaga Boundary, in which township it forms a connection with the main branch.

Black Creek takes its rise on the north-eastern boundary of the township, and empties in the midst of a large cranberry marsh, into Stoco Lake, at its eastern extremity.

Clare River also takes its rise in divisions upon the eastern boundary, on which is situated Bogart's mills, and empties itself into Stoco Lake at its eastern extremity.

It is related that this stream derived its name from the late Thomas Clare, then quite a youth, who it appears was chain-bearer to the surveying party engaged in laying out the township, and who one night encamped on the banks of an unnamed stream. Young Clare accidentally fell into the water, and disappeared underneath the ice; it being frozen, all thought him lost, when he was discovered, in an exhausted condition, by one of the party some distance down the stream, having come to the surface through an air hole. The surveyor, Samuel Benson, named the stream Clare River in commemoration of the event.

John R. Way, father of Sidney Way, owned the first team of horses ever used in Hungerford.

Hungerford is not behind the neighboring municipalities in educational matters, as is evident from the many neat, substantial school houses everywhere to be met with throughout the township. Able teachers ar
and a proper interest in their general efficiency generally maintain
are a large number of well equipped cheese factories located in th
the many living springs in different parts of the township, and
interest is manifested by the farmers in this enterprise. The prod
establishments finds a ready market at Belleville, which has of
one of the principal cheese centres in the province.

Gold, as well as other minerals, has been discovered in conside
tities in the eastern part of the township. A crusher was erected,
the extraction of small quantities of the precious metal, the res
satisfactory. The Village of Tweed is pleasantly and favorably
the Moira, adjacent to Stoco Lake, and in the north-west part o
ship, and is connected with the City of Belleville, 25 miles distant
macadamized road. The early settlement of the village is contem
that of the surrounding country, and was in all probability first e
a view to utilising the fine water privileges of the Moira at this po
an eligible site whereon to build a village. At first the growth
bryo town was slow, owing chiefly to the close proximity of
Notwithstanding these disadvantages, it kept pace with the dema
quirements of the surrounding country, and at present affords amp
for a flourishing local trade. Valuable and substantial improveme
late been made, principally in connection with the manufacturing
the village. Many fine private residences have also been built,
opened, and on every hand evidences of thrift and enterprise are
ding fair, in the course of time, to make Tweed an important inla

The village contains four churches, viz.: Church of Engla
Methodist, Episcopal Methodist and Bible Christian. There is al
Catholic church on Sugar Island, adjacent to Tweed; an excelle
school, built of stone, with a daily attendance of about 200
Masonic Lodge, who have recently erected a new hall, 18x36,
Worshipful Master, A. H. Gilbert; Secretary, H. H. Warren. The
Orange Hall, No. 747, and a Lodge of Good Templars, who hold
ings in Dr. T. E. Pomeroy's Public Hall, over his drug store.
facturing interests of Tweed is represented by the extensive flouri
Mr. Eastbrook, on the Moira, containing three run of stone
mill of J. H. Jordan, containing large circular, edging, cutting an
cheese box machinery and planer; Gossett's Iron foundry and st
two carriage manufactories, extensive concerns; a woollen factory
industries. There are also a number of first-class general and o
three good hotels, telegraph office, &c. Population about 1,000.

Georgetown, a small village about one mile south of Tweed,
upon the banks of Stoco Lake. This was formerly the seat of
government, the first town-hall having been erected at this point,
at that time the principal village in the township. Felix Gab
owned the land, settled here at an early date, and was the origi
of the place. There is a good common school, etc. Population
100.

Stoco is a small post village opposite Tweed, on the east ba
Moira River and Lake, distance from Belleville 25 miles. It conta
Murphy's general store, and other places of business, the carriag
Thos. Mulroney, blacksmiths' shops, etc., and a couple of hotels
about 100.

Bogart's Mills and post-office are situate upon Clare River, in
part of the township. This is a comparatively new place, and w
by Abram L. Bogart, Esq., who owns considerable land in this
township.

Thomasburgh, a pleasant post village, is situated on lot No. 1,
concession of Hungerford, on the macadamized road leading from
Tweed, and was founded by Thomas Clare, Esq., at an early date. It
name from three Thomas's, viz., Thomas Clare, Thomas Graham, a
Nichols, all pioneer settlers. A post-office was established in 185
Clare being the first P.M. There are two general stores, carriage
smith's shops, a tannery, large cheese factory and potash w
common school, etc., etc. There are four churches, Church o
Bible Christian, Canada Methodist, and Episcopal Methodist, and
Hall. Population about 200.

## HUNTINGDON.

The early settlement of the township of Huntingdon is so
with the history of that section of the county, already described
tory of the settlement of the adjoining township, that a further
would be only a repetition. The same difficulties were experien
pioneer settlers of Huntingdon that for years retarded the advan
development of older municipalities. There were no roads, so
plenty of wolves; no stores nor mills nearer than Myers Creek;
except of a very primitive character; no places of worship, ex
houses of the pioneers on the front, which for years was but spars
These and other experiences of a similar character were what the fi
of Huntingdon had to contend with in the days of its infancy.
quence of the above mentioned and other drawbacks, arising fro
graphical position, remote from business centres, markets, &c
regular tide of enterprise, it was not permanently settled and bro
general cultivation until more than twenty years later than the
to the front of it.

Huntingdon is rectangular in shape and is bounded on the no
township of Madoc, on the east by Hungerford, on the south by
and on the west by Rawdon, and contains within its geograph
56,000 acres of land. It was first settled about the year 181
during the latter year it is recorded that there were five perman
in the township, with a total population of twenty-six inhabitan
were probably the families of the Ketcheson and Ostrom from
Anthony Denike, Philip Lake and Foster, who settled in the ne
of what is now Moira P. O. A contemporary settlement was e
point to the west, now known as West Huntingdon P. O., proba
Ashley family, closely followed by others.

Subsequently the following names occur as being among the e
on the first three concessions, viz., Ketchesons, Vandewaters,
Spencers, Vantassells, Cronks, Thompson, Morton, Emerson,
Clare, Utman, Snieder, Thrasher, Aikenbrock, Gerow, Merill
Post, Sills, Seryver, Lake, Rashnell, Lloyd, Hamilton, Fitche
Marsh, Holgate, Sheffield, Way, Newton, Coulter, Dafoe, Hagg
Jeffrey, Read, Mitts, Clapp, Cook, Sarles, Hawkins, Detlor, Wilso
Ross, Vandusen, Rupert, Sharp, Rutledge, Dorland, Anderso
Nicholson, Hollinger, Collins, McAvay, Herity, McKim, Haugh
Post, Murray, and others. A large number of the above w
United Empire Loyalists, from the older settlements on the front
land in the second and third tier of townships. As usual with t
that early period, the town meetings were held in the dwelling h
ratepayers, and beyond the simple recording of the proceedings
business was transacted throughout the year. The "Minutes" f
year were "taken down" upon a piece of paper, which eventua
mislaid or destroyed, hence the difficulty experienced in obtain
information in relation to the early meetings and affairs of the m

The earliest township records extant, in the possession of th
G. Foster, only date back to 1848. We have, however, through
ness of John McCammon, of Hungerford, been furnished with a
first town meeting held in Huntington, which we reproduce, t
meeting being omitted.

"The annual township meeting of Huntingdon for the
The following resolutions were made and resolved:—That Ph

oughout the township. Able teachers are employed, heir general efficiency generally maintained. There ll equipped cheese factories located in the vicinity of in different parts of the township, and considerable the farmers in this enterprise. The product of these ady market at Belleville, which has of late become e centres in the province.

minerals, has been discovered in considerable quan- of the township. A crusher was erected, but beyond uantities of the precious metal, the result was not e of Tweed is pleasantly and favorably situated on eco Lake, and in the north-west part of the town- h the City of Belleville, 23 miles distant, by a good early settlement of the village is contemporary with ountry, and was in all probability first effected with e water privileges of the Moira at this point, and as o build a village. At first the growth of this em- ring chiefly to the close proximity of George-town. advantages, it kept pace with the demands and re- ding country, and at present affords ample facilities le. Valuable and substantial improvements have of ly in connection with the manufacturing interests of private residences have also been built, new stores d evidences of thrift and enterprise are visible, bid- time, to make Tweed an important inland town.

ee churches, viz.:—Church of England, Canada thodist and Bible Christian. There is also a Roman Island, adjacent to Tweed; an excellent common with a daily attendance of about 200 pupils; a re recently erected a new hall, 18x36, two stories. Gilbert; Secretary, H. H. Warren. There is also an d a Lodge of Good Templars, who hold their meet- y's Public Hall, over his drug store. The manu- ed is represented by the extensive flouring mills of Moira, containing three run of stone; the saw- aining large circular, edging, cutting and lath saws, l planer; Gossett's Iron foundry and stove works; rs, extensive concerns; a woollen factory and other e a number of first-class general and other stores, ph office, &c. Population about 1,000.

village about one mile south of Tweed, is situated e Lake. This was formerly the seat of municipal ew-hall having been erected at this point, which was d village in the township. Felix Gabourie, who ere at an early date, and was the original founder good common school, etc. Population from 75 to

village opposite Tweed, on the east branch of the istance from Belleville 25 miles. It contains Messrs. and other places of business, the carriage-works of iths' shops, etc., and a couple of hotels. Population

st-office are situate upon Clare River, in the eastern This is a comparatively new place, and was founded p., who owns considerable land in this part of the

ant post village, is situated on lot No. 1, in the 9th , on the macadamized road leading from Belleville to y Thomas Clare, Esq., at an early date. It derived its s, viz., Thomas Clare, Thomas Graham, and Thomas rs. A post-office was established in 1853, Thomas . There are two general stores, carriage and black- y, large cheese factory and potash works, good . There are four churches, Church of England, Methodist, and Episcopal Methodist, and an Orange 200.

## HUNTINGDON.

of the township of Huntingdon is so interwoven section of the county, already described in the his- the adjoining township, that a further description n. The same difficulties were experienced by the ngdon that for years retarded the advancement and nicipalities. There were no roads, so to speak, res nor mills nearer than Myers Creek; no schools, character; no places of worship, except at the the front, which for years was but sparsely settled es of a similar character were what the first settlers tend with in the days of its infancy. In conse- fined and other drawbacks, arising from its geo- te from business centres, markets, &c., and the it was not permanently settled and brought under more than twenty years later than the townships

gular in shape and is bounded on the north by the e east by Hungerford, on the south by Thurlow, ndon, and contains within its geographical limits d was first settled about the year 1816 or '17, for is recorded that there were five permanent settlers otal population of twenty-six inhabitants. These lies of the Ketchesons and Ostrom from the front, Lake and Foster, who settled in the neighborhood O. A contemporary settlement was effected at own as West Huntingdon P. O., probably by the lowed by others.

owing names occur as being among the early settlers sons, viz., Ketchesons, Vandewaters, Hagermans, nks, Thompson, Morton, Emerson, Salisbury, Thrasher, Aikenbrock, Gerow, Merrill, Hoskins, e, Rashnell, Lloyd, Hamilton, Fitchett, Maynes, Way, Newton, Coulter, Dafoe, Haggarty, Ryan, p, Cook, Sarles, Hawkins, Detlor, Wilson, Streeter, Sharp, Rutledge, Dorland, Anderson, Woods, lins, McAvay, Herity, McKim, Haught, Darling, rs. A large number of the above were sons of from the older settlements on the front, who drew tier of townships. As usual with townships at n meetings were held in the dwelling houses of the e simple recording of the proceedings no further roughout the year. The "Minutes" from year to upon a piece of paper, which eventually became ve the difficulty experienced in obtaining correct the early meetings and affairs of the municipality. records extant, in the possession of the Clerk, J. to 1848. We have, however, through the kind- of Hungerford, been furnished with a copy of the in Huntingdon, which we reproduce, the place of

hip meeting of Huntingdon for the year 1836, were made and resolved:—That Philip Luke, serve as Town Clerk; Robert Reid, Samuel T. Darling, as Commissioners; John Detlor, as Collector; Henry Ketcheson, as Assessor; James Haggerty, as Town Constable; Robert Wilson, Merrell Streeter, Daniel Ross, Robert Vandusen, John Anderson, John McConnell, Robt. Rutledge, Philip Ketcheson, Henry Newton, Jonathan Haggerty, William Coulter, James McClusky, Elisha Phillips, Hugh McMullen, Andrew Sharp, John Wood, Conrad Rupert, as Overseers of Highways; Westell Streeter, David Nicholson, as Poundkeepers; John Ketcheson, John Andrews, and John McKay, for rest of Township.

"Resolved, That all hogs be free commoners over and above the weight "of 60 pounds. That all cattle be free commoners for the present year. "That rams be not free commoners, from 1st Sept. to 18th November. "That boars be free commoners. That fences to be lawful, should be five "feet high, and no intervening space over six inches. That the next annual "township meeting be held at John McKay's Inn.

"Huntingdon, Jan. 5th, 1836. RICHARD NEWTON, Chairman."

At a meeting held on the 16th January, 1836, the following rules were allowed and established by the Board of Commissioners for pound-keepers in the township of Huntingdon:

"7½d per head for each horse, or each head of horned cattle for 24 hours, "and to furnish them with 14 lbs. of hay each; 1d per head for sheep and "calves for 24 hours, and to feed them at the rate of 14 lbs. of hay for six "sheep or six calves; 1d per head for swine, each 24 hours, to feed them "with a pint of peas or corn, each head. Poundkeeper's fees:—Each horse, "cow, or ox or bull 9d; each sheep, calf or hog, 4d.

"Commissioners, { NESBET REID, SAMUEL T. DORLAND, SIMON ASHLEY."

It is related that much excitement prevailed at these early town meetings, on account of the "west towners," who came in force armed with clubs, &c., who wanted to have things all their own way; matters were however amicably arranged, and the meetings thereafter conducted in an orderly manner. From the date of this first meeting up to 1849-50, the business of the township was transacted at the usual town meetings, and in a manner similar to the above. The several officers were appointed for the year next ensuing, bills and accounts audited, and except the "assessing" and collecting of rates and taxes, the whole work of the municipality was completed in one day.

In 1848, the earliest records extant, we find that at a meeting held in the public school-house on lot No. 13 in the 3rd concession, a short distance of the present village of Moira, Thomas Baker was appointed Clerk, Anthony Denike, Commissioner, and Henry Ostrom, Collector.

In 1849-50, under the Municipal Act, Anthony Denike, George Graham, Samuel Baker, Archibald Pringle, and Henry Ostrom were elected by a popular vote of the township, Councillors for their respective wards. Anthony Denike was chosen Reeve, Thomas Baker, township Clerk, Henry Ketcheson, Treasurer, Phillip Luke and George Mowatt, Auditors, Daniel Ross, Collector, and Joseph Foster, Surveyor of roads.

From 1850 to date, the following named gentlemen have represented the township in the County Council, in the capacity of Reeve, George Graham, 1851-2 and 3; John Maynes, 1855; Phillip Luke, 1856-7; Thomas Emo, 1858, and who is the present representative, having held the position for eighteen years; James Haggerty and Henry Ostrom also held the Reeveship for one year each.

The township Council for 1878 is constituted as follows:

Thos. Emo, Reeve; Mathew Robinson, Deputy Reeve; James Foster, John Gordon, and Henry Morton, Councillors; J. G. Foster, township Clerk and Division Registrar of vital statistics, &c.; Elijah Ketcheson, Treasurer; Alex. Harvey, Collector; A. R. Ketcheson, Surveyor.

The total assessed value of the real and personal property for the year 1878, is $421,502. Total number of ratepayers 640. Total population, about 3,200. The township Council meet in a substantial and commodious town hall, in the village of Moira, situated upon lots Nos. 11 and 12 in and between the second and third concessions. This village was established at an early date in the history of the township. It contains, besides the town hall, one general store, two blacksmith shops, one cheese factory, J. G. Foster, President; one church, one general store and post office, the first in the township, previously situated further east, Henry Ostrom, P. O.; and several private residences. It is pleasantly situated at the base of a large hill which shelters it from the west winds, and is the most important village in the township.

There are three Canada Methodist churches in the township,—one at Moira, one on lot No. 8 in the 8th concession, and another at West Huntingdon; Revs. Philp and McCamon, pastors. There is also an Episcopal Methodist church at West Huntingdon, Revs. Finn and Pomroy, ministers. On lot No. 12, in the 6th concession, there is a Bible Christian church, Rev. R. Baker, minister; and on lot No. 7, in the 7th concession, is the Presbyterian, presided over by Rev. M. Gray, of Stirling. At the village of Roslin are two other churches, upon lots 19 and 20, in the first concession. In 1845 there were only two frame and a few log schoolhouses in the township, with but an indifferent staff of teachers; to-day there are two large stone, two large brick, two frame, and two good log schoolhouses, situated respectively upon lots Nos. 6 and 14 in the 2nd concession; upon lot No. 2 in the 4th concession; upon lot No. 2 in the 5th concession; upon lot No. 7 in the 6th concession; upon lot No. 8 in the 8th concession; upon lot No. 13 in the 9th concession; upon lot No. 5 in the 10th concession; and upon lot No. 5 in the 13th concession. The schools of Huntingdon of to-day are of the highest character and efficiency, and have always been a matter of paramount interest with the people.

There are five post-offices in the township: West Huntingdon, James Gay, P.M.; Moira, Henry Ostrom, P.M.; Fuller, lot 13, con. 6, Mrs. John Fuller, P.M.; Ivanhoe, Thos. Emo, P.M.

The 7th Division Court sittings are held in the Town Hall, Moira; Thomas Emo, J.P. and Commissioner in B.R., Licence Commissioner for North Hastings, clerk, etc.

There are three cheese factories in Huntingdon. One is situated upon a branch of a creek that takes its rise upon the farm of H. Ostrom, at Moira. Another is situated upon lot No. 3, near West Huntingdon; and another upon lot No. 9, in the 6th concession. These factories have a large manufacturing capacity, and are fitted throughout with all latest modern appliances, which enable them to compete favourably with the factories in the front. Their stock is of an excellent quality, and commands the highest price in the Belleville markets.

There are three saw-mills in the township, one upon Rawdon creek, lot No. 3 in the 2nd concession; another, stream, on the north side of the narrows of Moira Lake; and another upon a small stream known as Deer creek, which empties itself into Moira Lake. These mills are of modern construction, and are capable of turning out many thousand feet of lumber daily.

There are eight blacksmith shops situated at different points of the township, all doing a fair country business. The township is well watered by Lake Moira and the Moira River, Rawdon creek and its tributaries, a branch of the Scootamatta, and Boyne creek.

Moira Lake, better known as Hog Lake, is one of the largest and finest of the back country chain of fresh water lakes, and is situated in the northern part of the township and on the Moira river. It embraces an area of something over 2,000 acres, and its waters contain a variety of fish indigenous to this section of the country. It is also noted for its unusually large and sonorous bull frogs, immense turtles, &c., large numbers of the former being annually caught and shipped to the Montreal and New York markets.

The Moira river in Huntingdon is deep, and is in places completely surrounded by impenetrable marshes and swamps; it is a favourite haunt of the wild duck and other game, and also of sportsmen. Rawdon creek takes its

rise from a small natural lake upon lot No. 12 in the 12th concession, and traverses the township in a south-westerly direction ; a tributary of Rawdon creek has its source upon lot No. 4 in the 5th concession, connecting with the main branch at a point upon lot No. 8 in the 4th concession.

The Belleville and North Hastings railway runs through the township, entering upon lot No. 1 in the 2nd concession, and running in a north-easterly direction through the township, crossing the narrows of Moira Lake, thence to Madoc. The road will be completed this fall.

The Huntingdon macadamized road runs through the whole length of the township, commencing at the south-western extremity and crossing Moira at the Narrows by an extensive and well-built bridge, and striking the northern boundary at a point upon lot No. 12, which forms a part of the corporation of the village of Madoc. There are a number of other excellent roads in the township affording every facility for travel, and by which any point in the township can be reached with any description of vehicle.

The surface of the township is rolling, and in some places hilly, being originally covered with a heavy growth of hardwood timber, which, since the advent of the pioneer settler, has almost entirely disappeared. The soil is similar to that of Hungerford on the east, and Rawdon on the west, a clay loam mixed with shale, the limestone formation occasionally assuming a degree of prominence which renders it unfit for cultivation. With the exception of the localities where these geological specimens exist, the township is in an advanced state of cultivation, as is attested by the many fields of heavy and nearly matured grain to be met with on every hand. The people are apparently prosperous and happy, neat comfortable dwelling houses and well appointed outbuildings have superseded the log shanty and lean-to of the early settlers, modern and luxurious furniture has replaced that of antiquated design. Light traps and carriages, &c., have become a necessity, the ox cart of the pioneer being of no use to the present generation. Costly fabrics, gotten up in the latest and most approved fashion, are worn instead of the homespun of our pioneer mothers. The fathers of Huntingdon belong to another age, and may in justice exclaim, "The times are changed and we are changed with them." A truism that applies with equal force, not only to the present generation of the township of Huntingdon, but to the country at large.

## MADOC.

The township of Madoc derived its name from Lord Madoc of Wales, England, and is situated in the North Riding of the county. Its settlement has been rapid, and commenced about the year 1830. It is bounded on the south by Huntingdon, on the east by Elziver, on the west by Marmora, and on the north by Tudor. Madoc, aside from its mineral wealth, is excellent for agricultural purposes and is in a prosperous condition, as is evidenced by the numerous comfortable and home-like farm houses, and well tilled lands to be met with throughout the township. Cyrus Riggs, Barnabas Vankleek, James O'Hara, Donald McKenzie, Thomas Allan, John R. Ketcheson, Jacob Hazzard, Uriah Seymour, Louis Empey, William Allen, and Robert Cooper were among the first settlers of Madoc township ; Donald McKenzie built a grist and saw mill and opened a store, the first in the township, on Deer creek, a tributary of the Moira river, which formed the nucleus of what is now known as the village of Madoc. The discovery of gold in the quartz rocks of Madoc during the years 1866 7 caused an immense excitement, and the little village of Hastings, now Madoc, received an impetus that was readily taken advantage of by its inhabitants. Houses and stores sprang up in every direction, and business of all kinds flourished. Large and valuable deposits of iron, copper, lead, marble, and lithographic stone are found within a short distance of the village, which only awaits the completion of the B. & N. H. R. R. to develop the wealth of these products. Uriah Seymour, of Madoc village, erected at considerable expense a smelting furnace, and commenced the manufacture of iron, bringing the ore from his mines lot No. 11 in the 5th concession of Madoc township. The works were carried on for some years, but owing to the great inconvenience and expense attending the transportation of the pig iron to the front, he was compelled to abandon the enterprise, and the furnace was closed. The ore is reputed to be valuable, yielding about 90% of pure metal of a very superior quality. Gold exists in small, and in some places paying, quantities, in nearly every part of the township, but owing to a want of proper mechanical appliances much difficulty has been experienced in separating the precious metal from the quartz rocks in which it is found, consequently very little money has as yet been made in this direction ; a full and complete description of the famous Richardson and other mines is given, under its proper head, in the general county history. The settlement of Madoc from 1830 up to 1855 continued, and to-day good substantial dwelling houses and buildings have taken the places of log shanties and dilapidated old sheds. The people are industrious, as is evidenced on every hand by the well tilled fields producing abundantly every description of cereals. The surface of the township is rolling, and contains within its limits about 70,400 acres of land, some of which is extremely rocky but of good quality. The river Moira takes it rise on the northern boundary of the township, and in Tudor, affording excellent water power, and upon which is erected grist and saw mills. Deer creek also takes its rise within the limits of the township and flows through the village of Madoc. The Hastings macadamized road runs through the entire length of the township, affording to the farmer superior advantages for transporting the products of his farm to the front and market.

In the absence of the township records which were unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1873, we can only give the names of the several parties who were connected with the township Council from 1850 to the present time. Formerly Madoc, Tudor and Elziver were united for municipal purposes, but since the erection of the two latter into separate and independent municipalities, Madoc has elected her own representatives. On the dissolution of the old Midland District, a change of the form of government was established in rural municipalities, and the first election by popular vote, in 1850, resulted in the return of the following named gentlemen :-

"REEVE.--John R. Ketcheson ; DEPUTY REEVE.—Joseph Bradshaw ; COUNCILLORS.—Henry Cook, James O'Hara, Mathew Herbeson ; ASSESSORS. P. Olmstead, W. H. Bristol ; CLERK. John McDonald ; COLLECTOR. Sylvanus Bond."

During December, 1850, a By-law was passed, ordering the erection of a town hall, which was built the following year, and since burned. From 1850 and up to the present year, the following gentlemen have represented the township in its several Councils,--Wm. Blair, Daniel Thompson, Henry Cook, Jeptha Bradshaw, John R. Ketcheson, A. F. Wood (Reeve for 22 years), Wm. Tumalty, Barnabas Vankleek, ——— Corrigan, W. Findlay, Mark Rennings, J. McCoy, J. N. Moore, E. D. O'Flynn, Thomas Allen, D. C. Brown, John Dale, S. Read, John Fassett, William Ward, Thomas Cross, F. D Ross, Peter Vankleek, ——— Coskeys, Charles English, J. W. Allen, Joshua Broad. Peter Vankleek is the present Reeve and John R. Ketcheson, Clerk.

The population of the township is about 2,473, of which 1,323 are Methodists, 596 Presbyterians, 324 Church of England, and 230 Roman Catholic. Total assessed value, 1878, $542,550. With increased capital and railroad facilities, the mineral wealth of Madoc will be rapidly developed, a desideratum anxiously looked for by the inhabitants, several of whom have invested large sums of money in experimental work.

The village of Madoc, on the south boundary line, is now incorporated, having assumed that position, January, 1878. The elective officers for the present year are Thomas Cross, Reeve ; E. D. O'Flynn, Dr. Loomis, Dr. Sutton, and S. D. Ross, Councillors. The population is about 1,000, and promises to be, ere many years pass away, double that number. There are five churches, viz :—Presbyterian, Church of England, Canada Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, and Roman Catholic. The new Presbyterian church, an engraving of which appears in this work,
There are a number of fine residences, with ta
stores, of which there are a large number, are
ness than those of a back country village. A
the course of erection, and when completed w
an excellent gravel road connects the village
miles, and whenever the North Riding of the
municipality, Madoc will be the county town
Hastings, and the proposed route of the To
through the village, the former of which will
doubt will add largely to its population and
its reverses ; in 1873 a general conflagration to
pal part of the village was destroyed. Solid
place of the wooden ones burned, and the Mado
one of importance in the county of Hastings.

In 1870 an effort was made to connect Mad
railway, which was christened and known as t
way. After considerable labour and money ha
up, the Kingston people changed their minds
Pembroke road. In 1873 the Belleville & Nort
jected, and in 1874 a charter obtained. The p
Lewis Wallbridge, A. F. Wood, H. C. Floyd,
Brown, M.P., McKenzie Bowell, M.P., Thom
N. B. Falkiner, S. B. Burdett, Thomas Emo, E
kleek. In the same year the company was o
Esq., elected provisional president. In 1876
Board, and A. Pardee, Esq., of Pennsylvania, w
money in the road and iron mines in Madoc,
H C. Floyd, A. F. Wood, McKenzie Bowell,
and A. B. Foster, directors. Bonuses of $60,00
and Madoc township, and the Government gave
The road commences at a point on the Grand Ju
ship of Sidney, about fifteen miles north of B
through the townships of Rawdon and Hunting
iron mines, in all 22 miles. The road is about
distributed, and it is confidently expected the
this year (1878). The scheme is intended to dev
projectors expect to extend the road into the in

Bannockburn is a rising post village on the M
of the township, and is also becoming a place
flouring and saw mills, and considerable busines
the year. Gold was discovered, and the Toron
whose lands are adjacent to the village, erected
small quantities of gold have been taken.

Eldorado is another gold-mining and post villa
It is at this point the Richardson mine is situate
mills, but none of them appear to be working e
and since the reaction that took place some years
have set, for the village has not improved much
or business since that date.

The old Presbyterian church in the village of
in 1873, and the congregation, which was formed
expense of about $20,000, an imposing new struct
seen for miles in any direction from the village.
long, 44 feet wide, and 58 feet from the basement t
feet high from the ground, its seating capacity, w
finished inside will be one of the finest places of
Province. The present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Wi
and is a native of Culross, graduated at St. Andre
ties, and studied theology in the F. C. Divinity
After preaching the gospel for two years in the ca
cardine and Duncan Temple, he was sent out t
Committee of the Free Church, and was settled as
then a small hamlet on Deer creek. Perhaps the
village of Madoc is more due to Dr. Wishart's e
vidual. His private residence was the first stone
has built two other churches in the township of M
in the erection of a church in Huntingdon Townsl
the Hastings road. The erection of St. Peter's, M
his exertions, and when entirely finished will be
memory. The Rev. Dr. Wishart has always bee
for the improvement of the people. Of the most e
oured and respected by all who have the pleasure

## RAWDON TOWNSH

The township of Rawdon is bounded on the
Marmora, on the east by Huntingdon, on the so
west by the township of Seymour, in the county
contains within its limits an area of about 67,20
its name from Lord Rawdon, an English noblem
with the Colonial Department of the British Gover
settlement dates back to about the year 1820, w
cessions were occupied by sons and descendants o
families, who lived in the older settled townships
who, on the occupation of the available land in th
drew lots in the rear tier of townships, upon
wards settled. The vicinity of Stirling was, owin
the soil and the close proximity to Sidney, togeth
vileges afforded by Rawdon creek, we are informe
settlement in the township.

Amongst the pioneers of Rawdon, descenda
and others, we find the names of Chad, We
Hogle, Maybee, Johnson, Potts, Vandervoort, H
Rupert, Hagerman, Frelick, Seeley, Sarles, H
were subsequently followed by families of Ameri
located the many eligible lots upon the front
amongst whom we are able to trace the name
Wilson, Ketcheson, Kyle, Montgomery, Rogers,
lip, White, Fox, Green, Merrick, Brooks, A
Walker, Parks, Todd, Jeffs, Heard, Carlist, B
Reed, Glass—for many years township clerk Ello
Coats, Muller, Rolph, Morton, Heimer, Caverl
Fletcher, Snore, James Cook - the present Ree
Bateman, Stiles, Haslett, Buskell, Livingstone, Th
Haggerty, Orser, Tompkins, Austin, Hurst, Volli
Patterson, Scrimshow, Eastman, McWilliam, M
Bedford, Jordison, Detlor, Gurnsey, Doak, Fink
Peterson, Shearman, Thrasher, Welman, McQuin
Bailey, McKeown, Ward and others of more recent
their energies to the cultivation of their respectiv
ances, they have been well repaid for their industr

The experience of the pioneers of Rawdon was
that of the early settlement of other townships, a de
be found in other portions of this history. In 1839 t
thriving village of Stirling, now incorporated, only
habitants, whose wants were supplied by one grist
stores in the village ; 84 horses, 103 oxen, and 23
total of the live stock, (with perhaps the excep
township for that year. Since that date its progr

ORICAL SKETCH OF THE

aving of which appears in this work, would be a credit to any city. re a number of fine residences, with tastefully laid out grounds; the of which there are a large number, are more like city places of busi- an those of a back country village. An elegant Model School is in rse of erection, and when completed will accommodate 250 pupils; llent gravel road connects the village with Belleville, distance 24 nd whenever the North Riding of the county is erected into a separate ality, Madoc will be the county town. The Belleville and North s, and the proposed route of the Toronto & Ottawa Railroads, run the village, the former of which will be completed this fall, and no will add largely to its population and business. Madoc too, has had rses; in 1873 a general conflagration took place, in which the princi- of the village was destroyed. Solid brick blocks have taken the the wooden ones burned, and the Madoc of to-day bids fair to become mportance in the county of Hastings.

870 an effort was made to connect Madoc village with Kingston by a , which was christened and known as the Kingston and Madoc Rail After considerable labour and money had been expended in working it Kingston people changed their minds, and took up the Kingston & ke road. In 1873 the Belleville & North Hastings Railway was pro- and in 1874 a charter obtained. The provisional directors were Hon Valbridge, A. F. Wood, H. C. Floyd, Dr. Boulter, M.P.P., James M.P., McKenzie Bowell, M.P., Thomas Kelson, R. S. Patterson, Falkiner, S. B. Burdett, Thomas Emo, E. D. O'Flynn, and Peter Van- In the same year the company was organized, and A. F. Wood, ected provisional president. In 1876 the stockholders organized a and A. Pardee, Esq., of Pennsylvania, who had invested considerable n the road and iron mines in Madoc, was elected president, with loyd, A. F. Wood, McKenzie Bowell, R. S. Patterson, W. Merslon, B. Foster, directors. Bonuses of $60,000 were granted by the county loc township, and the Government gave a subsidy of $60,000 more. l commences at a point on the Grand Junction Railway, in the town- Sidney, about fifteen miles north of Belleville, and runs northerly the townships of Rawdon and Huntingdon into Madoc to the Moose es, in all 22 miles. The road is about all graded, bridges built, ties ted, and it is confidently expected the road will be fully completed (1878). The scheme is intended to develop the iron mines, and the rs expect to extend the road into the interior as a colonization road. ockburn is a rising post village on the Moira River, in the north part ownship, and is also becoming a place of importance. There are and saw mills, and considerable business is done at certain seasons of . Gold was discovered, and the Toronto & Whitby Mining Co., nds are adjacent to the village, erected a quartz mill from which antities of gold have been taken.

rado is another gold-mining and post village in the township of Madoc. his point the Richardson mine is situated. There are several quartz it none of them appear to be working except, perhaps, at intervals, e the reaction that took place some years ago Eldorado's star seems to , for the village has not improved much either in point of population ess since that date.

old Presbyterian church in the village of Madoc was destroyed by fire and the congregation, which was formed in 1853, have erected, at an of about $20,000, an imposing new structure of stone, which may be miles in any direction from the village. Its dimensions are 86 feet feet wide, and 58 feet from the basement to the ridge, the spire is 118 from the ground, its seating capacity, with gallery, 600, and when inside will be one of the finest places of worship to be found in the . The present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Wishart, who settled in 1857, native of Culross, graduated at St. Andrew's and Glasgow Universi- studied theology in the F. C. Divinity Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland. aching the gospel for two years in the capacity of assistant at Kin- and Duncan Temple, he was sent out to Canada by the Colonial ee of the Free Church, and was settled as above-mentioned at Madoc, nall hamlet on Deer creek. Perhaps the prosperity of the thriving Madoc is more due to Dr. Wishart's energy than any other indi- His private residence was the first stone building in the place. He two other churches in the township of Madoc, and was instrumental ection of a church in Huntingdon Township, and also two others on ngs road. The erection of St. Peter's, Madoc, is also chiefly due to ons, and when entirely finished will be a lasting monument to his The Rev. Dr. Wishart has always been identified in every effort nprovement of the people. Of the most exalted integrity, he is hon- respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

## RAWDON TOWNSHIP.

ownship of Rawdon is bounded on the north by the township of on the east by Huntingdon, on the south by Sidney, and on the e township of Seymour, in the county of Northumberland, and ithin its limits an area of about 67,200 acres of land. It derived from Lord Rawdon, an English nobleman, at one time connected Colonial Department of the British Government. Its first permanent dates back to about the year 1820, when the front range of con- ere occupied by sons and descendants of United Empire Loyalists ho lived in the older settled townships on the Bay of Quinte, and e occupation of the available land in their respective corporations, in the rear tier of townships, upon which their families after- ed. The vicinity of Stirling was, owing to the superior quality to the close proximity to Sidney, together with the fine water pri- rded by Rawdon creek, we are informed, the scenes of the earliest in the township.

st the pioneers of Rawdon, descendants of the U. E. Loyalists , we find the names of Chad, Weese, Weaver, Hubble, Sine, ybee, Johnson, Potts, Vandervoort, Huffman, Demke, Caverley, Hagerman, Frelick, Seeley, Sarles, Horton, and Dafoe. These quently followed by families of American and other origin, who many eligible lots upon the front and centre concessions, hom we are able to trace the names of Westcott, Kingston, etcheson, Kyle, Montgomery, Rogers, Cumming, Faning, Has- , Fox. Green, Merrick, Brooks, Allard, Williams, McKim, arks, Todd, Jeffs, Heard, Carlist, Bryant, Woodbeck, Sharp, for many years township clerk Elliott, Tucker, McCann, Scott, ller, Rolph, Morton, Heimer, Caverley, Crier, Burges, Mack, more, James Cook the present Reeve—McMullen, Danforth, ttles, Haslett, Buskell, Livingstone, Thompson, Falkner, Courtney, Oser, Tompkins, Austin, Hurst, Vollick, Outwater, Micklejohn. Scrimshow, Eastman, McWilliam, McQuaig, Berger, Duncan, rdison, Detlo, Gurnsey, Doak, Finkle, Montgomery, McKee, hearman, Thrasher, Wellman, McQuinsh, Wright, Mosier, Kelly, Keown, Ward and others of more recent date, all of whom applied es to the cultivation of their respective farms, and, from appear- have been well repaid for their industry.

rience of the pioneers of Rawdon was similar in every respect to rly settlement of other townships, a detailed account of which will ther portions of this history. In 1839 the township, including the age of Stirling, now incorporated, only contained about 1,060 in- hose wants were supplied by one grist and saw mill and two small village; 84 horses, 103 oxen, and 234 cows, furnished the sum live stock, (with perhaps the exception of a few hogs) of the that year. Since that date its progress has been rapid, and on

the development of the mineral wealth of Marmora, the township lying im- mediately to the north, affording a ready and available market for her pro- duce, Rawdon suddenly became a populace and thriving township. The Stirling and Marmora macadamized road which runs through the centre of the township, and other principally travelled roads, are in good repair, and almost any point in the township is easy of access. The dwelling houses of the farmers are comfortable and home-like, some exhibiting a degree of archi- tectural beauty and refinement not often to be met with except in old and wealthy municipalities. The outbuildings are of a substantial character, well calculated to protect the dumb animals from the inclement weather of our Canadian winters. The surface of the township is undulating and in some places rather precipitous. The soil, like that of the adjoining townships, is on the blue limestone formation, and, with the exception of sections where the rock crops out to the surface, is excellent for agricultural purposes, and is apparently in a high state of cultivation. No one can drive through the township of Rawdon and look upon its well tilled farms, now covered with waving fields of grain ready to be harvested; with the numerous comfortable homesteads, where fifty years ago the forest stood in all its grandeur and wildness, but must confess that real and substantial progress has marked its course. Such lands as are at present unimproved are owned either by pri- vate individuals, the Government, or the Canada Company, and may be ob- tained from either at reasonable terms.

Compare the old log school house of early days, with indifferent pedagogues, to the dozen neat, commodious, and conveniently situated buildings with well educated teachers of to-day, with our excellent free school system, where every child may obtain a thorough knowledge of all the English branches, and if necessary, can, through grammar schools, acquire a good commer- cial and classical education.

There are also located at various points in the township, comfortable places of public worship, presided over by regularly ordained ministers of the gospel who administer to the spiritual and religious wants of the inhabitants. There are five post offices, by which the people of Rawdon communicate with the outside world through Her Majesty's mails, viz.:

Stirling Village,—Mrs. A. Judd, postmistress.

Brinkworth, situated upon lot 22, in the 2nd concession, Allen Wil- liams, postmaster.

Wellman's Corners, situated upon lot 18, in the 6th concession,—D. N. Ostrander, postmaster.

Harold, situated upon lot 12, in the 8th concession,—A. McWilliams, postmaster; and

Spring Brook, upon lot 13, in the 9th concession, Peter Welch, post- master.

Rawdon is well watered by several rivers, creeks, and rivulets, which pursue their tortuous course in a south-westerly direction through the township, affording at different points excellent facilities for almost every description of manufactures. Rawdon creek takes its rise in the township of Huntingdon, and upon lot No. 1, in the 9th concession of Rawdon, tra- versing the township in a south-westerly direction, passing through the vil- lage of Stirling, and emptying itself into the river Trent, in the township of Sidney.

A stream of considerable importance takes its rise upon lot No. 9, in the 5th concession, and runs parallel to Rawdon creek, also emptying into the Trent in Sidney.

Squires' creek most effectually drains the north and east and west centres of the township. It takes its rise upon lots 6, 8 and 24, in the 6th con- cession, and upon lot 13 in the 12th concession, with tributaries at the south western extremity of the township, in which direction it flows until it meets the Trent in the township of Seymour, in the county of Northumberland. Upon this stream a number of grist and saw mills and cheese factories are erected, with ample supply of water to drive all the necessary machinery.

The Moira river, with a tributary called Mud creek, crosses the north- eastern corner of the township, and upon which are a couple of saw mills, one of which has, we are informed, fallen into disuse. Crow River, a large tributary of the Trent, traverses the north-western extremity of the town- ship, widening to the proportions of a small lake. There are no mills upon this river in Rawdon. The manufacturing interests of Rawdon are confined to grist and saw mills, brick yards, and cheese factories. Upon lot No. 19, in the 5th concession, upon Squire's creek, directly south of Wellman's Cor- ners, is a grist and saw mill, and blacksmith's shop. On lot No. 5, in the 2nd concession, on a tributary of Rawdon creek, is a saw mill, and further down the stream, on lot No 7, is situated another, both in running order, but owing to the scarcity of raw material, only a local business is done at certain seasons of the year. Upon lots Nos. 8 and 9, in the 8th concession, and upon a branch of Squires' creek, Mr. A. Ketcheson owns and carries on a saw mill; and upon lot No. 2, in the 13th concession, on the Moira, there is another saw mill.

There are several first-class cheese factories located upon the many living springs and streams which abound throughout the township, all of which are fitted out with the latest approved apparatus and mechanical appliances to facilitate the manufacture of this very important branch of agricultural in- dustry. They are situated as follows:—Upon lots Nos. 14 and 17, in the 1st concession; upon a tributary of the Trent, directly west of the village of Stirling at Wellman's Corners; upon lot No. 19, and a branch of Squires' creek, in the 6th concession, is situated another factory with a large manu- facturing capacity. Upon lot No. 19, in the 9th concession, and upon an- other branch of Squires' creek, is situated the Barton factory. Another factory is located upon the farm of Mr. S. S. Vandervoort, lot No. 13, in the 6th concession, and Squires' creek, having a large patronage; while another is situated upon lot No. 8, in 9th concession, immediately north of Ketche- son's saw mill. Upon lot No. 14, in the 12th concession, is the Read fac- tory, also upon Squires' creek. Two other factories are situated respectively upon the properties of Mr. J. Gay and Mr. Wright, upon lot No. 9, in the 4th and 5th concessions, making a total of nine establishments which, dur- ing the season, are run to their utmost capacity, netting annually thousands of dollars to their patrons, the farmers of Rawdon.

The Grand Junction Railway runs across the front of the township. The road is graded, and iron laid from Belleville to the village of Stirling. A daily Stage is run between the two corporations, consisting of an open hand car, the motive power being two stalwart and enterprising citizens of Belle- ville.

The Belleville and North Hastings Railway leaves the Junction track upon lot No. 1, in the 1st concession, and passes through the township of Huntingdon to Madoc.

We have been unable to procure any statistical information whatever in connection with the township's municipality or otherwise, hence our inability to reproduce the records of the early town meetings, the names of the sev- eral municipal officers, and other information necessary to show the gradual progress and development of the township from its first settlement to the present time. Mr. James Cook is at present, and has been for many years the reeve of the township. Mr. Joseph Hogle is the township clerk, &c., and Mr. Philip Brown, treasurer. The municipal council meet monthly in the Town Hall, a substantial and commodious brick building, situated in the centre of the township, at Harold P. O. There is a tavern adjoining, store, blacksmith's shop, &c., affording every facility for the accommoda- tion of the ratepayers.

About the year 1820 a primitive grist mill was erected upon Rawdon creek, which formed the nucleus of the present flourishing village of Stir- ling. The principal portion of the village is situated in the township of Rawdon, to which it formerly belonged, until its incorporation in 1858, when the limits were extended to the south, embracing several lots in the town- ship of Sidney. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, and, being

centrally located, commands a large trade. The excellent water privileges of Rawdon creek, which flows through the centre of the village, have been utilized to advantage, and several large mills and factories have been erected, adding largely to its commercial prosperity. There are a large number of first class dry goods, grocery, and general stores; boot and shoe, harness, and other shops, all of which seemingly do a safe and prosperous business. Its educational facilities are exceptionally good, comprising an excellent grammar and common school, with efficient teachers, under the direct supervision of a united board of county, grammar and common schools. Its churches are a credit to its inhabitants, and are in point of architectural beauty second to none in the county. They consist of the Presbyterian, Church of England, Canada Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, and Baptist Churches. The village also possesses two good hotels. Distance from Belleville, 15 miles; Trenton, 16; Frankford, 7; Marmora, 16; Madoc, 19; and Campbellford, 16 miles. Daily stages connect the village with Belleville and other points, and when the Grand Junction Railway is completed to its destination, Stirling will, from its geographical position and abundant resources, become an important inland town. The present Reeve of the village is Charles Craige; Treasurer, James Milne; Clerk, &c., F. B. Parker. Population 1000.

# BIOGRAPHIES.

Captain Justus Sherwood, a Pennsylvanian of English descent, was an officer in the Royal Forces during the Revolutionary war. He was wounded and made prisoner, with the surrender at Saratoga, of the British army, under Burgoyne. For his espousal of the Royal Cause he was obliged to fly the country, and came to Canada shortly after the above-mentioned event, settling at St. John's, Lower Canada, and being among the very first pioneers of what was then an almost unexplored wilderness. There his son was born, who afterwards became Hon. Lewis P. Sherwood, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada. He married Miss Charlotte Jones, daughter of Ephraim Jones, Esq., another U. E. Loyalist, who was one of the earliest settlers in the township of Augusta. One of the children of this marriage was the Hon. George Sherwood, Q.C., now senior Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings. He was born in the County of Leeds, Upper Canada, in May, 1811, and educated at the Johnstown District Grammar School. He was called to the Bar in Michaelmas Term, 1833, and commenced practice at Brockville, where he soon took position as one of the ablest lawyers of the country. He continued to do a very large, successful and lucrative business here, till his appointment to his present position. He was a short time in partnership with the late Hon. Henry Sherwood, Q.C., and for thirteen years a law partner of the late Judge Steele.

From a very early age he seems to have identified himself with public affairs. His first public services began by filling for a number of years the position of Town Councillor of Brockville, he afterwards became Mayor, and subsequently filled the Warden's chair in the County Council.

He was elected to a seat in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in 1841, a position which he held uninterruptedly for ten years. In 1851 he was defeated for the same position, and again in 1854; but recovered the lost seat in 1858, and continued in it till 1863.

His eminent ability and undoubted integrity received a deserved acknowledgment in his assignment, at various times, to a great number of public positions of the highest honor and importance. He was appointed Sept. 5th, 1845, a Commissioner to inquire into the management of the Board of Works; he was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1849, and created a Q.C. in 1856. He was a member of the Executive Council of Canada from Aug. 6th, 1858, to May 23rd, 1862, during which time he filled the offices of Receiver-General, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, in succession. He received the appointment to his present position, September 2nd, 1865.

During a long and busy life he has always found time to devote to the encouragement and forwarding of all beneficial public enterprises—many of which today bear witness to his wisdom, energy, and devotion to the public welfare. He was one of the influential and active promoters of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, of which he was President for many years. He is married to Marianne, daughter of Dr. Keegan, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, but has no children.

The Sherwood family have all and always been strongly Conservative in politics, and among the most influential men in the country of that party; a party to which their allegiance dates back to the time when their ancestors—for the love of the King and Constitution—abandoned home, and possessions, and luxurious surroundings, for privations and hardships in a Canadian wilderness.

Thomas Appleby Lazier, Junior Judge of the County Court of Hastings county, is descended from U. E. Loyalists on both his father's and mother's side.

The Lazier family was of Dutch extraction, their ancestors having come from Holland, near the French border, at a very early day in the history of the western continent, and settled above Manhattan Island, on the Hudson. Jacobus Lazier, the great-great-grandfather of the Judge, was born near Yonkers, New York, in 1707, and died there in 1792. His descendants lived in that vicinity till the Revolution divided the colonies into hostile factions. The Laziers espoused the Royal cause, and to escape the persecution of the Americans, and at the same time enjoy freedom of their political opinions, many of them left their homes after the war, some going to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while Nicholas, the eldest son of Jacobus, born in 1748, came to Canada in 1791, and settled in Prince Edward county, where he remained till his death. His wife's maiden name was Charity Conklin, and their whole family of seven sons and two daughters lived to be very old. Mary, the oldest child—afterwards Mrs. Bogart—died at Adolphustown, as recently as 1874, in the 102nd year of her age. Nicholas,[2] the third in order of age of this family; and of his family, Richard, born in Prince Edward, in 1805, was the eldest son. He married Anna Bookhout Appleby, and removed in 1828, to Tyendinaga, being among the very first settlers in that neighborhood, now Shannonville.

The Appleby's were Americans, from Dutchess county, New York, but originally of English extraction. They left their old home in Dutchess county, in 1797, and came to Canada, as did the Laziers, to enjoy freedom of political opinion.

Richard Lazier became first Clerk of the old Court of Requests of Hastings county, and subsequently—and until the Court was abolished—one of the Commissioners of the same. He was a Captain of Volunteers in active service in 1837-38, and was afterwards promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy. He was a man who deserved well of the country, and the Government recognized his ability and public services by appointing him to the position of Collector of Customs for Shannonville, a position held by him up to the time of his death, June 29th, 1871.

Of his family of five sons and two daughters, Thomas Appleby Lazier, born in 1826, was the eldest. He was educated at Victoria College, and studied law chiefly with Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, of Belleville, finishing his studies in the office of the Hon. Judge Adam Wilson, of Toronto, and was called to the Bar in Hilary Term, 1854.

He commenced the practice of his profession soon after, at Belleville, where his talents and application soon won for him a large and lucrative practice, and marked him as the man to fill the Junior Judgeship of the County Court of Hastings county, to which position he was appointed, July 11th, 1873.

The Judge has always lent his valuable assistance to the development of all public or private enterprises which promised for the benefit of Belleville, of Hastings county, or of the Province. He was a very active advocate of the Grand Junction Railway, the organization of which was in a [illegible] due to him, and a few more like him; and he became the first [illegible] that Corporation. His younger brother, S. S. Lazier, who stu[illegible] Judge, and afterwards practised in partnership with him f[illegible] years, is now Master-in-Chancery for the counties of Hastings, [illegible] ward, Lennox, and Addington. His uncle, S. N. Appleby, re[illegible] Hastings in the Ontario Legislature. He himself never a[illegible] Laziers are a very numerous family throughout the Bay of [illegible] trict, and their number, intelligence, and high social position [illegible] munity enable them to exert a very strong influence in all affai[illegible] or political nature.

The Hon. Edmund Murray, M.L.C., born at Kingston, [illegible] day of November, 1812, was the second son of Henry Murney, [illegible] He was educated at Upper Canada College, acquired the k[illegible] law in the office of Marshall S. Bidwell, at Kingston, an[illegible] to the Bar at Osgoode Hall, in 1834. He commenced the pr[illegible] in Belleville, and for many years dedicated himself to his [illegible] which he established a brilliant reputation, ranging first among [illegible] sional associates. Mr. Murney entered Parliament in 1836, the [illegible] Canada. The first election after the union of the Provinces, he [illegible] by the Hon. Robt. Baldwin, by 37 votes. In 1842 Mr. Murne[illegible] tested the Riding in the Conservative interests and was return[illegible] majority over his former opponent, the Hon. Robt. Baldwin, [illegible] defect in the returns another election was ordered by the House [illegible] defeated the Reform candidate, Joseph Cannifi, Esq. On the [illegible] Parliament in 1844, new elections were held, and Mr. W. H[illegible] brought out to oppose Mr. Murney, but again his political [illegible] the ascendant. In 1848 he was defeated by the Hon. Billa [illegible] 1851 Mr. Murney was again elected, defeating his former oppone[illegible] division of the county Mr. Murney defeated Mr. George Benja[illegible] North Riding. In 1857 he became a candidate for the Trent D[illegible] signing his seat in the Lower House, he was elected to the Uppe[illegible] feating Mr. Shorts, of Peterboro, and was a member of this b[illegible] Legislature at the time of his death, which occurred on the 15th [illegible] 1861, leaving his wife and one son, Edmund H. Murney—both si[illegible] and nine daughters surviving him, viz.: Mrs. Ridley, wife of H[illegible] Esq., Mrs. D. Hamilton, Mrs. McLeod, wife of Henry A. Mac[illegible] Engineer Prince Edward Island R. R., Mrs. Falkner, wife of N. [illegible] Barrister-at-Law, Belleville, Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the Rev. A. [illegible] M.A., Rector of All Saints Church, Toronto, Mrs. Ridley, wife [illegible] C. Ridley, Esq., Belleville, and four unmarried. The following [illegible] the *Intelligencer* of August 13th, 1861, will be read with interest:

"As a politician he took a leading part from the moment [illegible]
"upon his public career; he assisted materially in reforming mat[illegible]
"rendered them suitable to the wants of the community, and up[illegible]
"sions he gave his support to the enactment of such new laws as [illegible]
"and prosperity of his country required.

"Although a firm and faithful supporter of his own Church, [illegible]
"his political career he assented to the passing of a law fully [illegible]
"other denominations from what was considered the powers of [illegible]
"clergy in the Province.

"He was an excellent lawyer, and his clear perception an[illegible]
"rendered him an opponent of no small magnitude at the Bar. [illegible]
"tainly one of the most successful practitioners in what was k[illegible]
"old Midland District. Some of his cotemporaries in the Provin[illegible]
"sibly have gained in some passages of their career, more brill[illegible]
"tions, but for discretion, judgment, and honesty of purpose, as [illegible]
"sistency in the whole of his political life he was unsurpassed by [illegible]

"No client of his ever knew what it was to be persecuted or [illegible]
"payment, none were ever asked even to meet claims strictly ju[illegible]
"who would thereby embarrass themselves or distress their famili[illegible]
"ferred the inconvenience of a non-compliance of engagements on [illegible]
"others, to bring distress and trouble upon any one.

"He was never violent or extreme in his language, yet with t[illegible]
"integrity and firmness he ever maintained his opinions, and wa[illegible]
"most consistent politicians of the age.

"In all social relations of life Mr. Murney was greatly gifte[illegible]
"husband—a doting father—a sincere friend—loved, revered an[illegible]
"he went down to his grave

"Like the stars, by day
"Withdrawn from mortal eye,
"But not extinct—they hold their way
"In glory through the sky."

Alexander Robertson, the subject of this sketch, was born [illegible] in the county of Hastings, on the 5th of December, 1839, but has [illegible] the city of Belleville, of which he is now its first Mayor, since he [illegible] years of age. He was called to the Bar in 1864, and commenced [illegible] of law. He was a member of the Town Council for a number of [illegible] Mayor in 1870. In 1871 he was offered by acclamation the positi[illegible] ber for East Hastings in the Commons, on the elevation of the Hon. [illegible] the Senate, but declined its acceptance at the request of his fa[illegible] Robertson is identified with every enterprise calculated to prom[illegible] terests of the city in which he lives, and last year erected a beautif[illegible] buildings on Front street, which are an ornament to the city. Mr. [illegible] is a widower, having lost his wife, the eldest daughter of Dr. R. [illegible] 1874; he has one daughter. His father, the late William Rober[illegible] native of Glendig, Inverneshire, Scotland, and came to Canada in [illegible] married in 1857, the daughter of an old U. E. Loyalist family [illegible] and embarked heavily in the lumber business, on the Trent and M[illegible] which business he continued for many years, and died in 1861. [illegible] descendant of the Robertsons of Strowan, who were noted for th[illegible] and fine physique, when James I. was cruelly murdered in Bl[illegible] Monastery, Perth, in presence of the Queen and ladies, by Sir Rober[illegible] having made his escape to the Highlands, hiding in the Braes o[illegible] he was captured by Robert—grandson of Robert de Athole—fou[illegible] Clan Robertson. For the arrest of Graham and taking him to th[illegible] Stirling, he was rewarded with a Crown Charter, dated 1451, e[illegible] whole lands into a free Barony. He also received the honourabl[illegible] to his coat of arms, a naked man, manacled, under the achievemen[illegible] motto *virtutis, gloria, merces.*

Mr. George Ritchie.—The firm of Messrs. Ritchie is o[illegible] oldest business houses in this part of the Province. It was establi[illegible] year 1856, by Mr. George Ritchie, the late senior partner, and ha[illegible] with uninterrupted success, so that notwithstanding having passe[illegible] several periods of great commercial depression, we believe it hol[illegible] position to-day than at any previous time. Few firms in this new [illegible] can show a clearer record, for though originating in comparati[illegible] beginnings, there is not a single instance of reflection upon its cre[illegible] name throughout the twenty years of its existence, while now it ho[illegible] rank among the dry goods houses of the Dominion.

This firm, who are really the only *bonâ fide* importers of a gener[illegible] dry goods between Kingston and Cobourg, are connected with an[illegible] shipping house in the old country, which connection gives them an [illegible] advantage, enabling them to purchase their goods at lower rates [illegible] otherwise be done; for in this way they get access to the leadin[illegible] turers in Great Britain and the continent, who will not sell direct [illegible] tail trade on account of arrangements with wholesale houses at h[illegible] apart from this advantage their system of doing business is well

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practised in partnership with him for about ten
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ust 13th, 1861, will be read with interest.
took a leading part from the moment he entered
; he assisted materially in reforming many laws, and
e to the wants of the community, and upon all occa-
port to the enactment of such new laws as the welfare
country required.
nd faithful supporter of his own Church, very early in
assented to the passing of a law fully relieving all
from what was considered the powers of a dominant
.
nt lawyer, and his clear perception and judgment
ment of no small magnitude at the Bar. He was cer-
successful practitioners in what was known as the
Some of his cotemporaries in the Province may pos-
ome passages of their career, more brilliant reputa-
n, judgment, and honesty of purpose, as well as con-
of his political life he was unsurpassed by any.
er knew what it was to be persecuted or pressed for
ver asked even to meet claims strictly just and due,
barrass themselves or distress their families. He pre-
ce of a non-compliance of engagements on the part of
s and trouble upon any one.
nt or extreme in his language, yet with true sterling
he ever maintained his opinions, and was one of the
ians of the age.
ns of life Mr. Murney was greatly gifted -a loving
her a sincere friend loved, revered and respected,
rave

"Like the stars, by day
Vithdrawn from mortal eye,
ut not extinct--they hold their way
n glory through the sky."

son, the subject of this sketch, was born at Trenton,
, on the 5th of December, 1839, but has resided in
which he is now its first Mayor, since he was seven
lled to the Bar in 1864, and commenced the practice
ber of the Town Council for a number of years, and
he was offered by acclamation the position of mem-
he Commons, on the elevation of the Hon. R. Read to
its acceptance at the request of his family. Mr.
ith every enterprise calculated to promote the in-
h he lives, and last year erected a beautiful block of
which are an ornament to the city. Mr. Robertson
his wife, the eldest daughter of Dr. R. Stewart, in
er. His father, the late William Robertson, was a
sshire, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1827, and
ghter of an old U. E. Loyalist family in Murray,
the lumber business, on the Trent and Moira rivers,
ied for many years, and died in 1861. He was a
sons of Strowan, who were noted for their bravery
James I. was cruelly murdered in Black Friar's
nce of the Queen and ladies, by Sir Robert Graham,
the Highlands, hiding in the Braes o'Mar, until
rt grandson of Robert de Athole founder of the
arrest of Graham and taking him to the Queen at
with a Crown Charter, dated 1451, erecting his
rony. He also received the honourable addition
d man, manacled, under the achievement, with the
*res.*

. The firm of Messrs. Ritchie is one of the
his part of the Province. It was established in the
Ritchie, the late senior partner, and has since met
, so that notwithstanding having passed through
ommercial depression, we believe it holds a firmer
previous time Few firms in this new Dominion
l, for though originating in comparatively small
single instance of reflection upon its credit or good
ty years of its existence, while now it holds a front
houses of the Dominion.
ly the only *bonâ fide* importers of a general stock of
n and Cobourg, are connected with an extensive
ountry, which connection gives them an undoubted
to purchase their goods at lower rates than could
this way they get access to the leading manufac-
l the continent, who will not sell direct to the re-
rangements with wholesale houses at home. But
their system of doing business is well calculated to secure the popular favor, it being one of the most reliable places to deal in anywhere to be found.

Mr. George Ritchie, the founder of the business, died on the 8th of May, 1878, respected by all who knew him, and among business men was one whose word was regarded as good as his bond. He was a man thoroughly honorable and upright in all his dealings, and generous to a fault. He was a son of the late Robert Ritchie, Esq., formerly of the Ordnance Department, at Ottawa, who removed to Belleville with the rest of the family, in the fall of 1850, having previously retired from her Majesty's service in which he had served for nearly fifty years. Mr. Thomas Ritchie succeeds his brother in the management of the business, and conducts it under the same auspices. We present elsewhere in this work an interior view of this magnificent store, showing the grand stair-case leading to the millinery and mantle show rooms on the second floor.

P. V. Dorland, M.D., was born in Adolphustown, on the Bay of Quinte, and is a son of the late Col. Samuel Dorland of the First Lennox and Addington Militia, which for many years had been in active service, and during the colonial times were mustered several times during a year for drill. Col. Dorland was also one of the three Commissioners appointed to hold the Court of Requests every fortnight alternated, one week in the Court House and the second one at Fredericksburg. Dr. Dorland's two grandfathers were Capt. Thomas Dorland and Capt. Edward Huyck, both of whom were in General Burgoyne's army when he surrendered to General Gates, at Saratoga, and were among the earliest settlers on the Bay of Quinte, bringing with them three families of slaves, and material to assist in clearing up the country. Capt. Dorland was appointed Commissariat officer for the whole Bay District. He represented this section of Canada for eighteen years in Parliament, retiring from political life at an advanced age. He located one thousand acres of land presented him by the Government for services rendered in Adolphustown, commencing at Dorland's ferry opposite the steam mills, within a short distance of the village, a quantity in Prince Edward County, and the rest in the County of Hastings. Capt. Huyck entered into a general mercantile business in addition to that of farming in the 4th concession of Adolphustown, on what is called Hog Bay, where he did a large business. Dr. Dorland received his preliminary education at Knox and Queen's Colleges, Toronto and Kingston. He studied at Trinity and the Toronto Schools of Medicine, and took his degrees at the College of Physicians, Edinburgh, viz L.R.C.P., and M.R.C. Surgeons. He graduated at the New York Eye and Ear Institute, and at Philadelphia University of Medicine. He has resided for many years in Savannah, Georgia, and was in that city when it was depopulated by cholera, and has written a treatise on the theory of that dreaded disease, also a valuable paper on inhalation that have withstood the criticisms of many able writers of medical jurisprudence. He owns one of the finest residences in Belleville, and recently built a block on Front street, near the upper bridge, which adds much to the appearance of that part of the city. Dr. Dorland has been an extensive traveller, and a description of his travels would fill a volume ; he has visited the Pacific slope, *via* Cuba, he crossed over and under the Alps, *via* the Mount Cenis tunnel, he travelled through Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Germany, France, Spain, and Central America, and is one of the best read men of the times. Of a genial and generous disposition, with fine conversational powers, his society is highly enjoyable. He is devoted to the science of medicine, in which profession he has ever been a successful practitioner, and is regarded as one of Belleville's most public spirited and valued citizens.

W. D. Fuller was born in Washington County, New York, and came with his family to Canada in 1846, settling in the township of Huntingdon, where he engaged, in connection with his father and brothers, in the lumbering and other lines of business in which he was eminently successful. In 1868 he removed to Belleville and commenced business as a grain merchant, since which time he has been the heaviest operator in the Bay district. He was appointed United States Consular agent for Belleville, a position he still holds. He enjoys the reputation of being a gentleman of unblemished character, and is highly respected by a large circle of friends in Belleville and throughout the County of Hastings.

William Hudson, carriage manufacturer, Roslin, was born in the year 1842, within the limits of the township of Thurlow, which municipality he has for some years represented in the County Council, having been repeatedly elected by acclamation to the position of Deputy-Reeve, an office he fills with ability. He is a son of Charles Hudson, who came to Canada in 1820 and settled upon lot No. 1. in the 9th concession of Tyendinaga, which he cleared, the surrounding country being at that period an unbroken wilderness. Mr. Hudson commenced the manufacture of carriages at the village of Roslin, then known as Wilson's Corners, in the year 1869, the annual product being but small compared with that of the present day. The success of this enterprise is due in a great measure to the fact that Mr. Hudson is a practical mechanic, and gives the business, in all its details, his personal supervision, turning out a class of work that for finish and durability cannot be excelled in the country. His business is steadily increasing, and the establishment annually turns out upwards of one hundred vehicles, and employs from fourteen to sixteen hands. Mr. Hudson by strict business habits has gained the confidence of his fellow men ; his goods have a wide-spread reputation for general excellence, unsurpassed and seldom equalled in the County of Hastings.

John C. Vermilyea, is a Canadian by birth, and is of Dutch and English descent. His father, the late Solomon Vermilyea, emigrated with his parents from the Catskill Mountains, Green County, N.Y., about the year 1800, and settled upon what is known as Beach Ridge, north of Montreal, where the family remained for a short time : not being suited they removed westward, and purchased lot No. 1, in the 4th concession of the township of Thurlow, which he converted from an interminable forest into one of the finest farms in Ontario. John C. Vermliyea, owns an improved farm of 150 acres adjacent to the city of Belleville, having an excellent dwelling house and good substantial out-buildings, the whole being surrounded by an orchard of superior fruit, of which he makes a specialty. He is a prominent member of the Society of Orthodox Friends, and has officiated in that body, in the capacity of local preacher, for upwards of ten years. The Vermilyea family have always been prominently identified with that religious organization, the father of the subject of this sketch having erected the first meeting house in this section of the county, at the Corners, near his farm, where he enjoyed the quiet of a home life until the day of his death. John C. is highly respected by all his neighbours, is a man of unblemished character, and a useful member of society.

The parents of the late John J. Bradshaw were among the early pioneers of the township of Thurlow, where the subject of this notice was born, in the year 1803. He learned the house carpenter's trade with William Yager, and in 1825 married Nancy McMullen. During his early life he became very successful as a builder, and by dint of industry, honesty, and sound judgment, acquired a competency which enabled him to secure a farm in Sidney, which he afterwards sold and purchased lot No. 8, in the 4th concession of Thurlow, near the place where he was born, upon which he lived until the day of his death, which occurred on the 8th day of September, 1877. Mr. Bradshaw early identified himself with the Church, in which body he was a useful and consistent member. While his memory remains fresh, his virtues will be remembered ; and whether active in public life, at home upon his farm, or in the family circle, his example and influence were potent for general and individual good.

William Ashley, the subject of this sketch, was born at Fredericksburg, then called 4th town in the order of U. E. L. settlements, in the year 1808.

He is of English descent, his parents emigrating from the State of Massachusetts about the year 1800, preferring the then inhospitable wilds of Canada, under British rule, to the persecutions of the victorious rebels. The family first settled and commenced business at Canniff's Mills, on the Moira river, and in the year 1824 removed to lot No. 2, in the 5th concession of Thurlow. In 1835 William Ashley erected at this point a shop, and commenced the manufacture of waggons, etc., which was undoubtedly the origin of the present flourishing village of Foxboro', for many years called Smithville. A post office was established at an early date, Mr. Ashley being the first Postmaster. On his retirement he left the carriage manufacturing, together with its appliances, to his son Charles, who at present carries on the business. Mr. Ashley owns two farms and a beautiful private residence, and by his energy and enterprise has added much to the development and improvement of the village in which he resides.

CHARLES ASHLEY is a son of William Ashley, and was born in the village of Foxboro'. He is at present extensively engaged in the manufacture of carriages, etc., having succeeded his father on his retirement, in the business. This establishment is fitted with all the modern appliances necessary to the manufacture of every description of first class vehicles, and is run to its full capacity in order to supply the increased demand for its products. Mr. Ashley has extended his business in every direction, and at present employs fifteen skilled workmen, a force often inadequate to fill the many orders that come from all parts of the country. His work gives unusual satisfaction, as is attested by the increase of business, and he justly merits the enviable reputation he has attained.

The JOSE family came from Cornwall, England, to Canada, in the year 1859, and rented lots 1 and 2, in the 8th concession of the township of Thurlow, where they have resided ever since. They are engaged in farming and raising thorough-bred Durham and grade stock, Leicester sheep, and Berkshire hogs, and have one of the finest herds to be found in the County of Hastings. Their stock is known throughout the Province, for its general superior excellence and purity of breed. They have at present in their herd, two thorough-bred Durhams, with authenticated pedigrees, fine specimen of the Short-horn, while their Durham and grade cows are choice, excelling those of ordinary breeders. Their Leicester sheep are pure, and their thoroughbred Berkshire hogs have done much towards improving the breeds, throughout the townships, of this very useful and necessary animal. The Jose brothers by industry and hard work have gathered together a herd they may feel justly proud of, and which is a credit to the municipality in which they reside.

GIDEON SPENCER, the subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1838 upon lot No 2, in the 8th concession of Thurlow, which property was granted by the Government, under proclamation, to his grandfather Corey Spencer, a United Empire Loyalist, who emigrated from Rhode Island during the Revolutionary War, and settled in the neighbourhood of East Lake, about the year 1784. Mr Spencer is an industrious and successful farmer, and has served in several positions of public trust, discharging the many arduous duties connected therewith in a manner alike satisfactory to the municipality and the ratepayers, and creditable to himself. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and is highly respected by the community in which he resides.

COL. WILLIAM KETCHESON was born in the town of Bedford, New York, in the year 1772, and was of English descent. He came to Adolphustown from Nova Scotia, and married Nancy Robbin in the year 1800, removing to Sidney shortly afterwards, and locating and settling upon lot 26, in the 5th concession, which he cleared. He reared a family of fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters, all of whom eventually became united with the Church, and these all married and settled before death entered the family. There were living at his death—which occurred March 15th, 1848—eighty-four grand-children, one hundred and thirty-seven great grand-children, and five great, great grand-children. Total, two hundred and forty-one descendants.

The ancestors of Col. William Ketcheson saw service in Lord Cornwallis' army during the Revolutionary war, and were engaged in the many battles fought under that general. In the reign of George III. William Ketcheson held the commission of Acting Ensign under Lieut. Sturgeon, who commanded the Hastings Militia, and in 1809 received from Sir Francis Gore a commission as Full Ensign, in 1812 a Lieutenancy, in 1815, under Gen. Brock, he was commissioned Captain, and in 1832 Major from Sir John Colborne's Government. Serving under Col. Thomas Coleman in 1834, during Sir Francis Bond Head's administration, he became joint commissioner of the 11th division of the Court of Requests. In the first year of Queen Victoria's reign he was honoured with a Colonelcy, a title which he wore with honour until the day of his death. In 1839 he received his Commission as a Justice of the Peace in the 2nd division of the Court of Requests. In all of these positions he discharged their several duties with credit to himself and advantage to his country. Mr. Ketcheson and his amiable wife were consistent members of the Canada Methodist Church, having been converted at the first camp meeting ever held in Canada, at Adolphustown. Of commanding presence, with a vigorous mind, his judgment was good—possessing quick perceptions, he was self-reliant. He possessed the confidence of his neighbours and of the community at large. As a citizen he was loyal to the core, and a staunch supporter of the Government. Possessed of that modesty that ever commands respect, he never forced himself upon the people as a claimant for public honours, though he served the township in several capacities. He was ever governed by a conscientious regard for his word and his obligations, possessing such a love for his family and regard for his friends that he ever laboured for their enjoyment.

ELIJAH KETCHESON was born in Fredericksburg, in the county of Lennox, in the year 1795, and is a son of the late William Ketcheson, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Virginia. On the breaking out of the rebellion he joined the British forces, and served until the close of the war. The subject of this sketch (Elijah Ketcheson), while a trifle over sixteen years of age, in the year 1812, in company with three brothers, started for Kingston and helped to build the fort. In 1819 he was united in marriage to Minerva Ostram, long since deceased. During the rebellion of 1837 he held a Captain's commission, and did service at the Trent, and now holds the rank of Colonel. He receives a pension of $20 per year for services rendered in the war of 1812, and is at present the oldest Magistrate in the County of Hastings. In his eighty-third year, with all his faculties perfect, he has prospectively many years before him yet of happy green old age.

The RANDEWATER family originally came, with other Loyalists, from Duchess county, New York, about the year 1800, and tarried for a short period at what was then known as Hay Bay, afterwards purchasing and settling upon lots 28, 29, and E ½ 30, in the 6th concession of the township of Sidney. Daniel Randewater, the present owner of the property—a view of whose residence appears elsewhere—is largely engaged in the dairy business, having one of the most productive stock farms in Hastings county. He was elected to the Township Council during the years 1872-3, and is regarded as one of the most energetic and progressive men of the period.

MOSES BOARDMAN is a descendant of New England stock, his father coming from Boston, Mass., to Canada at an early period of our country's history. He purchased the property—lot 27, in the 7th concession of Sidney—upon which he resides, during the year 1842, from George Fairman, the original grantee of the Crown. Mr. Boa 300 acres, well stocked with choice fruit trees, house, and well-appointed buildings. He e munity, and is looked upon as one of the le Sidney.

The MASSEY family are of English descent of the subject of this notice, was born in En sachusetts some time previous to the Re annually $80 pension for services rendered du After the close of the war, or about the begin he came to Canada and settled in the tow county of Northumberland, where he lived to years. Levi Massey was born in Haddima McClutchie, a school teacher of Scotch desce He came to Sidney in 1869, when he purchas and 30, in the 5th con., where he now resid of the best wheat-growing sections in the tow is an active and energetic farmer, and is le minent men of the township.

SAMUEL T. WILMOTT is a Canadian by Clarke, in the county of Durham. He cam years of age, and resided with his grandfathe U. E. Loyalist, for many years connected wit lot No. 29, in the 5th concession of Sidney father Mr. Wilmott inherited the homestead Wilmotts are of English descent and came fro about the year 1800, and were engaged in th finally settled in the township of Clarke, wh reside amongst whom is Samuel Wilmott Fisheries.

RICHARD DAVIS, the subject of this bio Duchess County, N.Y., in the year 1795, a father, who first settled in Fredericksburg, During the following year he came to Sidney lot No. 34, on the front of the township, wha He has four children living—two sons and tw followed the occupation of a tiller of the soil he held a Captain's commission in the Light I while stationed at Toronto, and was appointed Peace as a Magistrate by Sir George Cartier fort at Kingston. He owns 180 acres of excel the Canada Methodist Church, with which he relations of life; and, at the ripe age of eig vigorous. Mr. Davis is of Welsh descent, his Wales, England, to the United States, previo was killed by the rebels at the battle of White ing for his country.

COL. SHELDON HAWLEY, whose portrait is of this work, sprang directly from U. E. Lo revolutionary period, leaving their home in W *conte* for a short time in Lower Canada, s Earnestown, sometimes designated 2nd town. about the year 1795, he was educated and spe the pastoral supervision of the Rev. John Lang teachings he showed to the latest years of his l did garrison duty as a volunteer at Kingston du this period until 1817 he remained chiefly in K Trenton, then known as River Trent, where he lumbering pursuits, and in which he was conspi placed on the Commission of the Peace as a Ma for the improving of the navigation of the Tre large timber bridge across the same. He was the Murray Rebellion of the Northumberland M the military post at Trenton during the rebelli ment of the commissariat was also entrusted to h Hon. and Right Rev. John Strachan, D.D., first was co-founder of St. George's Church, Trenton fested a strong interest in the same, pecuniar day of his death, which occurred on the 25th d year of his age. Thus closed the loyal and en earliest and most highly respected pioneers in t

ADAM HENRY MEYERS, late of Trenton, Henry Meyers, of the same place, and Mary H Wallbridge, a U. E. Loyalist, and one of th influential citizens of Ameliasburg. His fathe known as Colonel Meyers, was a British subject and Kingdom of Hanover, in 1780, when tha appendix to the British Crown. He was a ma the land of his birth, having been highly edu on his advent to Canada, in 1805, a large stock up the first store at Belleville, where he locate him, Meyer's Creek—a name which it retained remained in "Meyers' Creek" about three ye 1808, where he engaged in the same pursuits a at "The Creek." During his short residence and made other improvements, which formed prosperous and beautiful city of Belleville well as of means, he did not relax his energies went to work building more mills, making roa hourhood soon emerged for its primeval state munity. He was one of young Canada's most men—in public life strong in his efforts to adva vate, hospitable and charitable—letting not was doing; in all things honourable and above successively from the ranks of the 1st Northu tions of Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain, an Colonelcy of the 2nd Northumberland, which the 9th May, 1832, most deeply mourned.

His son, ADAM HENRY MEYERS, who w Murray in 1812, had the advantage of a liber treal and partly in New York—and studied la Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q.C., and afterwards Having been called to the Bar in 1834, he co in Trenton, and continued to practise there time of his death in 1876.

From early life Mr. Meyers took an activ affairs. He was a staunch and honest Tory of exerted great influence in favour of John A. leader, whose warm personal friend he was, ally. He unsuccessfully contested Northum interest for the Assembly in 1842, against Ge Judge of the County Court of Northumberland sequently more successful, and represented th for a number of years. To the many positio dence which he filled, was added that of L Northumberland Militia. He was a man of s had been many years successfully exerted t

# ORICAL SKETCH OF THE

inal grantee of the Crown. Mr. Bearman has an improved farm of e, well stocked with choice fruit trees, with good substantial dwelling nd well-appointed buildings. He enjoys the respect of the com and is looked upon as one of the leading men in the township of

Massey family are of English descent. Merrill Massey, grandfather ubject of this notice, was born in England, and emigrated to Mas tts some time previous to the Revolutionary War. He drew y $80 pension for services rendered during those troublesome times. e close of the war, or about the beginning of the present century, e to Canada and settled in the township of Haldimand, in the of Northumberland, where he lived to the good age of ninety-eight Levi Massey was born in Haldimand, and married Miss A. F. chie, a school teacher of Scotch descent, from Huntington, Quebec e to Sidney in 1869, when he purchased the S. halfs of lots Nos. 29 in the 5th con., where he now resides. His farm is located in one eat wheat-growing sections in the township of Sidney. Mr. Massey tive and energetic farmer, and is looked upon as one of the pro men of the township.

REL T. WILMOTT is a Canadian by birth, from the township of in the county of Durham. He came to Sidney when about two f age, and resided with his grandfather the late Gideon Turner a oyalist, for many years connected with township affairs, who owned 29, in the 5th concession of Sidney. At the demise of his grand- d. Wilmott inherited the homestead where he now resides. The ts are of English descent and came from New Brunswick to Canada he year 1800, and were engaged in the wars of that period. They settled in the township of Clarke, where several descendants still amongst whom is Samuel Wilmott, Government Inspector of ce.

HARD DAVIS, the subject of this biography, was born in Clinton, s County, N.Y., in the year 1795, and came to Canada with his who first settled in Fredericksburg, County of Lennox, in 1800. the following year he came to Sidney and purchased and cleared up 34, on the front of the township, where he has resided ever since. four children living—two sons and two daughters and has always d the occupation of a tiller of the soil. During the rebellion of 1837 a Captain's commission in the Light Horse service, and was for a tationed at Toronto, and was appointed upon the Commission of the s a Magistrate by Sir George Cartier. He also helped to build the Kingston. He owns 180 acres of excellent land, and is a member of nada Methodist Church, with which he has been consistent in all s of life; and, at the ripe age of eighty-three, is still hale and s. Mr. Davis is of Welsh descent, his grandfather emigrating from England, to the United States, previous to the revolution, and who lled by the rebels at the battle of White Plains while gallantly fight- his country.

. SHELDON HAWLEY, whose portrait is represented in another part s work, sprang directly from U. E. Loyalist stock, who, after the tionary period, leaving their home in Vermont, after sojourning for a short time in Lower Canada, settled in the township of town, sometimes designated 2nd town. Born in Earnestown in the year 1795, he was educated and spent his early days there under storal supervision of the Rev. John Langhorne, the effects of whose ngs he showed to the latest years of his life. When but a youth he rison duty as a volunteer at Kingston during the war of 1812. From riod until 1817 he remained chiefly in Kingston, when he removed to n, then known as River Trent, where he engaged in mercantile and ring pursuits, and in which he was conspicuously successful. He was on the Commission of the Peace as a Magistrate; also a commission improving of the navigation of the Trent, and the erection of the mber bridge across the same. He was commissioned a Colonel in rray Battalion of the Northumberland Militia, and had command of itary post at Trenton during the rebellion of 1837-8. The manage- f the commissariat was also entrusted to him. In connection with the nd Right Rev. John Strachan, D.D., first Lord Bishop of Toronto, he founder of St. George's Church, Trenton, built in 1845, and main- a strong interest in the same, pecuniarily and otherwise, until the his death, which occurred on the 25th day of April, 1868, in the 73rd his age. Thus closed the loyal and energetic career of one of the and most highly respected pioneers in the settlement of Trenton.

M HENRY MEYERS, late of Trenton, was the son of Col. Adam Meyers, of the same place, and Mary Halloway, daughter of Elijah dge, a U. E. Loyalist, and one of the earliest settlers and most ial citizens of Ameliasburg. His father, so widely and popularly as Colonel Meyers, was a British subject born in the town of Holleu, gdom of Hanover, in 1780, when that part of Germany was an x to the British Crown. He was a man of wealth and influence in l of his birth, having been highly educated, and brought with him ilvent to Canada, in 1805, a large stock of goods, with which he set irst store at Belleville, where he located, and which was called after eyer's Creek—a name which it retained for many years. He only ed in "Meyers' Creek" about three years, removing to Trenton in here he engaged in the same pursuits as he had previously followed Creek." During his short residence at the Creek he built a mill le other improvements, which formed the nucleus of the present ous and beautiful city of Belleville. Being a man of enterprise as of means, he did not relax his energies on removal to the Trent, but work building more mills, making roads, etc., etc, till the neigh- d soon emerged for its primeval state to that of a civilized com- He was one of young Canada's most distinguished representative a public life strong in his efforts to advance the general good; in pri- hspitable and charitable—letting not his right know what his left ng; in all things honourable and above suspicion. He was promoted vely from the ranks of the 1st Northumberland Militia to the posi- Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain, and finally to the Lieutenant- y of the 2nd Northumberland, which rank he held till he died, on May, 1832, most deeply mourned.

son, ADAM HENRY MEYERS, who was born in the township of in 1812, had the advantage of a liberal education—partly in Mon- l partly in New York—and studied law in the offices of the late Kirkpatrick, Q.C., and afterwards with the Hon. Mr. Baldwin been called to the Bar in 1834, he commenced the practice of law on, and continued to practise there with enviable success till the his death in 1876.

early life Mr. Meyers took an active part in public and political He was a staunch and honest Tory of the old school, and as such great influence in favour of John A. Macdonald, the Conservative whose warm personal friend he was, as well as zealous political e unsuccessfully contested Northumberland in the Conservative for the Assembly in 1842, against George M. Boswell, now Senior the County Court of Northumberland and Durham. He was sub- y more successful, and represented that constituency in Parliament nber of years. To the many positions of public trust and conti- hich he filled, was added that of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th berland Militia. He was a man of superior parts, whose influence n many years successfully exerted to the benefit of the Midland District, and his memory will have a green spot in the hearts of the people of the Bay Quinte region for many a long day to come.

CHARLES FRANCIS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, was born in the village of Trenton on the 22nd of February, 1837, and is of Irish extraction. He matriculated before the Law Society in Hilary term, on the 10th of February, 1857, and entered immediately on his studies, and was called to the Bar in Hilary term, on the 14th of March, 1862. He has since practised law at Trenton, and is at present the senior member of the popular law firm of Francis & Forbes. He was elected to represent his native village in the County Council of the County of Hastings in 1872, and is the present representative of Trenton in that deliberative body, a position which his intellectual capacities and educational attainments eminently qualify him to fill with credit to himself and constituents. He is also an active member of the Church of England. Mr. Francis has a lucrative practice, and his fine talents and correct legislative habits have placed him among the leading members of the Bar of Hastings County.

SELAH SARLE is one of the pioneer settlers in the rear of Sidney, and is a descendant of a United Empire Loyalist family who came to Canada after the close of the Revolutionary War. He owns a well cultivated farm and a beautiful residence, built of stone, the whole of which is surrounded by an elaborately finished and rustic verandah, adding much to its appearance and comfort. The Sarle family are highly respected by the community in which they reside, and throughout the township of Sidney.

J. O'CONNOR, the subject of this sketch, was born in the United States, and is of Irish extraction. He has by his industry acquired a valuable property and comfortable home, where he now resides, a view of which is represented elsewhere in this work. Mr. O'Connor is held in high esteem by his acquaintances, and is regarded as one of the most successful and progressive young men in the neighbourhood, an example well worthy of emulation by the rising generation of the township of Sidney.

BALTIS ROSE is one of Sidney's representative men, and has for many years held the position of Reeve of the Township, an office he fills with ability, discharging the many duties connected therewith in a manner entirely satisfactory to his constituents, as is attested by his repeated re-election. He possesses an excellent farm in a high state of cultivation, and a comfortable and substantial dwelling house, with well appointed outbuildings. The Rose family are well and favourably known throughout the township of Sidney, and were among its first settlers, and own a number of farms of very fine land. Baltis Rose, the present Reeve, is a cultivated and public spirited citizen, and is always prominently identified with any movement or enterprise calculated to improve the condition of the people.

THOMAS D. APPLEBY, J. P., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Duchess County, New York, in the year 1778, and came to Canada in 1789 with a party of emigrants to Kingston. He shortly afterwards located in Sophiasburgh, in Prince Edward Co., where he married a daughter of Nathaniel Solmes, and settled down to the life of a farmer, subsequently removing to Tyendinaga, and was one of the pioneer settlers of that township. He held for several years many positions of public trust in the township. He was a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Court of Requests, Boundary Line Commissioner, &c., and died in 1865, in the 86th year of his age. Anna, his eldest and only living daughter, married Richard Lazier, in 1824, and is mother of Thomas Appleby Lazier, Junior Judge of the Co. of Hastings; of Samuel S. Lazier, Master in Chancery for the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, and of Richard L. Lazier, J. P. and Collector of Customs at the Port of Shannonville.

NATHANIEL S. APPLEBY, the eldest and only living son of Thomas D. Appleby, was born in the County of Prince Edward in the year 1820, and came with his father to Tyendinaga in 1828, and was elected Reeve of the township for twenty consecutive years, and was appointed a justice of the peace in 1854, Census Commissioner for Hastings in 1861 and 1871; Warden of the county for three years, and elected M.P.P. for East Hastings, in 1875. Mr. Appleby is at present largely engaged in milling and farming, and is the only active magistrate in that part of the county. The Appleby family are originally from Westmoreland County, England, and came to the United States previous to the Revolution. After the close of the war the late Thos. D. Appleby emigrated to Canada with a number of other U. E. Loyalists, in consequence of their firm attachment to British laws and rule, preferring the wild and rugged forests of Canada with laws and institutions they loved, to the fair and familiar homes on the banks of the Hudson and Mohawk with a form of government they detested, and they have never regretted the choice they have made. N. S. Appleby, M.P.P., is one of the most prominent men in the history of this section, in every effort for the improvement of its people or the advancement of its material interests; of undoubted integrity and unassuming manners, he is honored and respected by a host of friends.

RICHARD L. LAZIER, Collector of Customs, was born in the village of Shannonville, in Tyendinaga, and is a son of the late Richard Lazier who came from Prince Edward County to the Shannon in 1828, and was one of the pioneer settlers of the township, his mother being a daughter of the late Thos. D. Appleby, a U. E. Loyalist, also originally from Prince Edward Co., and an early settler in Tyendinaga. The Lazier and Appleby families after the close of the war of the Revolution, in order to escape the persecutions of the arrogant continentals and enjoy the freedom of British rule and British institutions, came to Canada and settled in Prince Edward Co., their sons afterwards settling, as already stated, in Tyendinaga. The Lazier family are of Dutch descent, their forefathers having originally come from Flanders, near the French border, at an early date. Jacobus Lazier, the great great grandfather of Richard L. Lazier, was born in Yonkers, New York, in 1707, and died there in 1792. His descendants continued to reside in that vicinity until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war when the family, as above mentioned, emigrated to Canada. Mr. Lazier was appointed Collector of Customs at the Port of Shannonville in the year 1871, a position he still retains. He is also engaged in the milling business, owning the large flouring mills at Milltown. Mr. Lazier is highly esteemed by all who know him, and is distinguished for his many virtues and dignified propriety of conduct.

JOHN WHITE, M.P. for the East Riding of the County of Hastings, is a native of the County of Donegal, Ireland, and came to Canada when but a boy, in the year 1850. His first introduction to the people of Hastings was in the capacity of chore boy amongst the farmers of Thurlow, with whom he lived for some years. He is an eminent example of the many self-made men of our times. Removing to Tyendinaga when still a youth, with but a limited education, yet possessing an unflinching determination and indomitable will, coupled with integrity and native tact, he soon attained to a leading position in society and politics. He was elected Reeve of Tyendinaga in 1869, a position, with the exception of 1873-4, he has ever since occupied. In 1871 he was elected, in the Conservative interest, to the Dominion Parliament; re-elected in 1872 and 1874, and at present represents this constituency in the House of Commons of the Dominion. Mr. White has always been prominently identified with the Orange Society, and is at present Right Worthy Grand Master of Ontario East, and has filled many subordinate positions in the same order. In addition to his many Parliamentary and municipal duties Mr. White is engaged in building and farming. He has erected two large cheese factories, one on lot No. 4 in the 9th, near his residence, and another on lot 20 in the 8th concession of Tyen-

dinaga, and is also interested in an iron foundry at Madoc. He is regarded as one of the leading and most influential men in the county.

JAMES FORRESTER is one of the pioneer settlers of the township. He emigrated with his father, D. Forrester, from Forfarshire, Scotland, when quite a youth, and purchased from the Government lot No. 20 in the 3rd concession of Tyendinaga, which he cleared, and where he now, with his family, resides. Mr. Forrester at an early age became converted to Christ, and being of a retiring nature has never striven to make himself popular but has performed his several duties to God and man unostentatiously and quietly. For upwards of forty years he has been connected with the Presbyterian Sabbath school, and was the first superintendent of that very beneficial and instructive adjunct of the Church of which he is an active and consistent member. An example of untiring industry and integrity in all the relations of life, he is held in high estimation by the community in which he has lived for so many years.

THOMAS CLARE.—The subject of this sketch was born in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, on the 8th of January, 1802, and came to Canada in 1815, and first settled in Sidney. He assisted Samuel Benson to survey and lay out the township of Hungerford. On the completion of the survey he purchased and built upon lot No 1, in the 4th concession—the site of the present village of Thomasburg which he cleared and where he resided until his death, which occurred in May, 1869. Mr. Clare was one of the pioneers of Hungerford, there being only six other settlers in the township at the time he located and settled upon his land. His house was ever open to the early settlers, who often came in without means and with but an imperfect knowledge of the country or the whereabouts of their grants. He was accustomed, without remuneration, to pilot them through the forest to their several new homes. Mr. Clare was always an active man in the affairs of his township; all measures and movements contributing to its prosperity or the welfare of his fellowmen always received his hearty support, and found in him a most efficient aid. Of the strictest integrity, and with an uncompromising sense of right, he was called to many positions of trust, which he faithfully administered, and retained through all the confidence of his neighbours.

ROBERT GORDON, a son of Robert and Jane Gordon, was born at Maguire's Bridge, in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 18th day of August, 1828. He came out to Canada in 1846 and purchased a portion of lot No. 4, in the 11th concession of Hungerford, containing 160 acres, which he cleared and which is at present in an excellent state of cultivation. He was elected Reeve in 1877 and re-elected for 1878, a position he fills with ability. He is also President of the Victoria Cheese Factory, and county master of the Orange order for Hastings. Early in life he allied himself with the B. C. Church, of which he is a consistent member, and has for many years officiated in that body in the capacity of local preacher. Liberal, public spirited, and always awake to the needs of society, no measure for the public good or movement for the advance of moral or religious interests fails to receive his support or the aid of his best efforts, and an appreciative community have rewarded him with positions of trust.

C. POMEROY, M.A., M.D., of Tweed, is a son of the late M. Pomeroy, a U. E. Loyalist from Vermont, who distinguished himself during the war of 1812, and who settled in Addington county at an early period in the history of our country. His mother, as the daughter of a U. E. Loyalist, drew lot No. 10 in the 7th concession, adjoining the present village of Tweed. Dr. Pomeroy removed from Addington to Tweed in 1854, when this part of the country was in its infancy. He is a finished scholar, being a University graduate and gold medalist, and has been coroner for the county of Hastings for upwards of 22 years, and was appointed in 1857 surgeon of the 4th battalion of Hastings militia, a position he still holds.

In order to acquire a more thorough knowledge of surgery, Dr. Pomeroy entered the U. S. army as surgeon, and was present on the field at many of the principal battles during the late civil war. He has a large and extensive practice, and is looked upon both in medical circles and throughout this section of the country as one of the most skilful practioners in this part of the Province. He owns a farm and a beautiful residence with well appointed out-buildings, surrounded by a tastefully arranged lawn and garden. Dr. Pomeroy is one of the most uncompromising temperance men of his day, both by precept and example, and is a recognized leader of all temperance movements, never refusing and to its earnest workers. Well-informed and highly cultured, with rare conversational powers, his hospitality is richly enjoyed by any who may be so fortunate as to have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

SIDNEY WAY. The subject of this sketch was born in Prince Edward Co., in the year 1823. He is a son of the late John R. Way, one of those devoted adherents to his king and the British constitution, who preferred hardships and poverty in the wilds of Canada to riches and plenty in the land which had revolted from its allegiance to its rightful rul land in Prince Edward Co. where he lived with his family fo years. He afterwards removed to Hungerford and purchased the 7th concession, upon which he resided until his death, wh in 1837, and which was a loss to the public; a vacancy to be created in his family, the Church, and the community. Sid passed of the homestead to the Clare family, and purchased fr Kerr part of lot No 7, in the 6th concession, where he with present reside. Mr. Way owns a pleasant home, delightf and 150 acres of choice land in the highest state of cultivation for location and natural productiveness, cannot be equalled in t He is also, in addition to farming, largely interested in the m cheese, and is one of the principal stockholders and patrons Factory. Liberal, large-hearted, and generous, and of a genia he is universally respected by his neighbours and acquaintance

D. ROBLIN was born in the township of Sidney, in the y settled in Hungerford in 1838. Here he purchased part of lot 7th concession, which he cleared and where he at present Roblin is of Welsh extraction, his ancestors emigrating fr the United States early in the eighteenth century. On the re provinces and the commencement of active hostilities in 1775 allied themselves with the British forces and were actively e many sanguinary conflicts of that period. At the close of branches of the family came from Jersey and Vermont to settled originally in Adolphustown; the father of the subject more, afterwards removed to Sidney, and as a U. E. Loyalist in the 3rd concession. He also took an active part in the having held a captain's commission in the Hastings militia. owns a comfortable dwelling house and an unusually productiv which is situated the noted "Roblin" cheese factory. An inv spring supplies the factory with an unlimited quantity of pu an important requisite in connection with the manufacture of Roblin looks well after his farm and factory, and is regarded trious, honourable, and highly intelligent citizen, enjoying t respect and esteem of his neighbours and acquaintances.

ABRAHAM L. BOGART is a descendant of one of the oldest D on this continent. As early as 1689 we find one Jacob Va with others, petitioning the good people of Albany, and later name of Bogart appears in connection with the census returns city. The Bogarts came from Jappan town, near New York, the conclusion of the war, with a number of other U. E. L settled on the 4th concession of Adolphustown, where many d the family still reside, his mother living to the great age Abraham L. Bogart, the subject of this sketch, was born in A and has resided in Belleville for a number of years, removin ago to Hungerford, where he owns a large tract of valuable principally engaged in building and farming, and erected som considerable expense a saw mill on the splendid water priv creek, where large quantities of raw material have been pre market. Bogart P. O. is situated at this point, lot 20, in the sion, and was named in honour of the founder of the place. has, within this last twenty years, converted this part of the t an uncultivated wilderness into what seems destined to beco tant day one of the most flourishing and productive sections o The public have on several occasions shown their just apprec Bogart's abilities by electing him to important and responsi which he has ever filled to the satisfaction of his constitue credit to himself.

JAMES JAMIESON.—The subject of the following sketch was wick on the Tweed, August 13th, 1808. At an early age he ca with his parents and settled in Belleville, where he resided pri within a few years of his death, when he removed with his f village of Tweed, where he died at the age of 62. Fond of m of an enterprising disposition, he built the foundry in Bellevi the Victoria Foundry, which he subsequently traded for lan power in the township of Hungerford, where he greatly improv power and laid out the present village of Tweed, which he nam of his birth place. He also built a grist mill in the township where he shortly resided, which mill was subsequently burned years he acted in the capacity of county surveyor, but steadil municipal honours tendered him. . . . . Of a quiet disposition, his death was deeply regretted by a large circle of a who valued his sterling qualities as a man and a Christian.

BARNABAS VANKLEECK was born in 1803, in the township bury, in the then County of Prescott, and is of Dutch descent nal ancestors were forced, on account of their loyalty to the B

# PRINCE EDWARD COU

## GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

Prince Edward is one of the forty-two counties of Upper Canada, and is comprised of an irregular-shaped peninsula lying to the south of the counties of Northumberland, Hastings, and Lennox on the mainland, connected with the former by the narrow isthmus called the Carrying-place; and separated from the latter by the Bay Quinte, which, with its numerous small bays and inlets, form its northern boundary; the waters of Lake Ontario, with the various bays which are a part thereof, surrounding the peninsula on the other three sides. Its area is 241,500 acres, valued at $6,855,000, and inhabited by 18,955 souls.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The topographical and geological formation of Prince Edward will be found noted with sufficient fulness under head of the various minor municipalities of which it is composed, to render anything further in that connection here unnecessary, except merely to remark that the former is singularly regular, without being anywhere, or to any great extent, very even; while the latter is chiefly of a calcareous nature—in places rocky to the surface, in others possessing a rich deep soil, and interspersed here and there with scattered evidences of the glacial period, which prove it at one time to have been covered with water, and to have received these reminders of a northern region from the droppings of melting icebergs.

## LAKES AND STREAMS.

Of lakes and rivers Prince Edward has but few, and those of comparatively insignificant size. It was not possible otherwise from its geographical shape and dimensions; for though the extreme length of the peninsula is about sixty miles, it is in no place one-third of the distance in breadth, often but five to ten miles, and very considerable parts of it not more than two from water to water.

Three of the chief lakes, viz., Lake of the Mountain, Fish Lake, and Roblin's Lake, in the townships of Marysburg, Sophiasburg, and Ameliasburg respectively, will be found more fully described in the sket several townships. East and West Lakes, the former in Athol in Hallowell, are also noted in their proper connection, the more accurately but parts of Lake Ontario, as Weller's Bay, the Carrying-place, and Pleasant Bay in the township of Hillie

The largest lake in the county is Consecon Lake, whose na from an Indian word meaning pickerel, a variety of fish which fairly thickened its waters when the first white settlers came This body of water is several miles in extent, north-easterly a terly, and is situated between the townships of Ameliasburg and emptied by the river of the same name—the only conside within the limits of the county—at the mouth of which, upon the flourishing village of Consecon is situated.

Mills of various capacity are driven by the streams whic other above-mentioned lakes; also at Bloomfield, in Hallowell, running into West Lake, and by the Black River, at Milford. days of the county, and until the greater portion of the land wa became cleared, these would all seem to have been streams of ume, though they are now of very inconsiderable magnitude.

## PECULIARITIES.

The above-mentioned peculiarities in regard to lakes and st no means the only ones resulting from the singular and exc graphical characteristics of Prince Edward,—possessing man nowhere else in the country exist. For instance, the coast line great in proportion to the area, and there being so many spl harbours all along the shore, have been the means of giving t this strictly farming community, greater advantages as to marketing their crops, than can be found in any other part of America. There is probably not a single farmer's barn in the at a greater distance than seven or eight miles from a good wh house; while the great majority have a half dozen such t within less than half that distance.

Again, the crops raised throughout the district are of a cla find market during the season of navigation. On account of

ed from its allegiance to its rightful ruler. He drew Co. where he lived with his family for a number of removed to Hungerford and purchased lot No. 7, in on which he resided until his death, which occurred s a loss to the public; a vacancy to be long felt was he Church, and the community. Sidney Way dis- d to the Clare family, and purchased from Mattaniah in the 6th concession, where he with his family at Way owns a pleasant home, delightfully situated, land in the highest state of cultivation, and which, l productiveness, cannot be equalled in the township. to farming, largely interested in the manufacture of he principal stockholders and patrons of the Roblin ge-hearted, and generous, and of a genial disposition, cted by his neighbours and acquaintances.

n in the township of Sidney, in the year 1814, and in 1838. Here he purchased part of lot No. 7, in the he cleared and where he at present resides. Mr. extraction, his ancestors emigrating from Wales to y in the eighteenth century. On the revolting of the mencement of active hostilities in 1775, the Roblins the British forces and were actively engaged in the flicts of that period. At the close of the war four ly came from Jersey and Vermont to Canada and Adolphustown; the father of the subject of this me- ved to Sidney, and as a U. E. Loyalist drew lot 33, He also took an active part in the war of 1812, n's commission in the Hastings militia. Mr. Roblin velling house and an unusually productive farm, upon noted "Roblin" cheese factory. An invaluable living tory with an unlimited quantity of pure cold water, in connection with the manufacture of cheese. Mr. r his farm and factory, and is regarded as an indus- d highly intelligent citizen, enjoying the universal his neighbours and acquaintances.

T is a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families early as 1689 we find one Jacob Vanden Bogart, g the good people of Albany, and later, 1750-60, the s in connection with the census returns of New York me from Jappan town, near New York, to Canada on war, with a number of other U. E. Loyalists, and cession of Adolphustown, where many descendants of , his mother living to the great age of 102 years. he subject of this sketch, was born in Adolphustown, elleville for a number of years, removing some years here he owns a large tract of valuable land. He is building and farming, and erected some time ago at a saw mill on the splendid water privilege of — antities of raw material have been prepared for the is situated at this point, lot 20, in the 10th conces- in honour of the founder of the place. Mr. Bogart wenty years, converted this part of the township from eruces into what seems destined to become at no dis- ost flourishing and productive sections of the county. veral occasions shown their just appreciation of Mr. lecting him to important and responsible positions, ed to the satisfaction of his constituents and with

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EECK was born in 1803, in the township of Hawks- nty of Prescott, and is of Dutch descent. His pater- ed, on account of their loyalty to the British crown, to leave their homes in Duchess County, New York, joining the Royalist party, and taking an active part in all the stirring times of that period. At the close of the revolutionary war the Vankleecks followed the British army to Nova Scotia, and from thence removed to Upper Canada about the year 1806. The place where the Vankleecks first settled in Hawkabury, still bears the name of Vankleeck's Hill. Simon Vankleeck, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the earliest pioneers of this country. He held a commission in the militia signed by Lord Dorchester, then Governor of Quebec, and was in the Commission of the Peace. He was well and favourably known throughout the county, dying at his son's residence, Madoc, in his 98th year, respected by all who knew him. Barnabas Vankleeck came to Madoc in 1841, and cleared the farm upon which he resides. He lives with his son, Peter Vankleeck, the present Reeve of Madoc. He held a captaincy in the Hastings County Militia, and is a Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he has always acted without fee or remuneration, and enjoys the reputation of being the best read man in North Hastings. In politics he is an active and staunch reformer. A respected old gentleman of seventy-five years, he commands the universal esteem of a wide circle of friends.

A. F. WOOD, J.P., is a son of Thos. H. Wood, Esq., who came to Canada from Saratoga County, New York, in 1810, and took part in the war of 1812. He is still living, is 88 years of age, and draws a pension for his services. Mr. A. F. Wood, whose portrait appears on another page of this work, is of English descent on his father's side, and Scotch on his mother's, and was born in 1828. The early part of his life was spent in the township of Fredericksburg, on the Bay of Quinté. He came with his father, in 1843, to this county, and to Madoc village in 1853, where he has since resided. In 1862 he built a large flouring-mill in the village, on Deer Creek; and was elected Reeve of Madoc in 1858, filling that office with ability for nineteen years. He was elected Warden of the County of Hastings in 1864, and filled that position for ten years. He is one of the board of directors of the B. & N. H. R. R., and was also prominently connected with the Grand Junction R.R. Mr. Wood's family are noted for their activity and intelligence in public matters, the Hon. S. C. Wood, Provincial Treasurer, being a brother; also Dr. Wood, of Ottawa. His intelligence in municipal affairs of the township and county, has placed him in the front rank of municipal legislators, and he is considered one of the best authorities of municipal law in the county. As chairman of the Public School Board, and being a public-spirited citizen, he takes a deep interest in the cause of liberal education; believing, that on the intelligence and virtue of the people, the safety and welfare of the Dominion rests.

E. D. O'FLYNN, J.P., a view of whose residence appears in this work, was born in the County of Lennox in 1831, and is of Irish descent on his father's side, who came from the County of Waterford, Ireland, in 1818, and Scotch on his mother's. Mr. O'Flynn came to Madoc in 1842, then a wilderness, and has seen every building go up in the village. He commenced the dry-goods trade in 1851 without capital, and has built up the largest business in Madoc. Being a prominent and energetic citizen, he has, by careful management, added largely to the improvement of the village. He is in the village council and School Board, and is at present contesting the North Riding of Hastings in the Reform interest for the Commons. He has been an active and consistent member of the Methodist Church for upwards of twenty-five years, and is respected by all his neighbours and acquaintances.

G. D. RAWE is a native of the town of Portsmouth, England, and came to Canada in 1858 and settled in Madoc. Here he commenced the jewellery and watch-making business, which he has successfully carried on for a period of twenty years. His stock of jewellery and silver-ware would do credit to any city establishment. In 1866 he organized No. 4 Company, 49th Regiment, retaining the command of it until 1875, when he retired with the rank of major. He was appointed, in 1866, Clerk of the 6th Division Court, a position which he still holds. Mr. Rowe is well and favourably known in Madoc and throughout the county, and is regarded as a man of character and a useful member of society.

JOHN R. KETCHESON, J.P., Township Clerk, Registrar of Vital Statistics, etc., was born in Sidney, and is a son of Col. Wm. Ketcheson, one of the pioneer settlers of the township, a biographical sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. John R. Ketcheson, when a young man, moved back into Madoc, and settled upon lot No. 4 in the 7th concession, which he converted from an uncultivated wilderness into one of the finest and most productive farms in the county. He was early appointed on the Commission of the Peace; he has always been prominently identified with public affairs and every enterprise calculated to advance the interests of his municipality, or improve the condition of the people. He has been honoured with many positions of public trust, and on the erection of Madoc into a separate and independent municipality he was chosen its first Reeve. He has held the position of Township Clerk for many years, an office he discharges with credit to himself and advantage to the municipality.

# E EDWARD COUNTY.

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## PECULIARITIES.

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aised throughout the district are of a class that chiefly e season of navigation. On account of the chemical composition of the soil, and the limestone foundation which underlies its surface, the land about Bay Quinté seems more peculiarly adapted to the growth of barley than any other section of America. Crops of that staple are produced which yield fair returns as to quantity, and for quality defy competition; the "Bay barley" always being, without exception, the highest quotation in the American barley centres.

Another peculiarity is, that although one of the first settled counties of Upper Canada, and one which has made most rapid strides in very many directions which tend toward the higher civilization of the age, yet they have never had a railroad, the one thing of all others now considered the most necessary adjunct to *settlement*, to say nothing of the requirements and attributes of a highly enlightened state. This, of course, is but another natural result of its position, isolated, probably, but still giving its inhabitants in turn many compensating benefits in other directions.

## THE HIGHWAYS.

It has been asserted, and wisely so, that the avenues of communication are an undoubted evidence of the state of society. The history of this planet from its earliest days furnishes indisputable proof of this now universally admitted truth. As civilization progresses, intercommunication increases, and the channels of trade are improved; while the conveyance of products and the movements of armies require an unobstructed highway.

Of the eastern nations who comprehended the truth of this great principle, the chief were the Romans, whose broad stone-ways and ruined arches still survive—if a ruin can be said to survive—to remind us of the former power and greatness of those ancient masters of the world; while in the Western Hemisphere, Mexican causeways and Peruvian stone roads attest the vigor of a national life for centuries departed; and whatever remains is upon a scale immense and enduring, indicative of indefinite periods of construction and the employment of masses of population.

But the trail across the Carrying-place, and the birch-bark canoe upon the Bay—ample for the aborigines of Prince Edward, and withal equal to their capacity, have given place in turn to a network of highways which, if not comparable to the military roads of the Romans or ancient Mexicans, are at least equal to the requirements of a highly civilized people, to whom

the arts and sciences are as familiar as were the shield and javelin to the ancient warriors for whose benefit those stone-ways were built; or the rude stone tomahawk and flint-pointed barb to the painted savage who traversed from time immemorial the forest trails of the peninsula. And although its inhabitants have yet no railway, they have a greater proportionate length of excellent carriage roads, and a smaller proportionate length of poor or indifferent ones, than any other territory of similar extent in the Dominion.

Governor Simcoe's celebrated military road, connecting the east and the west, runs through almost its entire length. A full description of this, commonly known as the Danforth Road, is elsewhere given.

To be brief,—a drive through the county, in any or all directions, is to be delighted with it; not simply the excellent carriage roads and pleasantly shaded avenues, but the comfortable homes, beautiful groves, romantic lakes, well kept farms, fine schools, handsome churches, and general air of thrift and prosperity, and of a refined and highly moral sentiment of the people which pleases even the infidel, and fills with joy the christian traveller. In short, we doubt—notwithstanding the comparative absence of manufactures, and the entire want of such public works as generally go hand in hand with a community's wealth and greatness,—whether a section can be pointed to within this broad Dominion, bounded by three oceans, embracing half a continent, and stretching across two zones,—where an area containing an equal population, or a population contained within an equal area, can be found possessing in a greater degree the elements of

## MATERIAL PROSPERITY

And genuine rural felicity than can here be seen. As is well known, Prince Edward is pre-eminently an agricultural county; and, compared in size and population, there are among its inhabitants a greater number of comfortably situated *owners* of the soil they till, than in any other section we have ever visited. It is not claimed for it that its progress has been as rapid as some other parts of the country in population or wealth, but a perusal of official statistics proves that in educational advantages and acquirements—which is the true foundation of a nation's greatness,—this county is second to none, if not, indeed, the very first, in Ontario, the banner Province of the Dominion. Figures to substantiate this assertion may be found in another place.

On all hands is the most convincing evidence of the existence of high moral principles and a sense of religious duty on the part of the people. The eye can at almost any time rest upon one or more church steeples. This was almost the first great field of labour of the Methodists in Canada; and these devoted servants of the Master were the first to find their way to the log-cabins of the pioneers, and preach the everlasting truths of the Gospel to the early inhabitants.

Being what might be termed an "aggressive" church, the Methodists have let go no hold, but pushed their conquests further and further as pioneer settlements became thriving communities, and straggling hamlets grew into prosperous villages and busy towns. This religious denomination is now by far the most numerous in the county, as well as throughout the Bay Quinté District, and have literally covered the land with beautiful churches, while the other Protestant denominations follow close behind. The Roman Catholics are not so numerous, though their comparative increase has been rapid and satisfactory.

To sum up its material advantages in a very few words, we may truthfully say that as to varied and delightful scenery, magnificent roads, pleasant drives, interesting natural and historical landmarks, and an intelligent, refined, and hospitable people, Prince Edward beyond question claims a foremost position; while in everything which tends to make a country prosperous, its people contented with their lot, and others contented with them, it occupies no second place.

## EARLY HISTORY.

Age has succeeded age, and centuries have ripened into cycles of time, since first the highlands of Prince Edward arose from out the depths. This seems as sure as the eternal truths of science itself.

That Prince Edward was also inhabited by a pre-historic race, possessed even of many of the attributes of what we now term a high degree of enlightenment, is also quite probable; as it is certainly true of many other portions of the North American continent, which must have been brought out of chaos at the same time and under the same force of circumstances.

Who were those strange people? Whence came they? and whither did they go? These questions must remain to form a melancholy interest in the wondrous past, and a mystery which time, nor circumstance, nor science, nor the more wondrous future, may unravel.

But since their time another race has come and gone—gone from their ancient homes and hunting-grounds, though not yet quite extinct. Whether these latest aborigines (if the term be allowable), came by migration from the north-west, across Behring's Straits, as some scientists assert is proven by tradition, legend, and geography combined; or whether, as is stoutly affirmed by others, who bring forward quite similar arguments to substantiate their theory, they are descended from the Norsemen, whose inclination or necessities brought them to the south-west, is matter which no amount of research can to a certainty establish, and will forever be a subject of deepest conjecture. Nor is it matter of serious concern, so far as affects our local history, how comes it that the Indians, with whom more recent discoveries prove the bulk of the North American continent, and more particularly Canada, to have been peopled, are of a different race, with characteristics in direct antagonism to those of the more southern tribes described by Columbus, Cortez, and Pizarro. The former found the West Indies populated by a peaceful, pleasant people, ruled over by Caciques, enjoying existence, and knowing naught of war-cry, stake, or crimson trophy. Cortez found the Aztecs residents of cities, advanced in the arts of civilization, builders of causeways, dwellings and temples, and tillers of the soil; and it is a question time never can solve, whether, left to themselves, the Mexican and Peruvian were not types of civilization which in time would have emulated Eastern stages of progression, had not a higher order of intellect crushed out the rising national instinct, and implanted its germs upon the ruins.

Undoubtedly the first white man who planted his foot upon the Prince Edward peninsula was Samuel Champlain, one of a company of French traders who set out for the New World in 1603, with the primary object of exploring the St. Lawrence with a view to establishing a depôt for the fur trade upon its banks.

At that time the territory south of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario was occupied by the Iroquois, so called by the French, though afterwards by the English the "Five Nations," a confederacy of the Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas, and Senecas, who were subsequently joined by the Tuscarowas, whom they adopted, and were thenceforward and to this day known as the "Six Nations." This confederation, then and for many succeeding generations, formed the most powerful savage nation on the American continent. At the same time the country to the north of the waters named, was peopled by the Algonquins, Hurons, and Ottawas, so called by themselves, but by the French named Northern Iroquois: between whom and the Five Nations of the south there were evidently common points of ancestry at no very remote period, as well as an eternal enmity, which, but for the existence of the chain of waters separating them, would have long since resulted in the extermination of the one or the other.

Students of character have denominated these Iroquois the "Romans of the western world," and—considered either from the extent of their conquests, the wisdom and eloquence of their chiefs, their impatience of control, their treatment of the vanquished, or their passion

taken.

The advent of the French under Champlai
the opportunity of securing a most useful all
ern foes. Anxious to please them, and ambi
French arms throughout the continent, he
leaving part of his force at the present site of
panied the warriors of those tribes with the
River, to the lake whose name still recalls re
coverer. On its shores the Northern and S
battle, in which the former, through the aid
ious, after which they returned to their home

Subsequently to this, Champlain erected
Montreal now stands, and from thence planne
in as many directions, partly of a commercial
ter. One of these was up the Ottawa River
thence up that stream towards its source, and
head-waters from the head-waters of Lake
lake and down French River to the shore of
southward to the mouth of the Severn, up w
and rapids; thence through Lake Couchiching
and up the Talbot River to the Balsam Lak
Balsam Lake, and through the numerous chai
past the sites of the present towns of Fenelo
Keene, Campbellford, and down the Trent t
waters he gazed in admiration,—the first of
from here was *viâ* Picton Bay and across the
his party crossed Lake Ontario in their canoe
were severely beaten in that locality by the F
escaping, twice wounded, across the lake wit
allies, to find refuge for the winter of 1615-16 o

It should be in this connection that Champ
first instance, to explore; but subsequently t
occasion, as the ally of the Northern Iroquois
Thus was this French adventurer, at this e
manner, the discoverer of the Bay Quinté and
his race who set foot upon the soil which divid

Subsequently it was no doubt frequently tr
and fur-traders; but it was not till 1783 that
was made by Mr. Weese, on the north shore of
well as the successive settlements, in their regu
the county, are sufficiently detailed in the ske
themselves, together with the time and manner
bered, named, and surveyed. We will therefo

## POLITICAL HIST

Which may be said to have commenced with
Simcoe, dated at Kingston, July 16th, 1792, w
Upper Canada into nineteen counties for elect
comprised the counties of Glengarry, Stormon
Frontenac, Ontario, Addington, Lennox, Prince
berland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suf
order named. Ontario, as then constituted, co
south of the mainland, and between Prince Ed
The proclamation commenced with the usual pre
sought and the causes therefor; and contained
clauses, and was signed by William Jarvis, Gov
signed by the Governor with his initials only, "
of the instrument precludes the advisability of
give the part referring to this county, as follows

"That the tenth of the said counties is to be
of the County of Prince Edward; which County
by Lake Ontario; on the west by the Carrying
Presque Isle de Quinté; on the north by the Ba
from Point Pleasant to Point Traverse, by its se
ing the late townships of Marysburg, Sophiasb
said County of Prince Edward to comprehend
Ontario and Bay of Quinté nearest to the said co
part fronting the same."

The Proclamation also gave an approximate
Glengarry had two members, a part of Lincoln
of it, grouped with counties on either side, retur
counties returned one each; while in a number
or parts of counties, were grouped together to sen
The township of Adolphustown, in Lennox, wa
Edward, the clause referring thereto being as fol

"That the County of Prince Edward, bound
together with the district of the late Township o
Lennox, shall together send one representative
Prince Edward, together with the said district, la
shall and may be represented together in the sai
member."

The whole number provided for from the ni
members; which number composed the Legi
Canada for many years.

The first election held under this proclamation
of Hallowell, to which township the first elect
Besides Philip Dorland and Peter Van Alstine the
was early represented by Simeon Washburne,
Wilson. The latter served his county in that ca
a century, though not consecutively.

The next political change to note in the hist
ting-off of Prince Edward as a separate distri
justice, by Act of Parliament, in 1831. Mr.
county in Parliament, and introduced the Bill
desired change into effect. Heretofore the peop
Kingston for the transaction of all judicial b
building of the jail and court-house for the ne
thereof, may be found under the head of Picton.

Since that time Prince Edward has been a sepa
for judicial purposes; for many years a separate co
purposes in the Legislative Assembly; and, since
division returning one member to the House of C

Lt.-Col. Walter Ross now represents the co
Lt.-Col. Gideon Striker is the present sitting m
lature.

## MUNICIPAL HISTO

The oldest county or district record now in e
the Surveyor of Highways." The subject matte
the connection indicated by its title. It is signed
of Highways," and endorsed as follows: "Appro
July, 1811. A. McLean, Clerk of the Peace."
luminous, and of no peculiar or general interest.

The earliest record of the deliberative proceed
of the district, are minutes of the first District Co
following are extracts from the same:—

"Journal of the Municipal Council of Prince
8th, 1842.

ent of the vanquished, or their passion for war—the comparison is well

advent of the French under Champlain afforded the Northern Iroquois portunity of securing a most useful ally to make war upon their south- s. Anxious to please them, and ambitious to spread the terror of the arms throughout the continent, he acceded to their demands; and part of his force at the present site of Quebec to build a fort, he accom- the warriors of those tribes with the balance of his party, *viâ* the Sorel to the lake whose name still recalls remembrances of its European dis- . On its shores the Northern and Southern Iroquois fought a severe in which the former, through the aid of their white allies, were victor- fter which they returned to their homes north of the St. Lawrence. bsequently to this, Champlain erected a fort and trading-post where eal now stands, and from thence planned and executed many expeditions many directions, partly of a commercial and partly of a military charac- One of these was up the Ottawa River to the mouth of the Matawan, up that stream towards its source, and across the portage separating its aters from the head-waters of Lake Nipissing; thence through that d down French River to the shore of Georgian Bay, which he followed ard to the mouth of the Severn, up which he passed, avoiding its falls pids; thence through Lake Couchiching, the Narrows, and Lake Simcoe, the Talbot River to the Balsam Lake portage; thence over that to Lake, and through the numerous chain of lakes and connecting rivers he sites of the present towns of Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon, Peterboro', Campbellford, and down the Trent to the Bay Quinté, upon whose he gazed in admiration,—the first of his race. His supposed course ere was *viâ* Picton Bay and across the East Lake portage. At all events ty crossed Lake Ontario in their canoes to a point near Oswego, and everely beaten in that locality by the Five Nations, Champlain himself g, twice wounded, across the lake with the remnant of his northern to find refuge for the winter of 1615-16 on the Prince Edward peninsula. should be in this connection that Champlain ascended the Ottawa in the stance, to explore; but subsequently turned south, as on a previous n, as the ally of the Northern Iroquois against their southern enemy. was this French adventurer, at this early day, and in this peculiar r, the discoverer of the Bay Quinté and Lake Ontario, and the first of e who set foot upon the soil which divides the two. bsequently it was no doubt frequently traversed by the French Jesuits r-traders; but it was not till 1783 that the first permanent settlement ade by Mr. Weese, on the north shore of Ameliasburg. That event, as the successive settlements, in their regular order, in the other parts of nty, are sufficiently detailed in the sketches of the several townships elves, together with the time and manner in which the same were num- named, and surveyed. We will therefore proceed directly with its

## POLITICAL HISTORY.

n may be said to have commenced with the proclamation of Governor e, dated at Kingston, July 16th, 1792, which divided the Province of Canada into nineteen counties for electoral purposes. This division ised the counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, nac, Ontario, Addington, Lennox, Prince Edward, Hastings, Northum- d, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, in the named. Ontario, as then constituted, consisted of the various islands of the mainland, and between Prince Edward and the foot of the lake. roclamation commenced with the usual preamble, setting forth the object and the causes therefor; and contained in addition nineteen distinct s, and was signed by William Jarvis, Governor's Secretary, and counter- by the Governor with his initials only, "J. G. S." The great volume instrument precludes the advisability of a repetition *in extenso*, but we e part referring to this county, as follows:—

That the tenth of the said counties is to be hereafter called by the name County of Prince Edward; which County is to be bounded on the south e Ontario; on the west by the Carrying-place on the Isthmus of the e Isle de Quinté; on the north by the Bay of Quinte; and on the east, oint Pleasant to Point Traverse, by its several shores and bays, includ- e late townships of Marysburg, Sophiasburg, and Ameliasburg. The unty of Prince Edward to comprehend all the islands in said Lake and Bay of Quinté nearest to the said county, in the whole, or greater nting the same."

Proclamation also gave an approximate representation by population. rry had two members, a part of Lincoln returned two, and other parts rouped with counties on either side, returned one each. A number of s returned one each; while in a number of cases two or more counties, of counties, were grouped together to send one member in conjunction. nship of Adolphustown, in Lennox, was thus grouped with Prince , the clause referring thereto being as follows:—

at the County of Prince Edward, bounded as hereinbefore described, with the district of the late Township of Adolphus, in the County of shall together send one representative; that is, the said County of Edward, together with the said district, late the township of Adolphus, d may be represented together in the said House of Assembly, by one "

whole number provided for from the nineteen counties, was sixteen s; which number composed the Legislative Assembly of Upper for many years.

first election held under this proclamation is fully noted in the sketch well, to which township the first elected representative belonged. Philip Dorland and Peter Van Alstine there mentioned, Prince Edward rly represented by Simeon Washburne, James Cottle, and James The latter served his county in that capacity for nearly a quarter of y, though not consecutively.

next political change to note in the history of the county, is the set- of Prince Edward as a separate district for the administration of by Act of Parliament, in 1831. Mr. Roblin then represented the n Parliament, and introduced the Bill which brought that much- hange into effect. Heretofore the people had been obliged to go to for the transaction of all judicial business. Particulars of the of the jail and court-house for the new district, and the location may be found under the head of Picton.

that time Prince Edward has been a separate and independent district al purposes; for many years a separate constituency for representative in the Legislative Assembly; and, since confederation, an electoral returning one member to the House of Commons.

ol. Walter Ross now represents the county in the Commons; and Rideon Striker is the present sitting member in the Ontario Legis-

## MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

dest county or district record now in existence, is the "Report of yor of Highways." The subject matter of the report is entered in tion indicated by its title. It is signed, "James Young, Surveyor ays," and endorsed as follows: "Approved in Quarter Sessions, 9th l. A. McLean, Clerk of the Peace." The contents are quite vol- and of no peculiar or general interest.

rliest record of the deliberative proceedings of the governing body rict, are minutes of the first District Council meeting of 1842. The are extracts from the same:—

nal of the Municipal Council of Prince Edward District, February

"Court House, Picton.

"This day, at 2 o'clock, the Warden being present, the following members presented themselves, and giving satisfactory evidence to the Warden of their having taken the necessary oaths prescribed by law, took their seats in the Council.

"For Hallowell—Benjamin Hubbs and David B. Stephenson, Esquires.
"For Marysburg—Henry Van Dusen and John Rose, Esquires.
"For Sophiasburg—Henry Dunning and John Howell, Esquires.
"For Ameliasburg—William Dempsey and Owen Roblin, Esquires.
"For Hillier—James T. Lane and Arnoldi Dorland, Esquires.
"For Athol—Wilson Bentley, Esquire.
"Roger B. Conger was appointed clerk, *pro tem.*, by the Warden.
"The Clerk then read at the table the commission appointing John P. Roblin, Esquire, Warden of the District."

A Select Committee was then moved for and nominated, to "draft and report rules for the guidance of this Council at its several sittings," which shows that this was the first meeting under the District Council system, which was inaugurated by the Act of Parliament of the previous year. These rules number twenty-two, the last of which we quote:

"22. That should any case occur for which no special rule is made, reference shall be had to parliamentary proceedings, so far as such may apply."

Several matters of public interest were deliberated upon at that session, among which was the "motion on the address to the Governor-General." This gave rise to a very animated discussion, and on the third reading, the yeas and nays being called, the vote stood seven for and three against. The address was on the occasion of the arrival in the country of a newly-appointed Governor-General, and commenced thus:

"To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles Bagot, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same," etc., etc.

Since then there have been no municipal changes to note, beyond the introduction of the elective system in choosing the warden; and later in electing the representatives to the County Council by the *popular* vote of the several townships, instead of from the five township councillors previously chosen from the various wards.

The incumbents of the county municipal offices, for the year 1878, are as below:

WARDEN—Samuel N. Smith, Reeve of Sophiasburg.

COUNCILLORS—Josiah Benson, Deputy Reeve of Sophiasburg; T. W. Flagler, Reeve of Wellington; Benjamin A. Hubbs, Reeve of Athol; Henry Hubbs, Deputy Reeve of Hallowell; Nelson Hudgins, Deputy Reeve of South Marysburg; J. A. Johnson, Deputy Reeve of Ameliasburg; R. S. Jones, Deputy Reeve of Hillier; J. H. Knox, Reeve of South Marysburg; Joseph R. Nightengale, Reeve of Ameliasburg; J. Platt Nash, M. D., Deputy Reeve of Picton; Wm. P. Reynolds, Reeve of Picton; Lewis B. Stinson, Reeve of Hallowell; Levi Williams, Reeve of North Marysburg; John Young, Reeve of Hillier.

COUNTY CLERK—Robert Boyle.

COUNTY TREASURER—R. J. Chapman.

The principal business transacted at the June session of the County Council this year (1878) was in connexion with the railroad agitation. "To have a railroad, or not to have a railroad—that's the question" which agitated the assembled wisdom of the county.

Briefly stated, the history of the railway question is this:—For thirty years past the subject has been agitated, and a number of years since a company was organized and chartered, which succeeded in obtaining a grant, by way of bonus, from the county, of $60,000, on condition of its being built within a certain time. Meantime, the commercial panic struck the country, and the prosecution of all public works—the Prince Edward County Railway included—was either suspended, or entirely abandoned. The time being about to expire within which the company were to complete the work, in order to receive the bonus, a movement was inaugurated by the friends of the enterprise, to have the time extended. The opponents of the scheme fought it persistently and consistently; but it at last carried by a respectable majority of the County Council; and the chances now look, to an outsider, as if the people might soon have a railroad. As for themselves, they are confident of having cars running to Picton this season—which is perhaps too sanguine a view. In any case they will have it eventually, and ought to have had it long ago; while too much praise cannot be awarded to the promoters, who have worked long and earnestly, and without rest, till the result they nobly strove for seems assured.

The chief officers of the company are Lt.-Col. Ross, M. P., President, and S. P. Niles, of Hillier, Vice-President. That the enterprise may flourish is the wish of all fair minded people.

## MILITARY HISTORY.

Prince Edward was settled by a military race. A few were discharged soldiers of the regular army. For the most part, however, they were not a military people in the strictly professional sense of the word; but their military qualities were the result, as well as the adjunct, of that patriotism which preferred the fatigues of the campaign, the sufferings of the winter bivouac, and the dangers of the battle field, to the abandonment of cherished political principles, or the acceptance of those which were hostile to their sentiments as devoted subjects of their king, and loyal adherents to the British Constitution and the laws of their fathers. In such a patriotism, and in such a loyalty, Prince Edward and Upper Canada had their origin.

Under such circumstances we are not surprised to learn that the war of 1812-13 found this noble county to the front with its best men—and probably more in proportion to population than many other localities whose exposed position rendered them far less safe from invasion than itself, whose only invasion was that of American prisoners of war, as they were marched across the Carrying Place, or over the old Danforth military road, under escort, on their way to Kingston and Quebec, from Detroit, Queenston, and other places in the west, where the fortunes of war, aided by the superior bravery of the Upper Canada militia, had placed them in our hands.

We do not consider the Rebellion of '37-'38, or the action taken by our ancestors on either side, as necessarily the true criterion of real patriotism, or the reverse; for it is now universally admitted that the wrongs of the "Patriots"—as they were called by the Loyalists in derision—were long since arrived at a stage, under the misrule and tyranny of the Family Compact, when forbearance ceased to be a virtue; and moreover, we all know that the very principles for the advocacy of which Lount and Matthews, and many other good men, were ignominiously hung as *traitors*, are now the foundation and copestone of our political structure.

We are of those who believe in the truth and justice of that time-worn, but not less honored proverb, that "The truly loyal subject will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures." And so, too, no doubt thought many of our people here in those troublous times when brother was arrayed against brother, and father against son—though the vast majority were in favor of peaceful and constitutional means of obtaining redress—doubtful as it is whether it could ever have been thus obtained—while very many went for sustaining the Government at any and all hazards; and we thus find Prince Edward furnishing a large quota of men for the military service at that time, some of the officers from this county (notably the Hon. Colonel Wilkins, of the Carrying Place) taking most prominent and honorable positions, and performing most arduous and important services.

Some of the volunteer companies of 1812-'13, and later, of '37-'38,

remained in nominal existence till the "Trent" affair, which roused the military spirit of the nation; and nine splendid infantry companies were then filled, and being accepted by the government, were consolidated into the famous 16th Regiment, of which Walter Ross, M.P., was appointed Lt.-Col. in 1863. Other companies were also raised, but their services declined—the crisis having passed, by the action of the American government in delivering up Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Ambassadors to Great Britain and France, whose capture by the "San Jacinto," American man-of war, under command of Captain Wilkes, was the original cause of the excitement which for a time threatened the peace of the Empire.

The 16th Regiment—as also a fine troop of cavalry—are now in the best of condition, and have their head-quarters at Picton; and a more detailed notice of them may be found in the historical sketch of that place.

## PRESENT RESOURCES.

Prince Edward being pre-eminently an agricultural constituency, its resources lie chiefly in its soil, and the products of the field. The chief products of the various sections may be found described under their respective heads. In regard to the amount of production, the distribution of the chief staples—notably barley and rye—is so scattered among the many storehouses which line the shores on all sides, that any accurate figures are not to be arrived at, and an approximate estimate would be simply conjectural. The principal depôt, and in fact the only considerable one in the county, for the collecting and distributing of some particular branches of farming industry, is Picton; and under that head we have given, as fully as circumstances would admit, the average yearly results.

Official statistics, where obtainable, are the only true estimate of a country's material resources; and we give below some figures compiled from the records in the County Clerk's office, which bear more particularly on the point:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of acres in the County.................. | 229,241 |
| Assessed value of Real Estate. ............................ | $6,862,670 |
| do. Personal Estate.......................... | 457,168 |
| do. Taxable Income.......................... | 31,910 |
| Number of Horses owned in the County.. ............ | 8,371 |
| do. Cattle do. do. ............ | 14,409 |
| do. Sheep.......................................... | 12,746 |
| do. Swine.. ............................................ | 3,971 |
| Total number of Ratepayers........................ | 5,218 |
| Total Population........................................ | 18,933 |
| Amount of Taxes collected last year. ................ | 28,343 |
| Received from government on account of administration of Justice.............................................. | 1,114 83 |
| Expended on account of same........................ | 4,634 00 |

Financially, the county, whether taken as a whole, or as separate minor municipalities, is in a most prosperous state. The only liabilities of the county are the $60.000 grant to the Prince Edward Railway. Picton is the only minor municipality having any debt; while some of the townships have very considerable sums invested in the "School Trust"—notably Ameliasburg, where the amount exceeds $15,000

The indebtedness of Picton is merely nominal compared with that of other towns of similar size and importance; being but $6,500, of which $5,000 are in debentures, bearing interest at six per cent.—besides $20,000 lately granted to the P. E. Railway. These railway grants will not become liabilities till the road is built: so the people run no risk of paying for what they fail to receive.

| | |
|---|---|
| There was raised in Picton last year by taxation. . .......... | $ 9,040 |
| Received from other sources.. .............................. | 6,047 |
| Total revenue........................................ | 15,087 |
| There was paid on account to Schools........................ | 3,000 |
| do. do. do. Salaries..................... | 1,088 |
| do. do. for local improvements.............. | 4,000 |
| do. do. Interest on Debentures.............. | 300 |

The total rate of taxation, including county and all local rates, was one and a half cents in the dollar.

The rates of taxation throughout the townships are very light compared with some sections of the central and western parts of the Province, averaging two to three mills in the dollar The *local* rate in Picton this year is eight mills.

The following table shows the result of the labors of the "Equalization of Assessment Committee," of the County Council, at the June session, 1878:

| Municipality. | No. acres. | Val. ₩ ac. | Real Pr'ty | Personal. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Athol, ........ | 22,891 | $20 | $ 457,820 | $25,000 | $ 482,820 |
| Ameliasburg, . | 43,092 | 25 | 1,077,300 | 75,000 | 1,152,300 |
| Hallowell, ...... | 42,280 | 30 | 1,268,400 | 80,000 | 1,348,400 |
| Hillier, ........ | 31,311 | 25 | 782,525 | 50,000 | 832,775 |
| Marysburg, North,... | 29,935 | 24 | 550,000 | 25,000 | 575,000 |
| Marysburg, South,... | 26,632 | 19 | 449,008 | 25,000 | 474,008 |
| Sophiasburg, ........ | 43,100 | 25 | 1,077,500 | 75,000 | 1,152,300 |
| Wellington (capitalized)........ | | | | | 430,000 |
| Picton do. | | | | | 87,000 |
| Grand total,.......... | | | | | $6,535,243 |

A tax was levied at the rate of one and five eighths mills in the dollar, which makes the proportion of each municipality as follows:

Ameliasburg, $1,872.48; Athol, $784.58; Hallowell, $2,191.15; Hillier, $1,358 25; Marysburg, North, $935.09; Marysburg, South, $770.26; Sophiasburg, $1,872.81; Wellington, $141.37; Picton, $698.75.

In addition to the above, a by-law was passed to raise the further sum of $2,621 for school purposes. And this reminds us that there are a few general facts concerning

## EDUCATIONAL MATTERS,

Which it would be as well to refer to in this connection. As is well known, one of the greatest disadvantages experienced in all the early settled portions of the county, arose from the entire absence of facilities for educating the children of the pioneers. This has been the case even in those counties which, compared to Prince Edward in point of age, are yet young. How much more so must it have been in the early days of Prince Edward?

We of the present day, with our universities and colleges, normal and model schools, high and public schools, almost without number, can scarce realize the vast difference, when even the scenes depicted in that popular and much-perused work "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," would have been looked upon as a wonderful advancement towards what we might term the extravagances of a higher order of civilization. For years and years after the advance guard of that army of Loyalists who made Upper Canada what it is first came into Prince Edward, schools nor intellectual training were n[illegible] thought of, except as an adjunct of that civilization which they had [illegible] hind a thing to be ardently desired, but not seriously hoped [illegible] as for years simply a question of keeping body and soul togethe[illegible] the most laborious toil; and the hardships endured in procuring the [illegible] necessaries of life precluded the idea of looking for intellectual improvement But as the clearings gradually broadened, the little settlements grew more numerous, and the toil of the inhabitants had, by the favor of a kind Providence, placed them beyond immediate want, they bethought themselv duty to their little ones, and it was only then that the real difficu situation was fully realized.

Many of the early Loyalists had been men of wealth, influence cation in their old homes. These, so far as more necessary du permit, instructed their own children. Even when this opportuni wanting, the difficulty of want of books presented itself, most c settlers having abandoned everything in their flight and escape For many years after neighbourhoods commenced to be form gathering together of five or six families, within a radius of as m the only pretence to regular school teaching was by some of t opening a private school in the winter season, and instructing th the "settlement" in the "three R's." The more advanced pro lessons in the New Testament and "English Reader;" and those so fortunate as to be able to spend their winter evenings in porin pages of those text-books by the light of the blazing back-log on were happy indeed, and the envied of all the settlement. Bu standing these great disadvantages, some of our most able men we of the earliest settlers of the Bay Quinté District, who gaine education in the manner described.

The names and location of the first teachers in the county wi in the various township sketches, wherever it has been possible reliable information of the same; which, in the absence of an records, and from the great length of time since elapsed, it has bee and in some cases impossible, to do.

Generally speaking, the progress of the school system here, elsewhere throughout the country, has been of a most remarkable factory character. The Legislature seems early to have recogniz which centuries of history had already proven, that upon the co and efficiency of our educational institutions must be laid the gro our country's success and national greatness. Parliament, theref the first Common School Act in 1816, which provided for the electi trustees in each township, whose duties were to hire teachers, books, and make general regulations such as are now provided for law, or attended to by the Department of Education. This Act panied by a grant for school purposes, which was supplemented to time, and continued to be spent without system and to con little advantage.

Finally, by the Hon. S. B. Harrison's bill of 1841, which prov annual grant of $200,000 to the various counties of the Province, tion to their *school population*, and conditional upon the said count menting said respective sums by like amounts for similar purpos Francis Hincks's amendment thereto in 1843, the scheme of divi ships into school sections was initiated, and other reforms in which have been extending and improving till impartial, disinter well-qualified judges are not slow to assert that Ontario now po finest school system in the world.

This is the fruit, in a very great measure, of the superior al untiring exertions of the Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson, whose nam than half a century has been a familiar household word in every h country. He was of U. E. Loyalist stock, a self-made man—on experienced in his youth and early manhood the difficulties of pioneers, and was therefore especially qualified to deal with them for many years one of the ablest and most popular Methodist pre ever graced that or any other Christian church. Being appointe Superintendent of Education in 1844 (the Provincial Secretary be time, and long afterwards, *ex officio*, the nominal Chief Super Dr. Ryerson made several trips to the eastern hemisphere and parts of the United States, to study the educational systems of fo tries, and on his return prepared a School Bill, very comprehen character, and embodying the best points in the various syst different States and European nations. The chief features of th still in force.

But the difficulty of bringing order and symmetry out of the c then existing, was a matter of more time and labour than simply Bill or passing an Act of Parliament; and to comprehend thi necessary to understand the existing state of affairs previous to I taking the matter in hand. What school-houses existed were of description. Rough log shanties covered with bark, or thatched hay, were quite common; while in many the well-known chara the proverbial "Irishman's shanty" celebrated in song, were found, in an aperture which served the treble purpose of door, w chimney. Interior arrangements were in keeping with the struc selves -rived slabs, with sticks stuck in for legs, forming seats The sparsely settled districts, with intervening swamps and forest of good roads, made the location of the school a matter of no smal and more than all, the objection on the part of those who had rea without education, or educated them themselves, was very str any system which distributed the expense of a school among owners, whether with or without children requiring its use.

But all these, and many more difficulties of a similar characte gradually overcome. A few primitive, ill-ventilated, and un shanties have given place to fine, commodious frame-houses, brick and stone structures. The teachers, too—of whom very possessed of but indifferent scholastic attainments, and would sidered far from competent, -have been supplanted, through t the splendid Normal and Model Schools, which the liberal-mi our legislators has given us, with those who are a credit to system and the county which supports it; and, in a word, " School system of Ontario, from a condition of perfect infancy, within the compass of a generation into one which will compa with any in the world," and conclusive proof of this stateme sought no further than in a comparison of the state of circumstan previous to the passage of the Harrison-Hincks Acts above not facts set forth in a few statistics given below, which we have g the very exhaustive, voluminous, and able report of G. D. Platt the County Superintendent of Public Schools, for the present sc

This report refers simply to the schools in the county proper, the corporate limits of the Town of Picton being referred to in t that place.

We find the number of schools at present in operation thr County, as follows: Ameliasburg, 15; Athol, 8; Hallowell, 15; North Marysburg, 9; South Marysburg, 9; Sophiasburg, 13; 1; or a total of 81 schools, having each one teacher, except the School, those at Milford, Demorestville, and the "Union," ne Mills, each of which has two, making a total of 85 teachers in There are 36 brick schoolhouses in the county, 18 of stone, an buildings.

During the past year seven new schoolhouses have been e frame and five of brick. There is not a single log schoolhouse r the county.

The amounts of school taxes raised last year by the several m were as below: Ameliasburg, $4,121; Athol, $1,587; Hallow Hillier. $3,712; North Marysburg, $1,911; South Marysbu Sophiasburg, $5,020; Wellington, $767; or a total of $24,6 Total amount received from all sources, $40,077.

Highest salary paid to any teacher, $507; lowest do., $1 salary to male teachers, $403; ditto female, $241; total numbe 4,789; daily average attendence, 45 per cent.

Compared with other counties of Ontario, the school expens to be greater in proportion to the school population than in any

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er counties of Ontario, the school expenses are found tion to the school population than in any other; or, in other words, the people of Prince Edward tax themselves the highest of all the counties of the Province for educational purposes. Comparing the last year's report of the various County Superintendents, we find the figures as below for the six counties standing first on the list: Prince Edward, $5.40; Wentworth, $4.73; Oxford, $4.44; Elgin, 4.25; Durham, $4.21; Waterloo, $4.13. This represents the total cost of each pupil for the school year 1877, including salaries to teachers, building and repairing of schoolhouses, and all expenses for school purposes.

## THE PUBLIC CIVIL SERVICE.

Her Majesty's Customs.—The officers of this department of the Civil Service for Prince Edward District, are as follows:—

Walter T. Ross, collector, Picton; F. W. Mandeville, landing waiter, Wellington; W. H. McLean, landing-waiter, Port Milford; John Prinyer, preventive officer, Prinyer and Cressy; Joshua M. Cadman, preventive officer, Consecon. The latter two belonged till recently under the supervision of the Kingston and Brighton offices respectively, but have lately been added to the jurisdiction of Picton to which all the above now belong.

John S. Clute, the late collector at Picton, was recently superannuated, after twenty-seven years' service.

Inland Revenue.—Robert Boyle is Inspector of Weights and Measures for the district, which includes the whole county. There are no regularly stationed excise officers in the county, those duties being attended to by officers from the Belleville station.

Marine and Fisheries.—The following are the names and addresses of the "Inspectors of Fisheries" for the various districts into which Prince Edward is divided:—David Conger, Wellington; Peter Huff, Salmon Point; Eli Ketchum, Cherry Valley; Wesley Hicks, South Bay (Port Milford); Abram Welbanks, South Bay (Port Milford); William Plews, Prinyer.

There are seven lighthouses within the Prince Edward District. Their locations are apparent from their names, which are given below, with the names of their keepers:—"Blue Bonnet," Robert Pye; "Carrying-place," Reuben Young; "Salmon Point," Peter Huff; "Point Petre," James Burlingham; "False Ducks," William Sweetman; "Indian Point," John Prinyer; "Telegraph Island," — Mason.

Administration of Justice.—Prince Edward has long been proverbial for the lightness of its criminal calendar. Various causes have been assigned for it, but whatever the true one the fact remains the same. This is attested by the exceptionally small expenditures charged to the "Administration of Justice" account year after year. This amount for the last judicial year was $4,364; while the amount received from Government on account of the same was $1,114.83.

Following are the County Court officials:—Judge of the County Court, Robert Patterson Jellett; County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Philip Low, Q.C.; Clerk of the County Court, Clerk of the Surrogate Court, Deputy-Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, John Twigg; Master-in-Chancery, S. S. Lazier; Registrar, Walter McKenzie; Deputy-Registrar, Major Bog; Sheriff, James Gillespie; Sheriff's Clerk, J. F. Gillespie; High Constable, Ellis Grimmon; Jailor, W. E. Patterson; Turnkey, Ezekiel Harris.

The following table, giving the number and location of the various Division Courts in the county, with their clerks and bailiffs and their post-office addresses, will be found useful for reference.

| No. and Name. | Clerk. | Bailiff. | P.O. Addre s. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Picton | J. P. Downes | Andrew Buchanan | Picton |
| 2. Milford | H. H. Haight | Richard Lobb | Milford |
| 3. Demorestville | Israel Hamilton | Edward Nixon | Demorestville |
| 4. Robline Mills | Edward Roblin | J. S. Tice | Ameliasburg |
| 5. Wellington | William Young | Thomas Jackson | Wellington |
| 6. Bloomfield | Obadiah Cooper | John Thompsett | Bloomfield |
| 7. Consecon | J. D. Cadman | D. H. Weeks | Consecon |
| 8. North Marysburg | Ed. Harrison | James Rose | Wautoos |

A full description of the minor municipalities of Prince Edward, and of the principal objects of local or general interest connected therewith, may be found in the respective town and township historical sketches.

## PICTON AND HALLOWELL.

Picton, which is, as to date of incorporation, a comparatively new place, was in point of settlement one of the oldest in the district. Previous to incorporation it was part and parcel of Hallowell, by which name it was also called. Thus it happens that the history of town and township is so intimately interwoven as to be in a great degree identical, the one with the other; which fact we judge sufficient cause to treat them, for the purposes of this history, still practically as one—which they were in reality, until a comparatively recent date. And although Hallowell as a township, was neither the first organized, the first surveyed, nor the first settled, still its central location and superior natural advantages very soon gave it the foremost position among the townships of the district—a position which it still maintains; and this circumstance, coupled with the fact of Picton (still within its limits) being the County Town, and consequently the judicial, as well as the commercial, financial, educational, and social centre of the county, gives the palm to this ancient township, which therefore deserves the first place in the history of the various municipalities of the county.

The township of Hallowell was formed by virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed July 3rd, 1797, which provides "that a township be struck off from the southernmost parts of Marysburg, and Sophiasburg." The Act also sets forth the reasons therefor, viz.: That "the inhabitants of the said townships experience many difficulties from the uncommon length of such townships." It strikes us as a little singular, however, that "Surveyor-General Smith was the person employed to lay out the new township;" as we are led to believe from every account we have seen of the original three townships, that the surveys of the same had been completed, and all remaining to be done was simply to describe the metes and bounds. There is another curious thing about it, *i.e.*, the Act specified that the new township should be taken "from Marysburg and Sophiasburg," notwithstanding which, it contains so much of the original township of Ameliasburg as lies west of a line produced southward from the eastern boundary of the present townships of Ameliasburg and Hillier. Again, the Act states that it is to be taken "from the southernmost parts," &c—whereas, as regards Marysburg, the relative positions of the townships, as they at present stand, show that no such instructions were obeyed. From all of which we conclude that the real point aimed at by the Act was simply to ameliorate "the many difficulties experienced by the inhabitants," &c., and that surveyor-General Smith was detailed with liberal discretionary powers to relieve the said inhabitants from the difficulties therein complained of. He apparently succeeded in executing the duty allotted to him, and succeeded at the same time in laying out a township, the metes and bounds of which it exceeds our simple powers to geographically describe. If it was the object of the surveyor-General to confuse and puzzle the enterprising Directory and Atlas man, we are constrained to admit that he was in an eminent degree successful. Strictly speaking, however, the new township was surveyed in a most extraordinary manner; and, marked out on paper, its gogs, gores, triangles, and *double*-triangles, coupled with its curiously irregular outline, formed in part by the indentations of its natural boundaries Picton Bay and West Lake—it presents a picture bearing a striking similarity to a Chinese puzzle, or Mark Twain's celebrated map of the scene of the Franco-Prussian war.

It may, however, be described as being bounded northerly by Sophiasburg, Hillier, and Picton Bay; easterly by north and south Marysburg; southerly by south Marysburg and Athol, and westerly by Hillier and Lake

Ontario. In very many respects, it is the finest township of Prince Edward county—all that can be said in praise of the "fifth" "sixth" and "seventh towns" being true in respect to Hallowell. It excels them all in wealth and population, though only third in size—a fact which may be taken as a general indication of its splendid natural attributes, and their judicious and prosperous development by a class of citizens whose general intelligence, morality, hospitality, and superior social qualities mark them the worthy descendants of a race, who, animated by the purest principles of loyalty, and with a devotion to the cause of their King, which moved the highest admiration even of their enemies—preferred the loss of all of this world's goods; and war with its entailing sufferings and dangers; and even death itself, to a servile submission to principles of political government, their hatred and contempt for which could only be measured by their love and reverence for the glorious British Constitution, and the laws of their fathers. If the sacrifices involved in an enforced or voluntary exile from once-loved homes, to an unknown land, the home only of savage wild beasts and wilder human savages, can be repaid, after the toils and trials of a century, by the possession of magnificent estates, palatial residences, and a country universally admired by travellers from all parts of the world, then the present citizens of Prince Edward County, and more particularly those of Picton and Hallowell, are now enjoying the well-earned reward of lives devoted to the most noble principles.

The land of the township bears a greater proportion of improved to unimproved, than is to be found in any other section of the district. The surface is nearly all of an even and gently undulating character, while its soil is for the most part of a depth and richness which yields a most generous return to the toiling husbandman. The "equalized" assessment of the county shows Hallowell to be a 20 per cent. higher per-acre valuation than the next highest township.

The following account of the origin of the township's name is gleaned from Sabine: "Benjamin Hallowell, of Boston, Commissioner of Customs, while passing through Cambridge in his chaise, in the year 1774, was pursued toward Boston by a detachment of one hundred and sixty Continental cavalry, at full gallop, but eluded them. To escape persecution at the hands of the Americans, he sailed to England on the evacuation of Boston by the British. He seems to have been an object of special animosity to the Americans, as he was proscribed and "banished" in 1778, if any one could be said to be banished who had already been two years in England. Prior to the Revolution he owned extensive landed estates on the Kennebec River, in Maine. These were confiscated by the "Conspiring Act" of 1779, in which Mr. Hallowell was included. He returned from England to America in 1796, with his daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. Elmsley, the latter of whom had just been appointed Chief Justice of Upper Canada. His estates all being confiscated and himself proscribed, he could not remain there, but came to Canada, and took up his residence in Toronto, where he died in 1799, at the age of seventy years—the last surviving member of the Board of Commissioners. To compensate for the losses sustained by his devotion to the King's cause, "the British Government granted him lands in Manchester, and two other towns in Nova Scotia, and *a township in Upper Canada which bears his name.*" It appears quite plain, however, that his land-grant near the head of Picton Bay, gave the name of "Hallowell Bridge," first to the bridge itself, which was built over the stream emptying into the head of the bay, and, as a natural consequence, to the village which subsequently sprang up there. This being the chief place within the limits of the new township, and the place where public business was transacted, the name "Hallowell" was adopted for it. Thus, although it appears pretty certain that Benjamin Hallowell owned land "in a township which bears his name," yet it is equally certain that the "township which bears his name" derived that name directly from the village (now Picton), and *not* the name of the village from the township, as is popularly supposed.

In our sketch of Athol, we notice the settlement formed by the Youngs, at East Lake, in 1783, or 1784. This tract of land originally belonged to Marysburg, and was of part taken off by the Act of July 3rd, 1797. The Youngs were, beyond dispute, the oldest settlers in the limits of the original township of Hallowell. The next settlers came in and located at the head of Picton bay, but at what precise date is not quite certain. Dr. Canniff, an admitted authority on such matters, states that probably the first settlers took up their residence at the head of Picton bay in 1788. It is pretty certain however, that there was at least *one* settler at "Hallowell Bridge" before that date, as we have it from Mr. Lewis B. Stinson, that his great-grandfather came in and settled on the present Stinson homestead (Lot 3, north of West Lake), in 1774, or certainly not later than 1775," when his nearest neighbor on the east was at the present town of Picton." It thus appears that there was at least one settler at Picton Bay in 1775, and that after him, John Stinson and family were the first settlers within the present limits of Hallowell. Ebenezer Washburne, father of the Hon. Samuel Washburne, is said to have been one of the very first to settle at Hallowell Bridge, though we have been unable to learn the precise date of his advent; and about the same time, or shortly after, came Captain Richardson, Richard Hare, James Dougall, and Henry Ferguson. It seems that before 1788, the Congers, Peterson, Cory Spencer, and Henry Johnston, had also taken up their residences at the head of the bay; and they were followed very shortly by Van Dusen, and Abraham Barker. The place gradually acquired accessions to its population. It soon became "Hallowell Bridge," and took the lead in all township, and even county matters, and has succeeded in holding to the present day the leading position thus early acquired. In the neighbourhood of West Lake, the McFauls, McDonalds, Congers, Whites, Coopers, and Balls, were very early settlers. There were several families of the name of Conger—all relatives, who settled in different parts of the township. The following Obituary is taken from one of the newspapers of the day. "DIED.—At West Lake, Hallowell, on the 27th May, 1825, *D. E. Conger*, in the sixtieth year of his age. He held a commission in the Prince Edward Militia during twenty-three years. He resided in Hallowell forty years, and lived an exemplary life, dying regretted by all who knew him." From this it will be seen that the West Lake Congers came in about 1785; with David Conger came also Thomas Goldsmith, a U. E. Loyalist, in 1786. He had previously owned extensive estates in Ulster County, New York; and had performed important and dangerous services to the Royal cause, meeting with many thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes. On first coming to the country he settled temporarily in Bath, but soon removed to Hallowell, where the Government granted him a tract of land as partial compensation for his loyal services, and heavy losses he thereby entailed. The Garretts, Ellises, Dorlands, Haights, and Hubbs, were also among the earliest, and further on towards the spot where Bloomfield now stands, the Bowermans, Bulls, and Leavens. Philip Dorland, one of the above, was the first member elected by Prince Edward, to represent the county in the first Parliament of Upper Canada. The Proclamation of Governor Simcoe, calling upon the people to elect members to this Parliament, was dated at Kingston, July 16th, 1792. William Jarvis, as Governor's Secretary, signed the document, which established nineteen counties; giving some two members, some one each, and in some instances, a number combined to elect one member, according to the population. "Fourth," or Adolphustown, then as now, in the county of Lennox, was annexed to Prince Edward County for the purpose of forming one electoral division. There were in all sixteen members elected by the nineteen counties. The elections were held in the early autumn of 1792, and the Assembly met at Niagara (then called Newark), on the 18th September of the same year, and continued in session till October 15th ensuing. "Nor marble domes, nor gilded spires" cast their classic shade upon the assembled wisdom of the first Parliament of Upper Canada, who met in a common army-tent to give laws to the nation. John McDonell, of Glengarry, was elected Speaker, and the pointed viz.:—

CLERK.—Angus McDonell. SERGEANT-AT-LAIN.—Rev. Mr. Addison.

The oaths of office were administered by Secretary; and from the fact that the Assembl Dorland incompetent to serve in that body, on victions (he was a Quaker) forbidding him t proves that our early legislators had lost that toleration, the denial of which had driven ma new world, in the "Mayflower," nearly two populous and important county of Prince Edwa the first session of the first Parliament. A W new election, it resulted in the return of Pete the second member elected, and the first who s Prince Edward county, in the Parliament of Up

Hallowell shows an official record of its pa date than any of the three townships from wh seen that it was created a township by the Act inspected the records of the first "Town mee antiquity imparts to it an interest which call we herewith give, *verbatim et literatim.*

"TOWN LAWS, 1798.—At the annual meeti "township of Hallowell, held on Monday, th "held by virtue of an Act of the Legislatur "Augustus Spencer, and John Stinson, jr., tw "of the Peace,—the following persons were ensuing year:—

"TOWN CLERK.—Rozel Ferguson. ASSESSO "D. Conger. TOWN OR CHURCH WARDENS.—Ja "smith. OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS AND FENCE V "John Miller, Owen Richards, Henry Zufelt, "White, Corey Spencer, George Baker. POUND "Isaac Bedall, Samson Striker, Henry Johnst "Williams, Isaac Garrett.

"It is enacted at the said meeting this fifth "is to be lawful in the township of Hallowell, "eight inches high, sufficiently made.

"Horses and horned cattle are to run a "except stags, which are not to be a free comm "any such shall be found at large, it shall and "habitant to impound the same.

"All hogs are to run at large, except boars, "commoner from the first of March, to the 15th "such shall be found on the commons of the town "the two periods above-mentioned, it shall be f "takes him up, shall hold and keep him as his "to run at large in the said township under the

"All sheep is to be a free commoner the "which are not to have the liberty of the comm tember to the tenth of November ensuing.

"It is further enacted, that if any freeholder "any Canadian thistle to go to seed on his own fa "the sum of twenty shillings, H. Cy., (meaning

"If any person in this township shall put "stubble, or whatever, whereby his neighbors, "danger of receiving damage thereby, without pr "his neighbors, so that he may have help to "damage, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of for "benefit of the 'highways.'"

It appears from the above that even at the Thistle" had made its appearance there; and it the yeomanry of this part of the country, to be nection, that the land throughout Hallowell and t County, is for the most part very free from this p so, in fact, in comparison with some of the town where the settlements are of a much more recent c justly boast of the superiority of their lands. An the ins and outs of the agricultural profession as the above speaks volumes, not only for the *pres* lightful agricultural township, but for those w cultivation of the soil since the place has had a h

Following the course of municipal events: af ng," we find that Rozel Ferguson continued to James B. Armstrong was chosen to the position, being succeeded by Arva Ferguson, who held th followed, in succession, Simeon Washburne, E Ferguson (three years), Robert Scott (two years Washburne, Arva Ferguson (seven years), William brings us down to 1832, when James McDonald w first "special" meeting was held on March 24th the meetings gradually became more frequent, a ceedings more voluminous, till they finally grew Up to 1812 the following names appear in the li Wardens"—corresponding with our Councillors Thomas Goldsmith, Barret Dyre, James Fulton Johnston, Peter D. Conger, Samson Striker, F Garrett, Asa Worden. Two of the above gentlem Some of them served quite a number of times. M served the greatest number of terms.

There has been no record kept, during that e consider *necessary* statistics, so we are kept in ig population, &c., from year to year. The last a following figures:—

Total population of township, 3,515; total nu 976; total number of acres improved, 31,157; val 950; value of personal property $80,000; amount total number of horses, 1,685; cattle, 2,456; she

The present incumbents of the various munici

REEVE.—Lewis B. Stinson; DEPUTY REEVE. LORS.—A. Huyck, G. J. Lazier, Wm. H. Johns Morgan; ASSESSOR.—Albert Clarke; COLLECTOR SURER.—Obadiah Cooper.

BLOOMFIELD, the only village of any size wit Hallowell, is near the head of West Lake, and is the township, on the old Danforth Road, and ab and Wellington. It is comparatively an old plac having been formed here in the very early days the first to make the place their home were the L Jonathan Clarke, Cornelius White, James Barker mans were both large families. Jonathan Bow mill here, and John Bull the first saw-mill. T runs through the village and empties into the splendid opportunities for the milling business early utilized by the enterprizing citizens, thus centre of trade. The village extends over a mil with a considerable number of cross-streets. Th gular, as is also the ground on which it is bui tends to add to its picturesque appearance, an pleasing variety extremely enjoyable to the tra of a class far exceeding those of the average town

# ORICAL SKETCH OF THE

garry, was elected Speaker, and the following officers were ap- viz.:—

K.—Angus McDonell. SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—George Law. CHAP- Rev. Mr. Addison.

oaths of office were administered by William Jarvis, Governor's ry; and from the fact that the Assembly *unanimously* voted Philip l incompetent to serve in that body, on account of his religious con- (he was a Quaker) forbidding him to take an oath, conclusively that our early legislators had lost that Christian spirit of religious on, the denial of which had driven many of their ancestors to the rld, in the "Mayflower," nearly two centuries before. Thus the s and important county of Prince Edward was disfranchised during t session of the first Parliament. A Writ having been issued for a ction, it resulted in the return of Peter Van Alstine, who was thus nd member elected, and the first who served Hallowell, and with it Edward county, in the Parliament of Upper Canada

lowell shows an official record of its public Acts of a more ancient an any of the three townships from which it was taken. We have it it was created a township by the Act of July 3rd, 1797. We have d the records of the first "Town meeting," and its comparative ty imparts to it an interest which calls for its reproduction, which with give, *verbatim et literatim.*

OWN LAWS, 1798.—At the annual meeting of the inhabitants of the hip of Hallowell, held on Monday, the fifth day of March, 1798, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, before stus Spencer, and John Stinson, jr., two of His Majesty's Justices Peace,—the following persons were chosen town officers for the year:—

OWN CLERK.—Rozel Ferguson. ASSESSORS.—Caleb Ellsworth, Peter nger. TOWN OR CHURCH WARDENS.—James Blakeley, Thomas Gold- OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS AND FENCE VIEWERS.—Benjamin Waite, Miller, Owen Richards, Henry Zufelt, Ichabod Bowerman. Aaron , Corey Spencer, George Baker. POUND KEEPERS.—Daniel Young, Bedall, Samson Striker, Henry Johnston. CONSTABLES.—Samuel ms, Isaac Garrett.

is enacted at the said meeting this fifth day of March, that no fence be lawful in the township of Hallowell, under the height of four feet inches high, sufficiently made.

orses and horned cattle are to run at large, in this township, t stags, which are not to be a free commoner the ensuing year. If ch shall be found at large, it shall and may be lawful for any in- ant to impound the same.

l hogs are to run at large, except boars, which are not to be a free oner from the first of March, to the 15th December ensuing. If any shall be found on the commons of the township of Hallowell, between wo periods above-mentioned, it shall be forfeit, and the person who him up, shall hold and keep him as his lawful property. No pig is at large in the said township under the age of four months.

l sheep is to be a free commoner the ensuing year, except rams, are not to have the liberty of the commons, from the tenth of Sep- o the tenth of November ensuing.

is further enacted, that if any freeholder in this township shall suffer anadian thistle to go to seed on his own farm, he shall forfeit and pay m of twenty shillings, H. Cy., (meaning Halifax currency).

any person in this township shall put fire to any rubbish, brush, e, or whatever, whereby his neighbors, or the publick may be in r of receiving damage thereby, without previously acquainting two of ighbors, so that he may have help to suppress the fire in case of e, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings, H. Cy., to the of the 'highways.'"

ppears from the above that even at that early day the "Canada " had made its appearance there; and it is extremely creditable to anry of this part of the country, to be able to state, in this con- that the land throughout Hallowell and the whole of Prince Edward is for the most part very free from this pestiferous weed—extremely et, in comparison with some of the townships of Western Ontario, e settlements are of a much more recent date, and where the owners ast of the superiority of their lands. And to those acquainted with nd outs of the agricultural profession as carried on in this county, e speaks volumes, not only for the *present* inhabitants of this de- agricultural township, but for those who preceded them in the on of the soil since the place has had a history.

wing the course of municipal events: after the first "Town Meet- find that Rozel Ferguson continued to be clerk till 1810, when Armstrong was chosen to the position, which he held two years, eeded by Arva Ferguson, who held the office three years. Then in succession, Simeon Washburne, Ebenezer Washburne, Arva (three years), Robert Scott (two years), Arva Ferguson, Simeon ne, Arva Ferguson (seven years), William Rorke (two years). This down to 1832, when James McDonald was appointed clerk, and the ecial" meeting was held on March 24th of that year; after which ings gradually became more frequent, and the reports of the pro- more voluminous, till they finally grew into the present system. 12 the following names appear in the lists of "Town and Church "—corresponding with our Councillors of to-day, James Blakeley, Goldsmith, Barret Dyre, James Fulton, Samuel Gardiner, Henry Peter D. Conger, Samson Striker, Farrington Ferguson, Isaac Asa Worden. Two of the above gentlemen were elected each year. hem served quite a number of times. Messrs. Dyre and Goldsmith e greatest number of terms.

has been no record kept, during that early day, of what we now *necessary* statistics, so we are kept in ignorance as to the wealth, n, &c., from year to year. The last assessment returns give the figures:

population of township, 3,515; total number of acres of land 42,- l number of acres improved, 31,157; value of real property, $1,417,- e of personal property $80,000; amount of taxable income, $1,200; ber of horses, 1,685; cattle, 2,456; sheep, 1,853; hogs, 752.

resent incumbents of the various municipal offices are as follows:

E.—Lewis B. Stinson; DEPUTY REEVE.—Henry Hubbs; COUNCIL- . Huyck, G. J. Lazier, Wm. H. Johnston; CLERK.—Thomas H. ASSESSOR.—Albert Clarke; COLLECTOR.—Oliver Dingman; TREA- Obadiah Cooper.

FIELD, the only village of any size within the corporate limits of , is near the head of West Lake, and is situated near the centre of hip, on the old Danforth Road, and about midway between Picton ington. It is comparatively an old place, quite a large settlement en formed here in the very early days of the township. Among make the place their home were the Leavens', Bulls, Bowermans, Clarke, Cornelius White, James Barker. The Bulls and Bower- e both large families. Jonathan Bowerman built the first grist and John Bull the first saw-mill. The beautiful stream which gh the village and empties into the head of West Lake, affords pportunities for the milling business; and the advantages were zed by the enterprizing citizens, thus making Bloomfield quite a trade. The village extends over a mile along the Danforth Road siderable number of cross-streets. The plan of the place is i is also the ground on which it is built; all of which, however, add to its picturesque appearance, and give it an ensemble of ariety extremely enjoyable to the traveller. The residences are far exceeding those of the average town of equal size, and have been seemingly laid out and built with a more than usual view to the health, comfort, and convenience of their respective occupants. Beautifully shaded avenues, luxuriant flower-gardens, well-kept grounds,—these and other attributes of a competency of this world's goods, coupled with refined taste and praiseworthy liberality, are to be seen on every hand.

The business portion of the place contains one boot and shoe store, two general stores, two water grist-mills, two steam saw-mills, steam shingle and stave factories, planing mills, one tannery, one woollen factory, one cheese factory, two brick-yards; also a post office, with daily mails both ways, to and from Picton and Trenton, *per* stage; two telegraph offices and four churches—some of them very fine ones,—viz: one Methodist, one Universalist, and two Society of Friends.

The Town Hall is also here situated; it was built in 1857, by John Thompsett, contractor, at a cost of $2,000; and with ground and sheds attached is worth about $3,000. For a long time—probably till the incorporation of Picton—the town meetings were held at Hallowell village; generally at some private house at first, and later, in 1807, at the "Inn of Thomas Eyre," where they continued to be held for many years. It was customary in those days to hold town meetings "in the presence of certain of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace." As will be seen from the minutes, Augustus Spencer and John Stinson, junior, presided in that capacity at the first town meeting ever held in the place. The next year John Peters was added to the list; and under the supervision of those three, who were without doubt the first magistrates in the township, the town meetings continued to be held for many years.

Bloomfield is the seat of the sixth Division Court of Prince Edward County. Obadiah Cooper is Clerk of the Court, and John Thompsett is Bailiff.

There is another post village in Hallowell, viz: West Lake, a pleasant hamlet located about eight miles south-east of Picton, and on the south shore of that body of water from which its name is derived.

A short distance further on and about ten miles from Picton, we come to "The Sand Banks." These are high hills, or ridges, running in a general northerly and southerly direction, and composed of pure white sand, which has been driven hence from time immemorial, by the winds and waters of Lake Ontario, and by the raging south-west storms, until, by degrees, these "Sand Banks" have acquired their present form and size. They extend respectively across the mouths of East and West Lake;—in the former case, being more broad, and of less altitude, and consisting of two points, or "tongues," overlapping each other to a long distance, and divided by a narrow channel, which is the outlet of East Lake. The "Wellington Banks," or those across the mouth of West Lake, are so called from their proximity to the village of that name, though within the municipal bounds of Hallowell. The ridge here is very high and quite narrow, and of a length (approximately) of three miles; divided only near the north end, which joins the south-east portion of the township, by a narrow channel fordable for men or horses, which connects West Lake with Lake Ontario. The Sand Banks are, beyond dispute, curiosities of no mean order. The northern, or "Wellington" Banks, are the most celebrated, from their greater height. They are covered in spots by groves of beautiful trees, which form pleasant picnicing grounds for the numerous parties of tourists and pleasure seekers during the summer season. In other places, the bare white sand glittering in the sunlight, presents a curious and agreeable contrast to the variegated foliage of its many natural parks; while these, with the blue waters of West Lake at their feet, and the sea-green of Lake Ontario, dotted with snow-white sails, and covered with the ethereal blue of a cloudless sky, combine to form a panorama of nature which it delights the eye of the artist to rest upon, and commends the Banks as one of the chief points of attraction and interest in this extremely attractive and interesting locality. There is a magnificent wide and sandy beach stretching from the Banks into the Lake on either side, forming a most delightful place for bathing; and it is in the contemplation of some of the enterprising citizens of Picton to build a large summer hotel here, in which case "The Banks" will undoubtedly become a highly popular summer resort, and fashionable watering-place.

In the eastern part of the township, we have not yet brought the history of the locality up to the period when it became a town, so we may be allowed to revert for a short time to "HALLOWELL BRIDGE," the facts connected with the early settlement of which have already been noted. There was a public-house built here at an early day, known as "Hovington House," from the name of the man who built and kept it. By this time the settlement of the Youngs, at East Lake, and that of the Stinsons and Congers, at West Lake, had received considerable accessions to their numbers and importance; and as they were all obliged to go to Kingston mills, (and after 1796, to the "stone mills"), their routes across the camping places terminated at Hallowell Bridge. This made quite a traffic through the Bridge, and Hovington House met with a liberal degree of patronage, and became the centre of all scenes of sport and gaiety, not only for those living at East and West Lakes, but it is said to have been frequented by settlers from along the bay shores, to the distance of forty miles either way. This made things lively at the old Hovington, until one by one, both mills and public houses were built in various other localities. Still, after that the local trade increased, and the Hovington continued for many years to deal out food to the hungry, drink to those who thirsted, and music to the disciples of Terpsichore, for many years. The Hovington still occupies a place in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, as one of the oldest land-marks of the place, about which—though but a tavern—many pleasant reminiscences of the early days of Hallowell Bridge are entwined.

The village grew apace; not rapidly, 'tis true—but surely, still. Meantime another village also sprang up at the head of the Bay, across the bridge, on the east side of the creek. It was founded by the Rev. W. Macaulay, who came into Hallowell at an early day, and by grant or purchase, or both, came into possession of a large tract of land. This estate, and the collection of houses which he built upon it, near the bridge, he named Picton, in honor of Major General Picton, of the British Army, a distinguished officer, who was a friend or relative of the Macaulay family, and who fell at Waterloo a short time previously. Great rivalry existed between Picton and Hallowell villages, from the time the former took its start—each striving to outstrip the other, and secure to itself the advantages accruing to the place of greater size.

When Prince was set off as a separate district, in 1831, and it became necessary to build a Jail and Court House, a bitter strife arose between the two villages as to which should have them. Rev. Mr. Macaulay being a man of public spirit and wealth combined, succeeded in securing those public buildings to his village, by giving a free grant of land and a present of two hundred dollars in cash, to assist in their erection. The two villages continued to be called by their above respective names till their incorporation into a town, neither having ever occupied the middle position of an incorporated village. Then the inhabitants of Hallowell wanted the town thus named; those of the other village were indifferent, while Mr. Macaulay was determined that Picton should be the name, and through his influence at Court, he again succeeded in carrying his point against the wishes of the majority, and had the name of PICTON inserted in the Act of Parliament which incorporated the new town.

As Mr. Macaulay was the one who named the present Town of Picton, and the founder of the village of the same name, now a part of the town, a short sketch of the rev. gentleman might not be uninteresting. He was one of a family of several sons, whose father settled in New York previous to the Revolution, and being a man of considerable prominence among the English, their abandonment of that city was the signal for his departure for Canada. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for many years after

taking up his residence in this country, he was the principal contractor for supplies to the troops in and about Carleton Island and Kingston. He amassed a great fortune in trade at Kingston, where he died in 1800, and his business was subsequently carried on by his family with great success. The sons were among those exerting the highest influence of any family, or any individuals in the country, in public and political affairs. One of them was the Hon. John Macaulay, a man whose name was closely identified with all public questions of the day. Among the many honourable and highly important positions filled by one or other of the brothers was that of Member of the Legislative Assembly, Chaplain to the Legislative Assembly, Provincial Secretary, Surveyor-General, Inspector-General, and various other positions of almost equal importance. At the time of the incorporation of Hallowell, one of the Rev. Mr. Macaulay's brothers was Chaplain to the Canadian Houses of Parliament. The result of all this was that in spite of the protests of the people, the place received the official name of Picton, as above stated; and although Mr. Macaulay evinced in this matter a very determined disregard for the wishes of his parishoners, still it must be admitted that in all matters of public concern—whether of Church or State, or municipal affairs, or public or private undertakings for the advancement either of his country or his own particular parish, he was beyond question a most enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and one to whom the present town of Picton undoubtedly owes much of its material prosperity, as well as its name.

In regard to the incorporation of Picton, we have been unable to arrive at the exact date, as there are no preserved records of the public acts of the governing body of the town previous to the commencement of the operation of the Municipal Act. We have the authority of a gentleman who had been identified with the affairs of the place, however, for many years previously, that the incorporation took place about three years—or certainly not more than five previous to the passing of the Municipal Act, which would probably be in 1847, or possibly as early as 1845. From this time up to 1850 the town was governed by what was called a "Board of Police," also called "Commissioners of Police." The commissioners who comprised the first Board were.

Philip Low, chairman; Alexander McAllister, now of the Customs Department, Kingston; and the late Sheriff McDonald. Mr. Low was Chairman of the Board for some years, and at the time the Municipal Act came into force.

We find by reference to the oldest preserved minutes, that the first meeting of the Town Council under the said Act, was held at the Court House, on the 21st January, 1850, when the following-named gentlemen handed in their respective certificates of election and qualification as town councillors, and took the oath of office, viz.:

For Hallowell Ward—William Hale, James McDonald, Calvin Pier.
For Brock Ward—James Porter, David Barker Stevenson, Walter Ross.
For Tecumseth Ward—John Proctor, John Miller, Philip Low.

On motion of Mr. Hale, seconded by Mr. Ross, Mr. Low was *unanimously* chosen the first mayor of the town. Mr. Lamprière was then chosen Town Clerk and Treasurer, and the following officers were subsequently chosen at the same meeting in the usual manner, viz.:—

John G. Reynolds, Chief Constable, Assessor, Collector, and Census Enumerator.
Cecil Mortimer (ex Mayor), James Cook (by Council), Auditors.
David Barker Stevenson, Town Reeve.
James Shannon, Weigh-master.
Thomas Donnelly, Superintendent of the Public School.

The Council and town officers for the year 1878 are as follows, viz.:—

John H. Allen, Mayor; Wm. P. Reynolds, Reeve; J. Platt Nash, M.D., Deputy-reeve; John Twigg, Clerk; R. J. Chapman, Treasurer; George H. Hart, Assessor; John Gibson, Collector; Dr. Platt, Superintendent of Public Schools; Ellis Grimmon, Chief of Police; Wm. P. Reynolds, Chief of Fire Brigade; Jabez Bennett, William Carter, William Coughlin, Jacob J. Fralick, Richard A. Foster, Charles Garner, Arthur W. Hepburn, John Perrill, George C. Van Blaricom, George E. Van Dusen, J. F. Van Horn, Isaac N. Watt, Councillors.

The Picton of today is a delightful town, possessing very many advantages of location as to the rest of the county, and of position as to water communication, which have always given it an advantage over other parts of the district, and resulted in making it the general centre of all commercial and financial business, as well as the county seat. It is composed of two parts, one on each side of the creek which empties into the bay, and formerly known as Hallowell and Picton respectively. The east side contains quite a large number of stores, the jail, the court-house, two churches, two hotels, and some of the finest residences, without exception, which are to be seen in any town in the country. This can also be said of the residences in all parts of the town, for proof of which we refer our readers to some views herein contained, many of which are fine specimens of architectural beauty rarely met with in edifices of like class.

The west side, or old Hallowell, is still the principal part of the town. Here are situated the Banks, Insurance Offices, County Offices, Registry Offices, Post office, Telegraph office, Express Office, the finest Churches, the leading Hotels, the Driving Park, the splendid grounds of the County Agricultural Society, the High School, the Town Hall, the Newspaper Offices, the finest stores, and by far the greatest number of them, most of the Iron-working and Carriage Shops, &c., &c., and the larger portion of the inhabitants.

The two parts of the town are connected by bridges over the creek—that originally known as "Hallowell Bridge" being now a very handsome arched stone structure, as broad as the street on which it is built; and one side separated from the extreme head of the bay, only by the stone wall forming the usual and necessary protection to pedestrians on bridges of similar character.

The Bay here runs to a narrow point, opening gradually towards the mouth, with shores of comparatively regular outline, and of the general shape of the letter "V," with the angle very acute. Along these shores on either side, and extending for a considerable distance from the angle of the "V" there are wharves, docks, and store-houses, sufficient to accommodate a very large amount of marine commerce.

The western part of the town is built upon a level table land of the probable height of one hundred feet above the waters of the Bay. This dips down somewhat suddenly to the creek which divides the two portions of the town, while along the Bay it runs on a level almost to the water's edge, which is reached by descending a steep and almost perpendicular precipice which extends nearly to the water level, then breaks abruptly and slopes gradually to the water, leaving a street, as it were, of sufficient width which has been utilized for the purposes of commerce, and is capable of improvement in the same direction, with comparatively light cost, to a practically unlimited extent. The ground on the east side rises more gradually from both creek and Bay, but to a much greater height; forming in fact a mountain, while the west side is simply a part of the "High Shore," so called, and as such known from the earliest days, which extends all along that side of the Bay to the furthest point of Sophiasburg. Taken together, the beautifully shaded streets, well-built business blocks, fine public buildings, and splendid private residences, with the magnificent grounds which in a great majority of cases surround them, make Picton one of the pleasantest places imaginable. But a more comprehensive idea of the place, than can be derived from any general description, may be formed, if we mention in detail some of those features which particularly strike the outside observer, under distinct heads.

First then we might call attention to the large amount of trade transacted, which is proven by the large number of business establishments of the place, a careful estimate of which places the number as follows:—

2 Newspapers, 2 Banks, 6 Lawyers, 7 Doctors, 4 Drug Stor
Stores, 3 Jewellery Stores, 2 Photographers, 4 Hardware Stor
Goods Stores, 5 Merchant Tailors, 7 Boot and Shoe Stores, 1 Ha
Store, 3 Butcher Shops, 4 Bakeries, 34 Groceries, 4 Confectioner
Fancy Stores, 3 Liquor Stores, 7 Hotels, 1 Temperance Hotel, 2
1 Brewery, Several Tobacconists, 3 Barber Shops, 3 Livery Stable
age Shops, 1 Waggon Shop, 7 Blacksmith Shops.

There are many very fine private business blocks, principally
Upper Main street. The principal ones are Striker's block, t
block, Mottashed block, Ayres block, (Oddfellow's Hall), and
Office block.

Among the finest business blocks in the place are THE BANKS
there are two, viz.: Bank of Montreal (R. J. B. Crombie, Agt.)
Standard Bank (George P. Reid, Agt.)

The JAIL AND COURT HOUSE were built in 1831, at cost, inc
ditions and improvements since effected, of about $21,000. The
substantial and moderately handsome stone buildings, beautiful
on the east side.

The TOWN HALL is a handsome building, well calculated to
wants and requirements of the citizens in matters relating to t
business of the place. It was built in 1866, at a cost of $6,000.

The old HIGH SCHOOL is a very large and handsome brick buil
together with the wings added subsequently to the erection of
building, now forms the CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL. The citizen
building a new HIGH SCHOOL at a cost of $5,500.

The building called THE COUNTY OFFICES is a fine brick struc
ated on Lower Main street, and on the brink of the "High Shore,
erected in 1876, at a cost of $9,000, and contains the offices of th
County Crown Attorney, and Clerk of the Peace, Registrar of the
Court, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, County Judge's
Clerk of the First Division Court of the County, Clerk of the Coun
Clerk of the County Council, and the Chamber of the County Co
the head office of the Prince Edward County Mutual Fire Insura
pany. The various offices are laid out too with due regard to th
ments of the respective officials occupying the same, and all are
with the best fire-proof vaults. The County Council chamber is
best we have anywhere seen. For the size of that Municipal Bod
kind of business transacted at their meetings, no more complete
venient hall could be wished for, whether for convenience of the
themselves, or their constituents, or others who may choose to
meetings or witness their deliberations.

The COUNTY REGISTRY OFFICE is situated immediately beside t
offices. It is of brick, and built on the usual plan approved by th
Government. There are now so many fine buildings of this class th
the country, exactly similar to it, that a description would be supe

THE CHURCHES are five in number, some of them being quite c
of considerable pretentions as to architectural beauty. The grea
of these, viz.: the English and Roman Catholic, was presented by
Macaulay; and he also contributed a great share of the cost of the
church, which was built in 1825, the first church in the limits o
sent town of Picton. The first Roman Catholic church was built
by Rev. Father Brennan. It is now used as a separate school.
stone church—Saint Gregory's,—a view of which we give in anoth
this work was built in 1839, by the Rev. Father Lalor. The
Church of Canada, and the new Episcopal Methodist church are b
did and handsome structures. They cost about $15,000 and $16,0
tively. The first Methodist church built in Prince Edward County,
one of the very oldest in the Province of Upper Canada, was the
near Picton. It was erected on land given by Stephen Conger, in
the first trustees were Benson Conger, Dougal, German, Van Blari
Owsen, and William, all long since gone the way of earth. As
beginning of 1818, but one other place of worship—a Quaker meet
had been erected in Hallowell, though preparations were then
to build a Presbyterian church.

A PUBLIC CEMETERY was opened in 1873, under the conditi
Cemetery Act. Of an area of twenty-five acres—in a delightful si
it is a most appropriate place for the burial of the dead. Much
done to enhance the natural beauty of the place, which is one of t
possible spots for the purposes intended. It already contains a la
ber of beautiful and costly monuments to the memory of loved ones
fore.

THE NEWSPAPERS of Picton compare favorably with those of
of equal size in this country or the United States, both for neatne
pearance, general interest of their content-matter, and the manner
they are conducted. They are two in number; *The Gazette*, Cons
and *New Nation*, Reform. The former was established as long ag
20th, 1830. It was at that time called the *Hallowell Free Press*,
the first newspaper published between York and Kingston. It ha
fitted office; the machinery is run by steam, and the *bona fide* circ
the paper is twelve hundred. The *New Nation* was started in 1865,
ing *The North American*, which had been published here by the N
Brothers, since 1861. In January, 1877, it was merged with *Th
Times*, which had been established by Messrs. Gillespie and Boyle,
Mr. Boyle continuing its management, till it merged with *The Natio*
the present name of *The New Nation and Times*. It prints over tw
dred copies. Another paper, *The Picton Sun*, was established in
Mr. J. Douglas, but removed to Cobourg, in 1853.

EDUCATIONAL.—There are in Picton a High School, a Contra
School, two Primary Public Schools, and one Roman Catholic
School. The principal officials of the schools department are as bel

J. M. Platt, M.D., Inspector of Public Schools; J. A. Clark
Principal of High School; N. Gordon, Head Master of Public Sch
C. Curry, Chairman, A Bristol, Secretary of the Public School Boa
L. Fralick, Chairman, C. D. Morden, Secretary of the High Scho

There are two teachers in the High School, eight in the Contra
each of the Primaries, and two in the Separate School; a total of
teachers employed in the High and Public Schools of the town.

ONTARIO COLLEGE.—This was the name of an Institution desi
all the higher branches of education, which was chartered by Act
ment, and brought into successful operation in May, 1867. It
especially in connection with the Established Church, though p
freedom from all sectarian forms. Those who were chiefly instrum
principally active in getting Ontario College into operation, were th
of England Clergymen of the Bay of Quinte District, and the leading
of that religious body. Philip Low, Q.C., was one of the most a
efficient organizers. Bishop Lewis, of Kingston, was also a ver
worker, and the nominal head of the College. Quite a handsome en
fund was subscribed for its support, and it entered the list with a fa
ance, a fine staff of Professors, and every prospect of a brilliant fu
was found, however, that the great delay and inconvenience in co
with visiting the place, caused by lack of travelling facilities—par
in the winter season—soon caused the attendance to drop off, and p
fresh accessions to the ranks of the students; so it was closed af
five years' operation. The building, which is now occupied by A
Hepburn, Esq., was a delightful place in every respect, for the pur
which it was intended. It was built by Col. Ryland, of Montreal,
present one of the finest private residences in the country.

MILITARY.—Picton is the head quarters of the 16th Regiment o
teers, a body of men so well and favorably known in the military
the country, that they need no praise at our hands. It formerly
of nine companies, but the parsimonious action taken by the Gover

s, 6 Lawyers, 7 Doctors, 4 Drug Stores, 3 Book s, 2 Photographers, 4 Hardware Stores, 12 Dry Tailors, 7 Boot and Shoe Stores, 1 Hat and Fur Bakeries, 34 Groceries, 4 Confectionerics, Several ores, 7 Hotels, 1 Temperance Hotel, 2 Tanneries, onists, 3 Barber Shops, 3 Livery Stables, 4 Carri-, 7 Blacksmith Shops.

ne private business blocks, principally located on principal ones are Striker's block, the Conger Ayres block, (Oddfellow's Hall), and the Post

ness blocks in the place are THE BANKS, of which e of Montreal (R. J. B. Crombie, Agt.), and the Reid, Agt.)

HOUSE were built in 1831, at a cost, including ad- since effected, of about $21,000. They are very y handsome stone buildings, beautifully situated

handsome building, well calculated to meet the f the citizens in matters relating to the public was built in 1866, at a cost of $6,000.

is a very large and handsome brick building, and, added subsequently to the erection of the main CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL. The citizens are now ool, at a cost of $5,500.

E COUNTY OFFICES is a fine brick structure, situ- , and on the brink of the "High Shore." It was of $9,000, and contains the offices of the Sheriff, and Clerk of the Peace, Registrar of the Surrogate he Crown and Pleas, County Judge's Chambers, Court of the County, Clerk of the County Court, il, and the Chamber of the County Council, also e Edward County Mutual Fire Insurance Com- are laid out too with due regard to the require- ficials occupying the same, and all are provided ults. The County Council chamber is one of the n. For the size of that Municipal Body, and the d at their meetings, no more complete and com- ted for, whether for convenience of the members tituents, or others who may choose to visit their deliberations.

OFFICE is situated immediately beside the county l built on the usual plan approved by the Ontario now so many fine building of this class throughout ar to it, that a description would be superfluous. e in number, some of them being quite costly, and s as to architectural beauty. The ground for two h and Roman Catholic, was presented by Rev. Mr. ontributed a great share of the cost of the English in 1825, the first church in the limits of the pre- first Roman Catholic church was built in 1830.

It is now used as a separate school. The new ory's, - a view of which we give in another part of 1839, by the Rev. Father Lalor. The Methodist e new Episcopal Methodist church are both splen- res. They cost about $15,000 and $16,000 respec- st church built in Prince Edward County, as well as the Province of Upper Canada, was the old chapel ed on land given by Stephen Conger, in 1809, and ison Conger, Dougal, German, Van Blaricom, Van long since gone the way of earth. As late as the e other place of worship—a Quaker meeting house llowell, though preparations were then going on urch.

was opened in 1873, under the conditions of the a of twenty-five acres—in a delightful situation - lace for the burial of the dead. Much has been al beauty of the place, which is one of the finest oses intended. It already contains a large num- monuments to the memory of loved ones gone be-

Picton compare favorably with those of any town y or the United States, both for neatness of ap- of their content-matter, and the manner in which e two in number; *The Gazette*, Conservative; The former was established as long ago as Dec. at time called the *Hallowell Free Press*, and was ed between York and Kingston. It has a well- y is run by steam, and the *bona fide* circulation of d. The *New Nation* was started in 1865, succeed- which had been published here by the McMullen January, 1877, it was merged with *The Picton* blished by Messrs. Gillespie and Boyle, in 1854, anagement, till it merged with *The Nation*, under *Nation and Times*. It prints over twelve hun- *The Picton Sun*, was established in 1841, by ed to Cobourg, in 1853.

re in Picton a High School, a Central Public lic Schools, and one Roman Catholic Separate ials of the schools department are as below:

spector of Public Schools; J. A. Clarke, M.A., N. Gordon, Head Master of Public Schools; G. istol, Secretary of the Public School Board; Jas. D. Morden, Secretary of the High School Board. in the High School, eight in the Central, one in two in the Separate School; a total of fourteen High and Public Schools of the town.

his was the name of an Institution designed for ducation, which was chartered by Act of Parlia- ccessful operation in Mar, 1867. It was more with the Established Church, though professing orms. Those who were chiefly instrumental and g Ontario College into operation, were the Church he Bay of Quinte District, and the leading laymen ilip Low, Q.C., was one of the most active and p Lewis, of Kingston, was also a very active nd of the College. Quite a handsome endowment support, and it entered the list with a fair attend- ers, and every prospect of a brilliant future. It the great delay and inconvenience in connection sed by lack of travelling facilities—particularly caused the attendance to drop off, and prevented ks of the students; so it was closed after about building, which is now occupied by Arthur W. ittbil place in every respect, for the purposes for was built by Col. Ryland, of Montreal, and is at vate residence in the country.

he head quarters of the 16th Regiment of Volun- l and favorably known in the military circles of l no praise at our hands. It formerly consisted parsimonious action taken by the Government in military matters during the last few years has had its effect here, as well as elsewhere throughout the country, and three very fine companies were disbanded and "gazetted out." As the Regiment now stands, the Field, Staff and Line Officers are as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Walter Ross, M.P.; Major, Byt. Lt.-Col. Bog; Paymaster, Captain Walter T. Ross; Quartermaster, Captain Donald Ross; Surgeon, Dr. [illegible]; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Ingersoll.

No. 1 Company, *Picton*; Capt. J. J. Fralick, Ensign Aylesworth.

No. 2 Company, *Milford*; Capt. Ostrander, Lieut. Ackerman, Ensign Grimmon.

No. 3 Company, *Milford*; Capt. Van Dusen, Lieut Craig.

No. 4 Company, *Picton*; Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Foster.

No. 5 Company, *Redneersville*; Capt. Dempsey, Lieut. Anderson, Ensign Cunningham.

No. 6 Company, *Roblin's Mills*; Capt. Peterson, Lieut. Rothwell.

CAVALRY.—Picton is also head-quarters of "D" Troop, 4th Regiment Cavalry, Lt.-Col. Duff, with head quarters at Kingston. The officers of the Troop are, Captain, Major White; 1st Lieut. H. McCullough; 2nd Lieut. Van Vatten.

Lieut.-Col Ross, of the 16th Regt. is now the senior Colonel of this Military District.

During the rebellion of 1837-8, Prince Edward raised and sent to the front two companies of infantry, and one of cavalry, besides detachments for the Artillery and Engineers. One of these companies was put into Col. Taylor's Regiment, and did service in the Western Peninsula, at Sandwich, and Fort Malden. The other marched to Toronto, York, and was put into Col. Kingsmill's Regiment, which did duty there while the troublous times lasted. This company was commanded by Capt. Flagler—Wm. Dempsey, Lieut.—and named themselves "The Queen's Own," from the fact that when marching over the camping place, Capt. Wilkins witnessed their "march past," and was so pleased therewith that he involuntarily exclaimed, "Look! the Queen's Own!!" On arriving at York, the question of a name for the regiment came up, and Lieut. Dempsey suggested his company's self-assumed name, which was adopted; and in this way that splendid regiment "The Queen's Own," of Toronto, came by its title.

The cavalry troop was commanded by Capt., afterwards Lt.-Col. the Hon. Robt. Charles Wilkins, and were stationed in detachments along the Danforth road, between Carrying Place and the "Old Marsh Tavern," 5 miles above Port Hope. Prince Edward is embraced in the third Military District, the head-quarters of which are at Kingston.

NAVIGATION.—The splendid natural facilities of Picton, as a shipping point, have already been referred to. The county is well supplied with the best of shipping facilities on every side, but the advantages by Picton in other lines of business, which outside points do not possess, draw the great bulk of the produce of the county to its warehouses. The amount of all kinds of produce, including stock, annually passing over Picton Bay is immense. The only figures we have at hand are those of the U. S. Consular Agent at this Port, John Quincy Sullivan, Esq., and include *direct* shipment to the U. S. during 1877, and up to 30th Nov., of that year; 162,066 bushels barley, 10,605 bushels peas, 11,675 bushels rye, 48 bushels potatoes, 61 barrels apples, 4,851 dozen eggs, 295 hides, 34 cows, 2,084 sheep, representing a total value of $111,570.38. The smallness of these figures is accounted for by the fact that most of the Picton buyers deal in Kingston; and the steamers hence to the U.S. calling there, they take out Consul's certificates at the latter place. A leading produce dealer estimates that about a quarter million of bushels of grain pass over Picton harbor annually, and that an average of at least 10,000 barrels of apples is annually shipped from this port to Montreal and the Maritime Provinces.

INSURANCE.—Almost every Insurance Company operating in Canada—whether fire, life, marine, accident, or guarantee—has an agency in Picton. The reason is to be found in the fact, that being central, and easy of access from all parts of the District, and the only town in the county, the farmers all centre in to that place to do their trading, and consequently their Insurance business also. There are two companies having their head offices here. "The Prince Edward County Mutual Fire Insurance Company" is the name of the one, which is represented by the following officers:—

President, Lewis B. Stinson, who is also Manager and Inspector; Vice-President, John Prinyer; Secretary, C. D. Morden; Treasurer and Solicitor, Philip Low, Q.C.; Directors, Lewis B. Stinson, John Van Alstine, A. H. Taylor, T. B. Hubbs, John Prinyer, George Martin, Carleton McCartney.

The "Prince Edward" does a large and prosperous business; careful management, economy, and square dealing having succeeded in reducing the expenses of the insurer as nearly as possible to the long desired basis of "Insurance at Cost," which so many stock companies claim with more assurance than honesty.

The other is the "Bay Quinté Mutual Fire Insurance Co." The officers are as below:

President, Archelaus Southard; Vice-President, Andrew Wycott; Secretary, Frederick Dodge; Treasurer and Solicitor, R. S. Roblin; Directors, Robert Carson, John Murney, R. R. Burlingham, William Blakeley, William G. Stafford, David R. Spencer, Thomas Welbanks.

This is a comparatively young company, but it has already succeeded in securing a fair share of the Insurance business of those sections of the country in which it operates.

MASONIC.—Prince Edward Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 31, G. R. C., is held at Picton. Following are the officers:—

Z., Wm. Smeaton; H., D. W. Allison; J., T. N. Van Blaricom; S. E., A. J. Corkindale; S. N., Wellington Boulter; P. S., James Tennent; S. S., William Lawson; J. S., W. H. Orchard; Janitor, P. McFadden.

There is a Blue Lodge held here, viz.: Prince Edward Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 18, G. R. C., of which the following are the present officers:—

W. M., William Lawson; S. W., N. B. Rose; J. W., E Blakeley; Sec., Wm. Smeaton; Treas., Wm. P. Reynolds; S. D., Lucius Hart; J. D., Samuel Minaker; J. G., James W. Barker; Tyler, Patrick McFadden.

The masonic district includes Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, and Prince Edward. Donald Ross, of Picton, previous to the present year, held the position of D. D. G. M. for three successive years.

METEOROLOGICAL AND CLIMATIC.—We owe it to the interest in science of Levi Varney, Esq., of Hallowell, that we are acquainted with the climatic changes and rainfall for a period of nearly a decade. The figures were obtained by careful daily observations at 6 o'clock a.m., and at 1 and 6 p.m., with the thermometer in the shade on the north side of the house.

| YEAR. | MEAN. | HIGHEST. | LOWEST. | RANGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 | 42.25 | 86 | —25° | 111° |
| 1858 | 45.29 | 88° | —7° | 95° |
| 1859 | 45.15° | 91° | —19° | 110° |
| 1860 | 46.06 | 86° | —14° | 100° |
| 1861 | 45.44° | 87° | —29° | 116° |
| 1862 | 45.81° | 90° | —7 | 97° |
| 1863 | 46.10 | 91° | —20° | 111° |
| 1864 | 46.43° | 92° | —16 | 108° |
| 1865 | 48.19° | .... | .... | .... |

☞ The lowest temperature is below zero, indicated by the sign (—) *minus*.

☞ The observation in 1865 extends through only 11 months. All but mean temperature is consequently omitted.

The annual rainfall for six years, commencing with 1860, is as follows:

| YEAR. | INCHES. | YEAR. | INCHES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | 27.12 | 1863 | 27.59 |
| 1861 | 36.93 | 1864 | 35.32 |
| 1862 | 24.13 | 1865 | 22.53—(11 months) |

It will be seen from above that the highest temperature in eight years was 92°, and the lowest 29°, or a range in eight years of 121°. The greatest range during any single year was 116°, and the lowest 95°. The highest mean temperatrue of any single year was 46.45°, and the lowest 44.25°, or a range of 2.18° of mean temperature in eight years.

The difference in the yearly rainfall is proportionately greater than the variation of the temperature. The lowest depth falling during a single year was 24.13 inches, and the highest 36.93 inches, a range of 12.80 inches—the greatest fall being 50.17 per cent. more than the least, over a period of five years.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Prince Edward County Agricultural Society is in a most flourishing and prosperous condition, owning one of the finest fair grounds of any county society in the Province. It boasts of a delightful situation, and for convenience of location, and excellence of appointments, is all that could be suggested or desired. The main building, for the display of manufactures and arts, is a fine commodious structure, containing plenty of room and all facilities for the purposes for which it was designed; while the grounds are supplied with sheds and all conveniences for the proper care of stock, &c. There is a house on the premises, built expressly for, and occupied by, a caretaker, kept constantly on permanent salary, to attend to the grounds and look after the general interests of the society. The value of the property approaches very near $600. Below are the officers for the present year:—

President, Wellington Boulter, Demorestville; 1st Vice-Prest., D. Spencer, Rose Hall; 2nd Vice-Prest., Isaac Minaker, Picton; Sec. and Treas., R. S. Roblin, Picton; Andrew Davidson, G. A. Welbanks, R. G. Davis, W. G. Stafford, Stephen B. Hubbs, W. B. Cooper, Robert McCartney, H. H. Huyck, and Allen Caven, Directors.

The receipts last year were over $1,900, of which upwards of $400 were paid out to township societies. Membership last year 249, which is about the yearly average.

We make a note of the various cereals, &c., which are chiefly grown in the different townships. There is one agricultural interest, however, which all centres to Picton to find market, and for this reason we propose to give our readers an idea of the great cheese product of the county. As is very well known, this industry has grown from very small beginnings within a few years, to be one of paramount importance. Every farmer is directly interested in it, and the English cheese reports are as eagerly watched by the agriculturists here as are the New York and Chicago wheat markets by the millers and speculators of Western Ontario. With the probable exception of Belleville and Ingersoll, Picton is the greatest cheese market in Canada. There are twenty-six factories in the county, twenty-three of which are now in operation and running full. Some of these are very valuable establishments, and all are furnished with modern and most approved appliances for the manufacture of a first-class article of that staple, in the production of which so much capital has been invested, and for the quality of which Prince Edward is justly regarded as the choicest brand in the English market. One of the principal buyers (Mr. W. Crandall) estimates the cash value of these factories at over $45,000, many of them having cost over $3,000 each to build. A fair average number of cows to each would be two hundred and fifty (this is under rather than over the mark). Compared with the stock of other parts of the country they are good. A fair estimate of the value of all those animals (in the spring season) would be, without fractions, $208,000. Then there must be at least $12,000 represented in various traps connected with the business not before counted—such as waggons, &c., making a total, approximately, of $265,000 invested. The number of boxes average 25,000 per season, varying in value, of course, according to the fluctuations of the markets. Some years $200,000 worth of cheese has been made. Mr. Crandall has handled over $75,000 himself in one season at Picton. He is the principal buyer, though there are a number of others.

The Prince Edward horses have been a household word among stockmen all over the country for many years past; and where people have good stock they like to show their good qualities, particularly if those qualities run in the direction of speed. Consequently we are not surprised to find in Picton one of the finest specimens of a driving park, which we remember to have seen anywhere. The course is admitted by sporting men everywhere to be the best half-mile track in the Dominion. Everything which could be improvised for the best display of the speeding qualities of the stock, and the comfort and convenience of visitors has been provided with a lavish hand, and horsemen from all parts are loud in their praises of the judgment and liberality of the Picton Driving Park Association.

Having now briefly touched upon the main points of interest of Hallowell and Picton—those points which strike the outside observer as most worthy of note—we will take leave of it for a season with a few retrospective and commonplace remarks.

The present town of Picton, dating from its first settlement, is now nearly a century old. Within its time many and great changes have occurred—not in our own country alone, but throughout the world. The great majority of mankind, who knew of the events transpiring in their several parts of the universe, when Picton was the embryo town of Hallowell Bridge, have long since done their work among their fellows and passed off the stage of action, and the places that once knew them will know them no more forever. Still there are some few—and they are very few indeed—still living, who lived before the foot of the white man ever trod the shores of the Picton Bay. What a strange and wonderful experience has been theirs! Born in a day when this—the finest province of the "Crown Jewel" of the first nation in the world had yet no existence, they have seen an unbroken wilderness reclaimed from a primeval state of nature and give place to fertile fields of waving corn; and the spots which, at their advent, resounded but to the scream of the eagle, the cry of the panther, or the war-whoop of the savage, are now busy centres of life and industry. Under their own eye they have seen this country have its origin in the wrestling from the British Crown, another, which has since become a leading nation in population, riches, power, trade and commerce, and all the mechanical arts. They have seen their own country grow from a "great unknown Northland" to be second only to the one whose revolt from Britain was the origin of this. They have suffered the miseries of war and enjoyed the blessings of peace in their own home; and while their countrymen have never yielded in the tug of war, still their greatest victories have been the victories of peace—the victory of human industry over rugged nature—the victory of mind over matter. Forest and field have been conquered by the pioneer's axe and ploughshare of the husbandman; while steam and electricity have annihilated time and space. The birch-bark canoe and cumbrous batteaux have given place to magnificent floating palaces propelled by steam; land journeys, instead of being made on foot or horseback, are accomplished in luxurious palace cars; and the antipodes are visited in less time and with greater facilities than those pioneers of olden time could make the distance from New York to Picton in the century which gave them birth.

This, in our own country! while in the old world mighty empires have arisen and mightier have crumbled to ruin. Napoleon, an unknown private soldier, has given laws to the world—adorned his capital with the spoils and treasures of nations conquered, and made
kingdom and empire worth governing, save h
This also has been a century of the declin
"State" churches, connected with differe
founded by the blood of the conqueror's swo
Saviour. We have seen the "States of th
where they properly belong, and the "Et
capital of a mighty empire. Nearer home we
Church disestablished, and the ban remove
pised religious sect, one of whom now rules
and is to-day the admitted foremost man of
the present hour the disintegration of an em
ticism, which has ruled by the sword for n
Apostles and the Holy Sepulchre, and grou
science sake, the finest Christian provinces of
of all these signs that the nations are grad
period of religious toleration, which is the ne
to the Christian millennium, Britain still ru
red cross—the "flag that braved a thousa
breeze," still waves triumphant over half the
an empire on whose shores the sun never sets.
When we contemplate the vast amount of
sion of tremendous events which have crowd
first was "Hallowell Bridge," we are lost in
that Supreme Ruler who has made us what w
it to-day. The thought inspires with awe, an
that He may so direct our affairs as to make
mise under His blessing to become—a land w
foundation and cope-stone of a greatness and
brass, and whose glory and grandeur shall
future ages.

## MARYSBURG, SO

The original "Ten Towns" of Upper Ca
number of the order in which they were surv
instructions were issued from time to time
survey one township after another, as each
"located" by grant or actual settlement;
pushed the furthest settlements, as was son
territory last laid out. Up to the time of the
above referred to, they were officially known
"First Town," "Second Town," etc., and fo
tinued to be so called by the settlers. A
surveyed, however, the authorities adopted th
numbering them as they were laid out, and
to the "Ten Towns" as follows:—The first,
Great Britain, was called King's Town, which
to Kingston; the second was named after t
Ernest Town, afterwards Ernestown; the thi
King's second son; the fourth Adolphustown,
ber of the Royal Family. Then came M
Ameliasburg, in the order named, and call
Amelia, and Sophia, Princesses of the Royal
twelfth, and fifteenth children respectively
eighth, ninth, and tenth towns were not in
they may be appropriately referred to in th
named in the following order—Sidney, Thurlo
in honour of Lord Sidney, the British Colonia
lutionary War; the others after Lord Thurlo
It will be seen from the map of the Province t
are in Hastings County, and the latter in Len
lies a stretch of land apparently missed by the
"Ten Towns." This, however, simply obtain
and was granted in a block to the Six Nati
their Chief, Thayendenagea, which was in time
A full description of these townships appears
The fifth, sixth, and seventh towns above
the whole of Prince Edward County, which w
the Prince of that name, son of George III.,
Duke of Kent and father of Queen Victoria.

We have no accurate data as to the bounds
Marysburg, as parts of what are now Hallow
in the Fifth Town—the northern portion of th
off to form a separate municipality quite recen
constituted, Marysburg is far from being the
the county, it claims notice in this order from
—as to the survey—of any in the county.
Col. Henry C. Young settled at East Lake—
Hallowell, and now Athol—in 1783, the first
(See ATHOL.) This, however, is disputed on a
the Weeses, and many others of Ameliasburg.

We will here remark that Marysburg at pr
municipalities—North and South—the forme
corporate existence since January 1st, 1871.
of what was originally considerably more
Peninsula, is a tract of 23,741 acres of lan
shape, called South Marysburg—the main por
the north by Prince Edward, or South Bay;
North Marysburg, Hallowell, and Athol; on
township of Athol; and on the south by L
known as "Long Point" extends in an e
Ontario, terminating at Point Traverse. The
from the winds and waves of Lake Ontario con
finest harbours of refuge, in every respect, of
can boast; while the geographical position of
harbour easy of approach in any weather.
with others of the county, is admittedly the p
an average of but nineteen dollars per acre, by
ment" Committee of the County Council—the
four dollars per acre. Notwithstanding this, t
ally fine farms and many wealthy farmers in
ally, the county may be described as princi
occasional and considerable breaks of a some
which a stronger term than "undulating" mi
logically, its composition is in a high degre
coming to the surface with such prominence
places incapable of sustaining vegetable gro
tinual drought. Other parts are less rocky
sections with rocky foundation have still enou
land less susceptible to lack of moisture, and
almost always of excellent quality, and respon
of the husbandman. To repeat a much-used
his land with the plough, and it laughs with
face of the fact that South Marysburg, tal
average of excellence, yet the industry and
have covered it with comfortable and, in
commodious schools, fine churches, and every
a prosperous and thriving community. Th
careful cultivation, proper rotation of crops,
ness, for which the inhabitants of this section
justly been noted.

essures of nations conquered, and made emperors and kings for every
m and empire worth governing, save Britain alone.
is also has been a century of the decline of what has been known as
e" churches, connected with different religious faiths—whether
ed by the blood of the conqueror's sword, or upon that of Christ, the
r. We have seen the "States of the Church" gravitate to Italy,
they properly belong, and the "Eternal City" become again the
l of a mighty empire. Nearer home we have seen the "Established"
h disestablished, and the ban removed from an oppressed and des-
religious sect, one of whom now rules the destiny of Great Britain,
to-day the admitted foremost man of all the world. And we see at
resent hour the disintegration of an empire built up by religious fana-
, which has ruled by the sword for many centuries the land of the
les and the Holy Sepulchre, and ground to the dust, for their con
e sake, the finest Christian provinces of Europe. And while we read
these signs that the nations are gradually drawing closer to that
of religious toleration, which is the nearest approach yet experienced
Christian millennium, Britain still rules the wave, as of old, and the
ross—the "flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the
," still waves triumphant over half the world—the proud emblem of
pire on whose shores the sun never sets.
hen we contemplate the vast amount of history and the rapid success-
f tremendous events which have crowded into the time when Picton
was "Hallowell Bridge," we are lost in "wonder, love and praise" of
upreme Ruler who has made us what we are and the world as we see
ay. The thought inspires with awe, and fills us with a patriotic wish
e may so direct our affairs as to make Canada what it bids fair pro-
nder His blessing to become—a land whose Christian virtues are the
ation and cope-stone of a greatness and prosperity more durable than
and whose glory and grandeur shall remain for the admiration of
ages.

## MARYSBURG, SOUTH.

e original "Ten Towns" of Upper Canada were so called from the
er of the order in which they were surveyed, and from the fact that
ctions were issued from time to time by the British Government to
one township after another, as each in succession became either
ted" by grant or actual settlement; or, as the tide of emigration
l the furthest settlements, as was sometimes the case, beyond the
ry last laid out. Up to the time of the survey of the last of the ten
referred to, they were officially known by their respective numbers,
t Town," "Second Town," etc., and for many years after they con-
d to be so called by the settlers. After the "Tenth Town" was
ed, however, the authorities adopted the plan of *naming* instead of
ering them as they were laid out, and at the same time gave names
"Ten Towns" as follows:—The first, in honour of the Monarch of
Britain, was called King's Town, which afterwards was abbreviated
gston; the second was named after the eighth child of the King
Town, afterwards Ernestown; the third Fredericksburg, after the
second son; the fourth Adolphustown, in honour of the tenth mem-
f the Royal Family. Then came Marysburg, Sophiasburg, and
asburg, in the order named, and called thus in honour of Mary,
a, and Sophia, Princesses of the Royal Household, and the eleventh,
h, and fifteenth children respectively of the King. Though the
, ninth, and tenth towns were not in Prince Edward County, yet
may be appropriately referred to in this connection. They were
in the following order—Sidney, Thurlow, and Richmond—the former
our of Lord Sidney, the British Colonial Secretary during the Revo-
ary War; the others after Lord Thurlow and the Duke of Richmond.
be seen from the map of the Province that the two former townships
Hastings County, and the latter in Lennox, and that between them
stretch of land apparently missed by the surveyors in laying out the
Towns." This, however, simply obtained its "metes and bounds,"
as granted in a block to the Six Nations, and called in honour of
Chief, Thayendenaga, which was in time abbreviated to Tyendenaga.
description of these townships appears under the proper head.
e fifth, sixth, and seventh towns above-named originally comprised
hole of Prince Edward County, which was thus called in honour of
nce of that name, son of George III., who afterwards became the
of Kent and father of Queen Victoria.
have no accurate data as to the bounds of the original township of
burg, as parts of what are now Hallowell and Athol were included
Fifth Town—the northern portion of the remainder being also taken
erm a separate municipality quite recently. Though, as at present
uted, Marysburg is far from being the most important township in
nty, it claims notice in this order from the fact that it is the oldest
o the survey—of any in the county. It is also claimed for it that
enry C. Young settled at East Lake—then Marysburg, afterwards
ell, and now Athol—in 1783, the first actual settler in the county.
THOL.) This, however, is disputed on apparently good authority, by
eses, and many others of Ameliasburg. (See AMELIASBURG.)
will here remark that Marysburg at present consists of two distinct
palities—North and South—the former having had an independent
te existence since January 1st, 1871. All that is now therefore left
t was originally considerably more than one-third of the whole
ula, is a tract of 23,741 acres of land of an extremely irregular
called South Marysburg—the main portion of which is bounded on
th by Prince Edward, or South Bay; on the north-east by parts of
Marysburg, Hallowell, and Athol; on the south-east, also by the
ip of Athol; and on the south by Lake Ontario. That portion
as "Long Point" extends in an easterly direction into Lake
, terminating at Point Traverse. The shelter formed by Long Point
e winds and waves of Lake Ontario constitute South Bay, one of the
arbours of refuge, in every respect, of which the great inland lakes
st; while the geographical position of Point Traverse renders the
easy of approach in any weather. This township, as compared
hers of the county, is admittedly the poorest of all, being valued at
age of but nineteen dollars per acre, by the "Equalization of Assess-
Committee of the County Council—the next lowest being twenty-
lars per acre. Notwithstanding this, there are numerous exception-
farms and many wealthy farmers in the township. Topographic-
e county may be described as principally of an even face, with
al and considerable breaks of a somewhat irregular character, to
stronger term than "undulating" might justly be applied; geo-
y, its composition is in a high degree calcareous, the limestone
to the surface with such prominence as to render the soil in many
incapable of sustaining vegetable growth through seasons of con-
tinued. Other parts are less rocky and more sandy, while some
with rocky foundation have still enough of soil on top to make the
s susceptible to lack of moisture, and where it is thus, the soil is
always of excellent quality, and responds most liberally to the touch
husbandman. To repeat a much-used expression, the farmer tickles
with the plough, and it laughs with a bountiful harvest. But, in
the fact that South Marysburg, taken as a whole, is below the
of excellence, yet the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants
vered it with comfortable and, in many cases, beautiful homes,
ious schools, fine churches, and everything tending to constitute it
erous a, I thriving community. This end has been attained by
cultivation, proper rotation of crops, and a strict attention to busi-
which the inhabitants of this section of the country have long and
een noted.

Barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, hops, and corn are the chief agricultural products. There are also large quantities of fruit raised, chiefly apples, though all kinds grow here in as great luxuriance and to as great perfection as in any country of similar latitude and corresponding climate.

As can be seen by a glance at the map, the facilities for shipping are very great; the wharves and store-houses being so numerous along the shores that the farmer is obliged to go but a very short distance to market his grain. This very fact, which equally applies to the other townships of the county, renders it difficult to obtain anything like a correct account of the exports, except in case of such articles as gravitate to a common centre notably cheese, which is a paramount in this as in other parts of the county. This staple is all marketed at Picton, and in the sketch of that place will be found some reliable information in regard to the cheese product.

The first settlers in what is now South Marysburg were the Moucks, Hicks, Colliers, Loneys, Martins, and Ostranders, along the south shore; the Hubbs, Ellis, Minakers, and Ackermans, along South Bay; and the Clapps, Garrisons, Van Dusens, Van Vlacks, Van Alstines, Wellbanks, Palens, Heads, and Dulmages, in the vicinity of Black River and Milford. Most of the above were U. E. Loyalists or their families. Some were discharged British soldiers.

James Gerollamy was a very old resident, one of the first in the township. He was a U. E. Loyalist and quite young when he came to Canada. He performed important service for the British during the Revolutionary War, and the Government granted him one thousand acres of land. The war of 1812-13 again found him under the Royal Standard, together with his two sons, all of whom distinguished themselves by performing arduous and important services of the most daring and dangerous character.

The Hicks above-mentioned were descended from Edward Hicks, who, with his father, was condemned as a spy by the Americans, who had captured them while acting in that capacity. The father was taken from prison at Boston and hung before his son's eyes, which aroused his fury to such a pitch that he broke from his confinement, slew the armed guard while yet handcuffed; and though closely pursued and unable to release his hands from the manacles, he succeeded in eluding his enemies, and after nine days of fasting and untold suffering he reached the British lines.

The first school in the township was taught in a log shanty, long since in ruins, where Milford now stands; and the first religious services were performed for a long time by travelling Methodist ministers, who periodically visited the locality, and held meetings at the houses, and sometimes in the barns, of the different settlers in turns.

Of the early municipal history of Marysburg we remain in comparative ignorance; the first official records in the possession of the Township Clerk being after the passage of the Municipal Act in 1850, from which we learn that the following were the town officers for that year:—Andrew Wycott, Reeve; John G. Hicks, James Clapp, and Alexander Ghannon, councillors; Richard Lobb, clerk.

In 1851, Palen Clarke was Reeve, and Richard Lobb again Clerk, whose duties he continued to perform in 1852, when E. W. Wright was reeve. In 1853, the first Deputy-Reeve was sent to the County Council from Marysburg. The following gentlemen held the positions respectively credited to them during that year:—Palen Clarke, Reeve; Lewis Hudgins, Deputy-Reeve; Robert Turnbull, Clerk. Mr. Turnbull has performed the duties appertaining to the above position ever since.

From thence forward the following gentlemen filled the offices of Reeve and Deputy-Reeve respectively:—In 1854, Messrs. Clarke and Hudgins; in 1855, Messrs. Lobb and Nelson Dodge; in 1856 and 1857, Nelson Dodge and Lewis Hudgins; in 1858, Messrs. Cavan and Thompson; in 1859 and 1860, John G. Hicks and Robert Clapp; in 1861, James Cavan and Nelson Dodge; in 1862, Nelson Dodge and William Lane; in 1863, William Kerr and John Cavan; in 1864, John Cavan and John Prinyer; in 1866, John Prinyer and James Wilson; from 1867 to 1870 inclusive, Robert Clapp and Andrew Wycott.

In January, 1871, North Marysburg was incorporated as a separate municipality. South Marysburg continued to be represented as follows:—In 1871 and 1872, by Messrs. Dodge and Collier; in 1873 and 1874, by Messrs. Clapp and Van Alstine; in 1875 and 1876, by James Henry Knox and Nelson Hudgins; and in 1877, by J. H. Knox and Solomon Collier.

Below we give a complete list of town officers for the year 1878:—James Henry Knox, Reeve; Nelson Hudgins, Deputy-Reeve; Benjamin Hubbs, John Walters, and Carleton McCartney, Councillors; Robert Turnbull, Clerk; Garrett Dingman, Treasurer and Poor Commissioner; Marshall Palen, Road Surveyor; George A. Welbanks, Assessor; Samuel Ostrander and George P. Farrington, Collectors.

There was a Town Hall (already built), purchased at Milford in 1864, at a cost of $400.

There are four post villages in the township, viz., Milford, Port Milford, Cardwell, and South Bay. At the latter three places, notably at Port Milford (which contains an office of the Montreal Telegraph Co.), quite a large amount of shipping is done.

MILFORD, however, is the most important point in the township. It takes its name from a number of mills here, erected at an early day, on the banks of Black River; the first of which was built by Mr. Clapp, a U. E. Loyalist, and the second settler in the place. Some interesting facts in regard to its early settlement will be found in our sketch of Robert Clapp, Esq., a grandson of the above-named gentleman, who is now one of the leading men of the place.

The military spirit of their ancestors still fills the breasts of the inhabitants, there being two full companies of the 16th Regiment having their headquarters here. The second division court of the county is also held here. H. H. Haight is Clerk of the Court, and Richard Lobb, Bailiff.

Milford was in some respects the leading place in the county for many years. It was the depot of the lumber trade for the whole county, the south part of which was covered with a dense forest of as fine pine and oak timber as ever grew. It was also a great sporting centre at one time; but with the failure of the lumber trade Milford lost its former prestige, though it is still a pleasant village, containing three or four stores, carding, grist, and saw-mills, a graded school, two churches, telegraph office, two hotels, boot and shoe shops, etc., etc., and a number of private residences which would be extremely creditable to a town of much larger dimensions and more ambitious pretensions.

## NORTH MARYSBURG.

This township was called into existence as an independent municipality by an Act of Parliament which took effect January 1st, 1871. Geographically, it may be described as an arm of the main body of Prince Edward County, of the average width of one and a half to three miles, extending the distance of some sixteen or eighteen miles in a north-easterly direction into Lake Ontario, lying in a generally parallel position to the main shore, from which it is separated by the Eastern Branch (a name sometimes applied to that part of Bay Quinté), at an average distance of two to three miles; being surrounded on its eastern end and south-eastern side by the waters of Lake Ontario; and joined to the body, so to speak, of the county by an imaginary line commencing on the south shore of Bay Quinté, about one and a half miles west of the lake on the Mountain, and drawn southerly along the eastern boundary of the township of Hallowell till it intersects the northern boundary of South Marysburg, thence easterly, terminating at the head of Smith's Bay. The area comprised within these bounds is 26,[illegible] acres, of which the very large proportion of 23,300 is improved. The value of this land is assessed at $324,142, and that of the personal property within the township at $46,410, while the latest enumeration gives the population at 1,524.

# COUNTY OF PRINCE ED

In shape this territory is perhaps the most singular of any part of a county which for variety of outline and singularity of contour is almost without comparison within our geographical knowledge. The original surveyor, a Mr. Collins, who was instructed by the authorities to lay out a "Fifth Town," evidently recognized the exceptional configuration of what was afterwards called Marysburg, as can be seen by a glance at the map, and the manner in which he proceeded to execute his orders.

The present township of North Marysburg, then and long afterwards familiarly known as Indian Point, was the first surveyed in the Prince Edward district. It was also the first locality settled in the original "Fifth Town" (including the two Marysburgs, Athol, and part of Hallowell), with the probable exception of the Youngs at Eastlake, the Weeses on the Bay Shore of Ameliasburg, and probably a single settler at Carrying Place.

Mr. Collins entered upon his duties by landing in what was afterwards called McDonald's (now Prinyers') Cove; and, ascending a little stream running into the head of the Cove, he built a log house for the use of his party on the south part of lot 32, Bay range, now owned by William Plews, and this is believed to have been the first habitation erected by a white man in Prince Edward County. After having obtained a correct outline of Indian Point by the usual means of "traversing," he divided it into two ranges or concessions, by running a somewhat irregular line through the approximate centre of that peninsula, and from this laid off lots of two hundred acres on either side; one range having a lake frontage to the south, the other a bay frontage to the north. These concessions are still designated as "Bay Range" and "Lake Range." The number of acres in a lot was put at two hundred, according to the custom previously followed in laying out the first "four towns," that being the allowance of each U.E. Loyalist or discharged private soldier for whom the said lots were designed. They numbered from a place called "The Rock," on the south shore, both ways, first westward to the head of Smith's Bay, then eastwardly to "The Point." The lots in this range are designated "Lot So-and-so, east (or west) of the Rock," as the case may be. Arriving at the Point, they double back therefrom, numbering consecutively westward along the Bay shore to a point opposite the head of Smith's Bay.

Scientifically, great interest attaches to the formation of North Marysburg. The peninsula, from the Hallowell boundary eastward to what is known as "The Rock," is of rocky formation, the limestone cropping to the surface on [illegible]. The shores are bold, and of a height of over one hundred feet, and in places nearly two hundred, and almost perpendicular. This high, rocky formation suddenly breaks away, across the whole peninsula, at the Rock, from which place to the Point, a distance of five miles or thereabouts, the country presents an even and unbroken surface, ascending gradually from both shores to the centre; possessing a depth and quality of soil admirably fitted for [illegible] and every branch of agriculture, and covered with magnificent schools, churches and farm residences, giving the traveller a forcible idea of the highest state of prosperity, together with the very best educational facilities, and praiseworthy religious and moral attributes of the citizens; while the farms throughout this section, whether for the general excellence of the soil, the quantity, variety, and quality of the products, or the neat and husbandlike manner in which land, fences, buildings, and everything about them, is kept up, are scarcely to be excelled in the Dominion.

It is the theory of scientific men that this part of the peninsula was covered with water at a comparatively recent date; but that "The Mountain" is a part included in the grand upheaval of Nature centuries ago, when the principal portion of the western continent was raised from the depths. That this also was originally covered by the ocean, however, is asserted by geologists, who offer as proof that here and there are to be found boulders on the surface, some of them of immense size, which are indigenous only to the glacial regions, and could only have been placed there by becoming frozen in with icebergs, and carried by them in their southern course to the various places where the temperature of a more genial clime overcame these northern monsters of the deep; which, in their decay and dissolution, of course dropped the boulders previously embedded in them on the spots where thay may now be seen.

In this township is to be found a natural phenomenon which has been the subject of much scientific investigation, and which for nearly a century has been the wonder and delight of the traveller, and a curiosity of the most interesting description. We refer to the "Lake of the Mountain," a body of water over three miles in circumference, and situated literally *on a mountain*, as its name indicates, within five miles of Picton, on the north or bay shore, and separated from the bay by a ledge of solid limestone, terminating in a rocky precipice two hundred feet in height. The most extraordinary stories used to be told about this wonderful lake, it being at one time popularly believed that it was practically fathomless, and that it derived its supply of water from a subterranean passage connecting it with Lake Erie. The latter assertion would seem to be verified by the fact that although it had very [illegible] supply to draw from, there was still a steady and abundant [illegible] to the outlet; also, that a careful calculation had decided that, aside from extra influences, such as severe rains during the wet season, it maintained a relative height almost identical with the level of Lake Erie, which is known to vary somewhat from time to time; and finally, that its great depth (for it was at one time supposed to be deeper than the bottom of Bay Quinte, two hundred feet below it), gave reasonable grounds for such a theory. Of late years, however, careful experiments have rather negatived this view; though it is not claimed by even those who deny it, that the quantity of water which we can actually trace as coming into the lake, is at all equal to that going out, to say nothing of the immense loss by evaporation. The generally accepted theory now is, that it is fed from springs of a local [illegible], which burst forth into the lake at points below its surface. To [illegible] outflow and waste, however, these springs must be numerous, and of great volume; and probably emit the great bulk of the water which falls within a radius of some miles; the layers or ledges of rock being apparently of such formation as to bring the water gradually downwards and in the direction of the lake, into whose depths it finally bursts forth as above surmised. It has been satisfactorily proven that the lake bottom is of uncommon irregularity, and of a depth of about one hundred feet from the mean water level. A celebrated newspaper writer thus describes it: —". . . We then [illegible] its waters upon a small scow. For a considerable distance we [illegible] perceive the bottom, which consists of dissolved, or rather corroded, [illegible], so loose and light that with little or no exertion one may push the whole length of his oar into it. Continuing to look downwards upon the [illegible] white bottom as we sail along, we start instinctively upon finding that we all at once lose sight of it, and that we gaze into a deep and frightful [illegible] is formed (?) by the sudden appearance of a precipitous ridge running right across the lake. Nothing can exceed the amazement terror, I had almost called it —which some people express on suddenly finding themselves surrounded by lofty, dark woods, and floating upon the surface of water black as ink, over an abyss which they have been told is quite unfathomable."

The waters of this beautiful and wonderful lake are utilized to drive the machinery of the "Little Giant Turbine Water Wheel" works, a large grist mill, and a plaster mill. The locality is known by the name of "The Stone Mills." Here the first mill in the county, and the third in the Bay Quinte District, was erected by Major Van Alstine, in 1796, at the foot of the cliff, [illegible] water from the lake. The mill contained two run of stones, and [illegible] of different degrees of fineness.

There was also a ferry crossing the Bay between this point and Adolphustown, the shores being here about one mile distant from each other. It was [illegible] that the old York and Kingston road lay. It passed close to the water's edge, under the "High Shore," to Hallowell (Picton), thence, *via* Bloomfield, Wellington, and Consecon, over the Carrying-place, wes
it followed near the lake shore all the way to Toronto (York).

In this "land of the mountain and the flood," whose scenery ha
years the admiration of travellers from all parts of the world, there i
beautiful landscape scene to gaze upon than can be witnessed from
the mountain between the lake and the bay. On the one hand is th
ficent sheet of water, skirted by a precipitous rocky ridge, covered
by the original forest growth. On the other, at a distance of two
feet below, the waters of Bay Quinte ripple and sparkle almost di
neath your feet. No more appropriate site could have been selecte
handsome church which adorns the shore of both lake and bay. He
collection of well built and commodious houses, including a store,
small, but very pretty, country village. Down a precipice, so steep
as to almost daze one's vision, stand the Stone Mills, on the edge of
while the great altitude of the beholder spreads out before him, lik
rama, a most magnificent and lovely prospect. To the north, east,
stretches for many miles Bay Quinte, in some directions as far as t
of vision can extend. Numerous bays or inlets of greater or less siz
variety of shapes, indent the land on either side. The islands, likew
additional interest and variety to the view; while the ever-changin
intermingled land and water, forest and clearing, impart a surprisi
of beauty to the prospect; and, to complete the picture, the fores
hills of the main-land, with their vari-colored shades and tints, fo
far distance a back-ground which adds immensely to the captivating
a scene which requires a more able pen to adequately portray, an
painting on one's mind's eye which time nor circumstance will not
Besides, there seems such an "eternal fitness of things" everywher
whether upon the quiet church beside the deep unfathomable water
sing one with the omnipotence of the Creator, or the neat litt
instinctively recalling the comforts and pleasures of our own loved
the busy mills beneath, whose ponderous machinery, driven by th
from above, is the symbol of that trade, commerce, and prosperity
navigation is always a necessary adjunct; or the distant landsca
romance and history, within whose primeval forests the loyal refu
fathers of our country endured untold privations and hardships fo
of principles they cherished, upon whose shores these pioneers o
with sturdy arms and British will, conquered an inhospitable wilde
made it to blossom as the rose, and within whose confines and unde
sight were born many of our most illustrious men, including Rt.
John A. Macdonald, Hon. Chief Justice Hagerman, Hon. Edward
Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Hon. Robert Charles Wilkins, Hon. Rich
Cartwright, Hon. Billa Flint, Hon. Robert Read, Hon. Samuel W
Judge Lazier, Adam Henry Meyers, the Roblins, Dorlands, Clapps,
Ketchesons, and many others, whose history is the history of Ca
whose names are particularly identified with all public affairs of th
from its earliest settlement to the present day. Taken altogether, t
spread out before the observer from the Lake of the Mountain—w
be a lover of the beautiful in Nature, or an admirer of unexample
fortitude, and patriotism, or one who delights in tradition and ro
one of the grandest imaginable, and well worthy the tributes of
stowed upon it by all writers since the country has had a history.

We have intimated that Marysburg was surveyed more espe
settlement by discharged British soldiers. The first actual settler
limits of North Marysburg was Alexander McDonald, afterwards
larly known as Col. McDonald, who was a sergeant in the 78th Hig
He was present with his regiment at the capture of Louisburg an
and was in the military service of Great Britain for nearly sixty y
landed in McDonald's Cove (now Prinyer's) in 1784, and settled on
hard by, where he remained till his death in 1815. He had but one
who afterwards married a Mr. Prinyer, of French descent, whose s
Prinyer still lives there, and is one of the leading men of the tow
is still related of the Colonel as a fact of the greatest importanc
days, that he "owned the first horse below the rock."

In 1796, Major Van Alstine, then of Adolphustown, received
some five hundred acres of land alongside the Lake of the Mounta
there, and built the Stone Mills. Van Alstine was a man of co
means, who had come in from the Mohawk Valley with a party of se
refugees some years previous, and settled in Adolphustown, whe
lived till 1796. Many of his descendants are now among the most
citizens of the Prince Edward District.

Capt. Archibald McDonell, Sergt. Harrison, "Squire" Wright
Catson, Daniel McIntosh, the Ross's, Powers' and McCrimans, w
the first settlers. There were also about forty discharged Hessians,
in and settled in the autumn of 1784. The circumstances and sur
of the country were so utterly at variance with what they had heret
accustomed to, that many of them sold or gave away their land and w
else they possessed, and left the country, some to settle in the Unit
others returning to Europe; many others would gladly have left
been possessed of the necessary means. Among those who rema
Tobias Schneider, Ernest Neobling, and Hendrick Schmidtz. T
graphy of these names has been Anglicised since then, and we find M
a son of the former, now living on Lot 1 east of the Rock, on wh
settled, and where he himself was born, hard on to four score year
has ever since resided. The latter-named had quite a family of son
whom settled along the north side of Smith's Bay, which was sub
so named after them.

Near the point where Col. McDonald settled, Sir Frederick Dau
time Surveyor-General, had large grants of land. His son, now an
hale and hearty, still lives on part of the old estate, Lot 31, Bay Ra
is an advanced agriculturist, and has a most beautiful and pleas
His wife was the granddaughter of Col. McDonald.

Among the earliest settlers on the bay shore were the Bougards,
and Pringles. Old Mr. Bougard was an assistant on the surveyin
the party running the original lines, and received large grants of lan
place now known as Bougard's Corners. A large number of his de
still reside in the neighbourhood, well-to-do and enterprising citize

From the recent date at which North Marysburg was set off as a
township, its municipal history is soon told. A glance at the map
vince the most casual observer that for the people of the Point to atte
business at Milford (where the Town Hall of the old township was
was a matter of very great inconvenience. Being in a minority,
they worked for a long time unsuccessfully to effect a separation. Th
desired end was finally accomplished in 1870, chiefly through the
perseverence of Mr. John Prinyer, who had devoted his time and ene
object for years past.

The first town officers elected were for the year 1871, and the foll
their names and respective positions: —John Prinyer, Reeve; Andrew
John Burley, William Williams, Robert Miller, Councillors; Levi
Clerk; E. W. Wright; Assessor; James Brown, Lewis Ketchum,
Bagster, Collectors; Conrad J. Bougard, Treasurer.

After this, Mr. Prinyer was Reeve for a number of years, then
Kerr followed for two years, and he in turn was succeeded by Levi
now filling the position the second time. Following is a full list of
officers for the present year: Levi Williams, Reeve; A. W. Brown
Wycott, John Pierce, Allen Caven, Councillors; Henry A. Power
James Hart, William W. Bougard, Assessors; Peter A. Minake
Hughes, Peter B. Collier, Collectors; Conrad J. Bougard, Treasurer

A Town Hall was built some years ago near Waupoos P.O., on
east of the Rock. It is large, convenient, and of modern style, and
sheds attached, very near $2,000.

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hore all the way to Toronto (York).
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ed, upon whose shores these pioneers of Canada,
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Hon. Robert Charles Wilkins, Hon. Richard John
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Waupoos, an island lying off the south shore, opposite the mouth of Smith's Bay, contains about 1,000 acres mostly of good land, and forms a part of the township of North Marysburg

The oldest church in the township was built on Lot 16, south part, west of the Rock. Its ruins are still visible.

The oldest burying-ground in the township and, indeed, in the county where many of the oldest settlers are buried, is called the "Ross Burying-ground," and is situated on the lake front between the Rock and the Point.

There is no village in the township except Prinyer, situated on Lot 35, Bay Range. The P.O. was named after John Prinyer, Esq., and is kept by G. R. German, who also has the telegraph office, a wharf, warehouse, and general store in fact he runs the town, and "runs it well" his neighbours say.

Besides the above, there are post-offices at Bougard's Corners, Lot 57, Bay Range ; Cressy, Lot 8, east of the Rock : and Waupoos, Lot 7, west of the Rock.

Waupoos is the seat of the Eighth Division Court of Prince Edward County, of which Ed Harrison, Esq., is clerk, and James Rose, bailiff.

There are a number of wharves and store-houses on both water-fronts of the township ; and the facilities offered the farmers for the shipment of produce is nowhere else equalled except in other parts of Prince Edward County.

## SOPHIASBURG.

So-called in honour of the twelfth child of George III., the original "Sixth Town" is bounded on the north by the west branch of Bay Quinté, on the east by the "Long Reach" and Picton Bay, on the south by the township of Hallowell, and on the west by Ameliasburg and Hillier. Commencing at a point on Picton Bay, about two miles down the left shore, we strike the boundary of Sophiasburg ; turning at right angles to the shore, we follow the line dividing it from Hallowell, running thence in a zig-zag direction—alternately to north-west and south west till it intersects the south-east corner of the township of Hillier, thence along the eastern boundary of that township, in a northerly direction to the Bay, at a point opposite Huff's Island, which, however, is a part of Ameliasburg, while Big Island a little further to the east, belongs to Sophiasburg.

As the townships of Prince Edward are now constituted, Sophiasburg is the largest in point of area, containing 43,100 acres, while, in valuation of real property, it is second only to Hallowell, the said value being assessed at $1,077,500.

In point of population it is the third township in the county, the latest returns giving the number of souls at 2,128.

It was the second surveyed and the last settled of the three original townships the first settlements which we can trace with any degree of certainty as to date having been made in 1777 or 1778.

The surveying had been done three years previously by Louis Kotte, under instructions from Mr. Collins, who had lately been promoted to the position of Deputy Surveyor-General. The survey is a great improvement upon that of Marysburg, the general form of the territory offering facilities for a more regular and symmetrical division.

The settlement mentioned above as having been commenced about 1777 was near the head of Picton Bay, and not in the present limits of Sophiasburg, though it was a part of the "Sixth Town" at that time.

The great bulk of the land around the water-fronts is said to have been "located" by U. E. Loyalists of Fredericksburg and Adolphustown, who "drew" it under Governor Simcoe's proclamation ; but having already established themselves they held this land without settling upon it, and sold it as opportunity occurred.

Many of the first actual settlers were what the "F. F.'s" called "Late Loyalists" by way of contempt. These were American colonists, who, though sympathizing with the British, were not driven out of their old homes, as many had previously been, by the victorious Continentals ; but, tired of the new order of things after the return of peace, or more likely, induced by the Proclamation of Governor Simcoe, followed in the steps of the original Loyalists. This Proclamation, issued 7th February, 1792, was prompted by the Governor's opinion that there still remained in the then United Colonies a large number of loyal British subjects who would yet leave the newer Government and older country for the older Government and newer country, did they but receive sufficient encouragement to do so ; and it provided, among other things, that each should receive two hundred acres of land. Whether the Governor's opinion on the above subject was correct or otherwise, the object aimed at was accomplished, as his proclamation had the effect of inducing many to leave their homes in the United States and settle in Canada

We have no data from which to give an exact statement as to either the time *the first* settlement of the township was made, or the individual who made it. It is known, however, that John Parcells settled on Lot 10, Marsh front, and Nathaniel Solmes and Guilliame Demorest somewhat further west, on the same front, in the beginning of the last decade of the eighteenth century. Parcells had served the Royal cause in Major Van Alstine's company, and Solmes was a U. E. Loyalist from Duchess County, New York.

About the same time Philip Roblin, together with the family of John Roblin, his brother, came in from Adolphustown, where John had died just previously from the effect of wounds received some years before from a foraging party sent out by Washington, whose army was then encamped in the vicinity of their home in New Jersey. These two brothers, together with two other Roblins relatives who also came into Canada at the same time and for the same cause, were the ancestors of a very numerous progeny, who have scattered throughout the country notably the Bay of Quinté region- and taken such a leading, honourable, and intelligent part in all public questions of the day, as to entitle them to the distinction of one of the most influential families of our country. The remark is specially applicable to the Bay District, as any of its citizens can bear witness.

James Morden was also one of the very earliest settlers, in 1791, and Isaac Demill settled at nearly the same time

James Cotter, one of the earliest settlers along the marsh front, was a man of superior parts and admitted influence among the pioneers. He was the first Justice of the Peace of the township, and one of the first Members of Parliament for the District. Two of his sons still live here, fine specimens of our best class of yeomanry

The Laziers, Cronks, Spragues, Gorslines, and Ways, all U. E. Loyalists, settled among the first ; also Jacobus Peck and his son James, who soon after removed to Ameliasburg, where their descendants still reside. All the above last named families have numerous descendants now living in the district. The Lazier family, particularly, have among them a large number of representative men, and many of them hold distinguished positions of public trust in various branches of the public service.

Among the first to push the settlements into the interior were Ruttan, Dorland, Parliament, Hill, the Howells, Burdettes, and Samuel H. Barton.

Grassy Point, in the eastern extremity of the peninsula of Sophiasburg, was at those early days a place of considerable importance. It was this point to and from which all residents from the adjacent parts of Prince Edward and the mainland came back and forth on business or pleasure. John Trumpour was the first settler here, and kept a public house—the first in the township—and for many years, and into the beginning of the present century, the militiamen of the whole district were wont to assemble here annually on "training day."

Big Island, a very important adjunct of Sophiasburg, lies to the north, being separated by a deep morass from the main body of the county, with which it is connected by a very substantial roadway or bridge of solid stone,

over a quarter of a mile in length. The Island is about five miles in length, containing 4,938 acres of land.

Samuel Peck and Samuel Shaw are said to have been the two first to settle on the Island, and after them came the Spragues, De Longs, and Allisons, all U. E. Loyalists.

The Morans, also descended from Virginian U. E. Loyalists, and originally of Irish extraction, were among the early settlers. They are now a numerous and influential family—as are also the Boulters—descendants of George Boulter, who occupy conspicuous positions in public and municipal affairs here and in the County of Hastings.

The surface of the Island is comparatively even, the soil of excellent quality, and on all sides are to be seen farms which will compare with the best in any section of the Province—the beautiful residences and commodious buildings with which they are furnished, bearing testimony to the general prosperity of the owners. The same may be said of a large portion of the township, particularly that part lying along the marsh front, though there are some sections where the rock comes too prominently to the surface to make the land productive, except in the most favourable seasons.

Many of the farmers of Sophiasburg make hop-raising a specialty, this branch of agricultural industry being carried on here to a greater degree probably than in any other section of equal extent in the country. In some parts of the township large hop-yards are to be seen on every farm, and we have passed some farms on which were hop-fields containing fifty acres. The principal hop growers are Ira A. Coolidge and George Dunning, both wealthy and enterprising farmers. Mr. Coolidge has grown as high as fifteen tons of hops per season, and is said to be the largest hop-grower east of Toronto. All other branches of agriculture are carried on with an abundant degree of success. We have seen many magnificent fields of barley which is here, as elsewhere along Bay Quinté, the staple crop. There are a number of stock-breeders in the township also, whose short-horns and roadsters are second to none in a country universally acknowledged as one of the finest stock-producing regions in the world.

There is a very prosperous and flourishing Agricultural Society in the township with the following list of office-bearers:—D. W. Ruttan, President; Matthew Benson, Vice-President; Wellington Boulter, Secretary; Ira A. Coolidge, Treasurer.

Of the three post villages in Sophiasburg, the smallest, GREEN POINT, is a pleasant little hamlet on Lot 34, High Shore.

NORTHPORT, the next larger, is so-called from its geographical position. It is situated on lots 25 and 26, on the extreme north point of the marsh front of the township, just below Big Island, and the first bay port at which steamers call east of Belleville, from which it is distant twelve miles, and from Picton thirteen. It was settled by James Morden and Isaac De Mill—the former built the first house in the place in 1791. It is a pleasant village, containing two general stores, two blacksmith shops, waggon shop, two hotels, cheese factory, etc. The Montreal Telegraph Company have an office here. There are two wharves and steamboat accommodation for a large grain trade. A great quantity of produce is annually handled here. Six steamboats call daily to and from Oswego, Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all bay ports.

DEMORESTVILLE is called after the founder of the place, Guillaume Demorest, of French extraction, but a native of Duchess County, New York, who served in the Commissary Department of the Royal forces during the Revolutionary War, being at that time quite young. He came to Canada and located in Sophiasburg in 1790. He built a mill at a very early day on Lot 38, marsh front, though it was about a mile inland from the marsh, and a village soon afterwards sprang up at the place. The mill was built upon the creek running north-west from Fish Lake into Bay Quinté.

This beautiful body of water, whose attributes are very similar to the Lake of the Mountain, is situated near the centre of the township, at a height of over one hundred feet above the Bay level. It is somewhat circular in form, and covers an area of about six hundred acres. Its name was derived from the immense quantities and superior quality of those species of the finny tribe which filled its waters in the early days of the settlement.

Guillaume Demorest was the first postmaster of Demorestville, a very old Justice of the Peace, and one of the oldest officers of Militia. He was a relative of the celebrated Madame Demorest, now and for many years the acknowledged leader of New York fashions. He removed to Consecon at a later period, and died there in 1848, when seventy-nine years of age.

The village was once the chief place of the county, aside from Picton, but does not appear to be in as flourishing a condition now as formerly. The old mill built by M. Demorest is long years ago in ruins, but the place still contains large mills erected at a more recent date. There are also two general stores, three blacksmith shops, three waggon shops, two shoe shops, one cabinet shop, and an agency of the Montreal Telegraph Company. It also contains four churches—some of them quite handsome—and the Town Hall, a very fine brick building, with exceptionally commodious interior arrangements, which was built by James Spurr, contractor, in the year 1876, at a cost of $4,000; and which, with the exception of Ameliasburg, is the best building owned by any township, for public purposes, which we have seen in Canada.

The Third Division Court of the County of Prince Edward is held here. Israel Hamilton, Esq., is Clerk of the Court, and Mr. Edward Nixon Bailiff.

From an old memorandum of Mrs. Barton, who came with her husband from Albany and settled at Demorestville in 1815, it appears that there were only some half-dozen houses here at that time, and only two settlers between here and Picton, from which it is distant nearly ten miles. The distance to Belleville by land is sixteen miles; in winter, when the Bay is frozen over, it is less than ten.

Just about the same time of the advent of the Barton family, the Howarts, Rightmeyers, Eatons, and Thompsons came in from the United States and settled in the neighbourhood.

The roads hereabouts, and indeed in all parts of the township, are of the most excellent description. The character of the soil renders the finest quality of "road metal" easily accessible; and in all directions we drive over mile after mile of such highways as the inhabitants of an alluvial, vegetable, or clay soil country can never realize. But it would seem that the roads hereabouts were not always as we now find them, for we see that as late as 1830 Parliament granted the very liberal sum of £13,650 "for the improvement of roads and bridges." Of this sum £1,000 was apportioned to the Midland district, and it was specified in the Act that a part of it should be spent as follows:—"On the road leading from Wessel's Ferry, in Sophiasburg, to Demorest's Mill, the sum of one hundred pounds; and that Abram Van Blaricom, Daniel B. Way, and Guilliaume Demorest be appointed commissioners for expending the same."

The first school in the township was taught by a Mr. Salisbury, on the High Shore, about 1803. The first on the Marsh front was kept by one John James near Grassy Point.

The first public religious services—and the only—held in the township up to the time when Mr. and Mrs. Barton came to the country were conducted by Rev. Thomas Madden, a W. M. minister, who visited the place periodically for that purpose, and held meetings in Demorest's mill.

The first white child born in the township (and it is believed also the first in the county) was Andrew Pringle, afterwards a W. M. minister, and the first native-born Canadian who ever preached Christ and Him crucified.

The oldest burying-ground in the township—and one of the oldest in the district, is on the Crook farm, between Northport and Grassy Point.

Excepting the township of Hallowell, S
oldest public records of any municipality in
connecting link of the past to the present,
observable, make it quite interesting—so we
Though the orthography and syntax differ in
recognized rules, the report is written in a nea

"Passed at Sophiasburg, at a regular tow
day of March, 1800.

"For the better ascertaining astrays, a
horses and neat cattle, sheep or swine.

"Be it understood by this town meetin
householder shall, within six weeks from the
marks and brands recorded according to law

"And be it further enacted by the authori
horses, neat cattle, sheep or swine that shall
proved lands from the 20th November to the
year, the owner or owners of such improveme
in their natural marks, or artificial marks, and
possible to the Town Clark, who is hereby or
book to be kept for that purpose, for which su
shilling for each such horse or neat cattle, and
swine.

"Provided always, and be it understood, t
tioned is not one of his near neighbours, whic
Clark to decide; and the Clark shall send wo
he knows them by mark or brands, and if unk
is hereby ordered to advertise them in three di
for which he shall be entitled to receive fr
followeth, viz: For sending word, or writing,
any way, one shilling and three pence; if adve
pence for each horse or neat cattle, and for eac
head.

"And be it further enacted by the autho
habitant or householder who shall leave any
on his or her cleared lands for eight days from
1st of April, and neglect to give notice there
tioned, shall lose the reward for finding or feedi
owner one shilling for each horse or neat ca
sheep or swine.

"And be it further enacted by the same a
owners shall appear by the first Monday in A
then, and in that case, the Town Clark shall
astrays, in three townships, viz: Ameliasburg,
for the space of twenty days, describing the
age, as near as possible, and if no owner or ow
their property, then the Town Clark shall
astrays, by appointing the day of sale, to the
deducting the expenses, to be adjudged by
pointed from each parish in this town, the ove
the hands of a treasurer, hereafter to be appoin

"And be it observed: That all well-regulat
parishes. Be it enacted by the majority of v
divided into parishes and described as followet
lot No. 45, west of Green Point, to lot No.
name of St. John's; and by the authority afores
No. 6, in the Crown lands, west of Green Poi
name of St. Matthew. And be it further enacte
that including the tenants on the Crown land
shall be a parish by the name of St. Giles, an
Hallowell shall be a parish by the name of Mou

"Whereas, all the fines and forfeitures that
shall be appropriated to charitable uses; we the
in our town meeting, on the 3rd day of March,
to appoint our treasurer in this town out of the
bitants, to be treasurer to this town, to receive
of money that is or shall be ordered to be app
which treasurer is hereby ordered to serve in
behaviour, or until he shall wish a successor.

"And be it enacted by the authority afore
nominate Peter Vallen, who is appointed treas
and who is to receive all moneys coming into his
received, and for what fined; and when a succes
up all the moneys he has belonging to the said
receipts, to his successor, and deliver the same
each parish shall nominate one good and resp
gether with the overseer of the poor, shall be i
that all fines and forfeitures of this town is regu
to the treasurer.

"And if any person who comes and proves
within one year and a day, then the treasurer and
the overseers of the poor, shall refund such mo
treasurer, deducting two shillings on the pound f

"And be it enacted by the authority afores
money in the hands of the treasurer, and a nec
charitable use, this body corporate shall have th
posing of, who is to receipt to the treasurer for th
his book, and the use they had applied the sam
seers of the poor, and the parish inspector may
the same when, and as often as they or the
choose to do so, and shall be a body corporate to
that may appertain to their several offices."

From all of which we conclude that it was not
troubled the grangers of those days, but that "
question of the hour with our worthy friends in
at law-making seems to have "settled it" with
we find nothing further "on the authority afores
ing is a copy of the proceedings that year:—

"An Act passed at the town meeting, Soph
for the relief of the poor of the township of Sophi

"Report of the committee on the subject.

"We the committee appointed, who have t
said township, have agreed to report that one h
each man's ratable property be paid for the pres
of the committee that when any person is agre
poor, that they endeavour to get them to take
fraying said poor.

"Signed on behalf of t
J
Sophiasburg, 3rd January, 1820."

And again in 1821 we find the following in ref

"The report of the committee to the care o
year is, that one farthing in the pound of each r
be sufficient for the present year.

"JA

At the same meeting, which was held Jan
the following town officers were appointed:—

John Short, Town Clerk; John R. Way, Mo
John Shortt, Thomas D. Appleby, Assessors; S
Henry W. Foz, Joseph Hazard, Town Wardens.

# ORICAL SKETCH OF THE

xcepting the township of Hallowell, Sophiasburg has preserved the public records of any municipality in the county. The age of this cting link of the past to the present, as well as some other points vable, make it quite interesting—so we give it *verbatim et literatim.* gh the orthography and syntax differ in some cases from the present nized rules, the report is written in a neat, legible hand. We quote :—

Passed at Sophiasburg, at a regular town meeting, held on the 3rd f March, 1800.

For the better ascertaining astrays, and knowing and describing s and neat cattle, sheep or swine.

Be it understood by this town meeting that every inhabitant and holder shall, within six weeks from the passing of this Act, have their s and brands recorded according to law by the Town Clark.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any astrays, s, neat cattle, sheep or swine that shall be found in any open or im- d lands from the 20th November to the 1st of April yearly, and every the owner or owners of such improvement or cleared land shall give ir natural marks, or artificial marks, and describe their age as near as ble to the Town Clark, who is hereby ordered to record the same in a o be kept for that purpose, for which such informer shall receive one g for each such horse or neat cattle, and six pence for each sheep and

Provided always, and be it understood, that such astrays above men- is not one of his near neighbours, which shall be left to the Town to decide ; and the Clark shall send word to the owner or owners if ows them by mark or brands, and if unknown to the Town Clark, he by ordered to advertise them in three different places in the township, nich he shall be entitled to receive from the owner or owners, as eth, viz : For sending word, or writing, or recording, or informing in ay, one shilling and three pence ; if advertised, one shilling and three for each horse or neat cattle, and for each sheep or swine six pence per

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that if any in- nt or householder who shall leave any astrays, as above mentioned, or her cleared lands for eight days from the 20th of November to the April, and neglect to give notice thereof, as by the above Act men- , shall lose the reward for finding or feeding such astrays, and pay the one shilling for each horse or neat cattle, and six pence for each or swine.

And be it further enacted by the same authority that if no owner or s shall appear by the first Monday in April to prove their property, and in that case, the Town Clark shall advertise for sale all such s in three townships, viz : Ameliasburg, Sophiasburg, and Hallowell space of twenty days, describing the marks and brands, color and near as possible, and if no owner or owners shall appear and prove property, then the Town Clark shall proceed to the sale of such s, by appointing the day of sale, to the highest bidder ; and after ing the expenses, to be adjudged by persons hereafter to be ap- d from each parish in this town, the overplus shall be delivered into nds of a treasurer, hereafter to be appointed.

And be it observed : That all well-regulated townships is divided into s. Be it enacted by the majority of votes that this town shall be d into parishes and described as followeth, that is to say : That from . 45, west of Green Point, to lot No. 19, shall be a parish by the f St. John's ; and by the authority aforesaid, that including No. 19 to in the Crown lands, west of Green Point, shall be a parish by the f St. Matthew. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, cluding the tenants on the Crown lands, and including lot No. 28, a parish by the name of St. Giles, and from Nicholas Wessel's to ll shall be a parish by the name of Mount Pleasant.

Whereas, all the fines and forfeitures that may occur within our limits e appropriated to charitable uses ; we the inhabitants of Sophiasburg, town meeting, on the 3rd day of March, 1800, do think it necessary oint our treasurer in this town out of the most respectable of its inha- , to be treasurer to this town, to receive all forfeitures or other sums y that is or shall be ordered to be appropriated to charitable uses, treasurer is hereby ordered to serve in that connection during good ur, or until he shall wish a successor.

nd be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that we do appoint and te Peter Vallen, who is appointed treasurer, who is to keep a book, o is to receive all moneys coming into his hands, and enter from who l, and for what fined ; and when a successor is appointed he shall give he moneys he has belonging to the said town, with the books and s, to his successor, and deliver the same on oath if required ; and that rish shall nominate one good and respectable inhabitant, who, to- with the overseer of the poor, shall be inspectors to enquire and see s and forfeitures of this town is regularly received and delivered treasurer.

nd if any person who comes and proves of any astrays that has been me year and a day, then the treasurer and those parish inspectors, and rseers of the poor, shall refund such moneys as was delivered to the r, deducting two shillings on the pound for the fees of said treasurer.

nd be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that when there is any in the hands of the treasurer, and a necessity to lay it out in some le use, this body corporate shall have the sole management and dis- of, who is to receipt to the treasurer for the same end, have recorded in , and the use they had applied the same, and the treasurer, over- the poor, and the parish inspector may hold meetings, and adjourn ie when, and as often as they or the major part of them shall to do so, and shall be a body corporate to sue and be sued, anything y appertain to their several offices."

n all of which we conclude that it was not the Thistle question which d the grangers of those days, but that "Lad Astray" was the great n of the hour with our worthy friends in 1800. But this great effort naking seems to have "settled it" with the amateur legislators, as nothing further "on the authority aforesaid" till 1820. The follow- copy of the proceedings that year :—

n Act passed at the town meeting, Sophiasburg, 3rd January, 1820, relief of the poor of the township of Sophiasburg.

eport of the committee on the subject.

e the committee appointed, who have the care of the poor of the nship, have agreed to report that one half-penny on the pound for an's ratable property be paid for the present year, and it is the sense ommittee that when any person is agreed with to keep any of the at they endeavour to get them to take produce in payment for de- said poor.

"Signed on behalf of the committee,
JAMES NOXEN, Chairman.

burg, 3rd January, 1820."

again in 1821 we find the following in reference to the same :

e report of the committee to the care of the poor for the present that one farthing in the pound of each man's rateable property will ient for the present year.

"JAMES NOXEN, Chairman."

he same meeting, which was held January 1st, at Gorsline's Inn, wing town officers were appointed :—

Short, Town Clerk ; John R. Way, Moses Thompson, Constables ; ortt, Thomas D. Appleby, Assessors ; Sylvanus Doxsee, Collector ; V. Fox, Joseph Hazard, Town Wardens.

The same gentlemen continued to fill the above positions for a number of years in succession, being yearly chosen by the people at their regular town meetings.

"We quote from the appendix to the report of the annual town meet- ings of 1826 :—

"Our laws at present be as they will ;
We have them long and keep them still."

Again, from the proceedings of 1827 :

"Farmers' town laws as they've heretofore been ;
Hogs not to run at large in Demorest Vill."

Dr. Moore, the present town clerk, was appointed to that position at the first meeting of the first council elected under the Municipal Act, and acted as such a great many years. He was also the first clerk of the County Council of Prince Edward county, and filled the position a number of years in succession.

The town officers for the present year are as follows :—

Samuel N. Smith, Reeve ; Josiah Benson, Deputy Reeve ; Nathaniel J Boulter, A. B. Foster, John Whiting, Councillors ; Thomas Moore, M.D. Clerk.

## AMELIASBURG.

The seventh of the original "Ten Towns" of Upper Canada, and the last of the three original townships of Prince Edward, was named after the seventh daughter of the King. It is the most regularly laid out tract in the county—partly on account of its compact form, and partly on account of the knowledge acquired by the Government surveyors from several years of previous experience of the requirements of the settlers in the way of roads, &c. For instance, in the first surveyed towns there were only "base lines," or concessions established ; and settlers were left to get "across lots" the best way they could, or to locate their own roads in places most convenient to themselves ; whereas, we find on the oldest map of this township, deposited in the Crown Lands' office, a note to this effect :—"The fro." of this township is a continuation of Louis Kotte's survey, "from Green Point (Sophiasburg) to the head of the Bay Quinte ; whose "orders were, in 1785, to have cross-roads between every six lots." This system was afterwards carried out, and enlarged upon in subsequent surveys, till in many of the townships further west side-roads were laid out between every *second* lot,

The surveying of these townships progressed very slowly. The "Fifth Town" was probably laid out before any, or but very few, settlers located within its limits ; but this—the "Seventh Town"—was settled by quite a number, and in various parts, before the surveying was finished, or even commenced, Some members of the Weese family, the first settlers of the county and then living on lot 89, 1 concession, where William F. Weese still resides, were members of the original surveying party, who, under Kotte, laid out the Township.

As originally constituted, Ameliasburg comprised within its limits the present township of Hillier, and a part of Hallowell. Its area is very much less than formerly, though it is still the second township in the county in point of size, wealth, and population, containing, according to the latest revised statistics, an area of 43,092 acres, valued at $1,077,300 and a population of 3,067 souls, among whom are 888 ratepayers, owning personal property assessed at a valuation of $78,250, and possessing a taxable income of $62,600. The township is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the north by Bay Quinte and the township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland ; on the east by the Township of Sophiasburg ; on the south by the Township of Hillier ; and on the west by that portion of Lake Ontario known as Weller's Bay.

The formation, soil, roads, improvements, &c., &c., are so very similar to those of Sophiasburg, already described, that a repetition would simply occupy space, and be subject of monotony to the reader. We need simply mention that this township differs from Sophiasburg, only *eight acres* in extent of area ; and $200 in valuation of real property ; with the assessed personal property being exactly the same ;—but in population there is a greater difference—Ameliasburg leading by 939. There is also another point of resemblance between the two, or rather the same peculiarity in both, each has a beautiful lake near its centre—high up above the Lake Ontario level ; (the difference in altitude is over one hundred feet). The similarity of each to the other is particularly striking : each was formerly filled with myriads of the very finest specimens and most highly prized varieties of fish ; each is emptied by a beautiful stream flowing into Bay Quinte ; and on each of these streams a mill was built during the time of the very earliest settlements. In the case of Ameliasburg, it was Owen Roblin who erected the mill which formed the nucleus of a village. This afterwards developed into a prosperous and busy little town—called from the mill and its owner, "Roblin's Mills,"—a name it still retains, although the official name of the post-office is Ameliasburg. It is a little singular that this place, Demorestville, and Milford—the most important villages in the three original townships, should have received their names in a precisely similar manner.

ROBLIN'S MILLS at the present time contains several good general stores, a first-class carriage shop, a harness shop, tailor shop, the usual number of blacksmith shops to be found in places of similar size, a very home-like and comfortable temperance hotel, and about three hundred inhabitants.

The Town Hall is here situated. It was built in 1874, by E. Sprague, contractor, at a cost of $4,000. The *material* employed is a beautifully tinted blue limestone, with Kingston gray cut-stone facings, with arched windows and doors—the whole of modern style, superior construction, and considerable claim to architectural beauty. It is designed throughout with due regard not only to appearance—which is of much importance in public buildings, but to comfort and convenience of those whose duty or pleasure it may be to use or visit it. The basement contains a wood-house, storehouse and lock-up ; the main floor has high walls and ceiling, is large and very nicely arranged for public business, having a couple of private rooms in the rear end, from one of which opens a large fire-proof vault, built in the latest and most approved style, and with all the modern improvements. Altogether, it is the finest public hall owned by any rural municipality in the country, so far as we are aware.

There is a park, or more strictly speaking a fine level field, attached to the building, and this is provided with all requisite stands, sheds, &c., &c., designed for the use of the Township Agricultural Society, which is in a healthy and prosperous condition. The value of Hall, buildings, ground, &c., is estimated at $5,500.

A Post Office was opened, and first kept by a Mr. Mitchell, for three years, when it was closed, on account of his removal. It was re-opened with Owen Roblin as Post Master, who still holds the position. There is a daily mail and stage to and from Belleville, which is ten miles distant ; Picton being eighteen miles, Wellington ten miles, Demorestville fifteen miles, Consecon eight miles, and the Carrying Place twelve miles.

The fourth Division Court of the county of Prince Edward is held here. The officials are Edward Roblin, Clerk, and J. S. Tice, Bailiff.

Captain Peterson's company of the 16th regiment is here, Lieut. Rothwell is second officer.

"Lake" Lodge, A. F. and A.M., No. 215, G. R. C., meet here. The following are the officers for the present year :—W.M., Benj. Bothwell ; S.W., J. G. Johnston ; J.W., H. Grannis ; Secy., A. N. Sprague ; Treas., John Sprague ; Chap., William Anderson ; S.D., E. Sprague ; J.D., John Way ; D.C., William DeLong ; J. G., John Roblin ; Tyler, James Higgins.

The present mills of Owen Roblin were built in 1842. They are five

stories in height, built of stone, and run by steam, having a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour daily. Considerable merchant milling was done here till the failure of the winter wheat crop, since which time the business has been confined chiefly to custom work. There is a saw-mill, shingle-mill, and cooperage attached; and this being a very favorable locality for apples, of which large quantities are grown, a considerable trade is done at these premises in apple barrels.

The inhabitants are supplied with pure water from Roblin's Lake, on the banks of which the village is built, by means of a windmill supplying a tank, which in turn supplies the various houses through a system of pipage connected therewith.

It appears that Roblin's mills, though now the seat of municipal government was not always the "Capital" of the Township; as will be seen from the following extract from the minutes deposited with the Township Records. But we may here be allowed to digress for a moment, and remark that the earliest preserved Records are not of very ancient date; the oldest in existence being minutes of the first meeting held under the Municipal Act in 1850, at the house of David Coleman, of Roblin's mills. From this we find that the councillors that were to represent the respective Wards were as follows: Carrying Place Ward, Reuben Young; Centre Ward, William Dempsey; Roblin Lake Ward, Owen Roblin; Rednerville Ward, Samuel S. Wallbridge; Consecon Ward, Thomas G. McGrath; of whom Wm. Dempsey was, on motion, elected Reeve, R. C. Colter was then appointed Clerk, and James Redner and John Russell, Auditors. At the next meeting a motion was carried to hold the next meeting in another place.

Accordingly the next meeting was held February 4th ensuing at the house of John Pultus, of Rednersville, at which the additional town officers were appointed: Peter Rowe, Peter Dempsey, Sylvanus Sprague, Assessors; Richard J. Clute, Collector; William Brickman, Treasurer; David Bryant, Superintendent of Common Schools. Then come the minutes above referred to. We quote:

"Mr. Roblin, seconded by Mr. J. G. McGrath, moved *That, in the "opinion of this Council, the session of this Council should be held at a place "as near the centre of the Township as circumstances will permit, and that "the house of David Coleman being the most central is therefore a suitable "place for holding the sessions of this Council* which was put, and the yeas "and nays were taken on the motion. Yeas, Roblin and McGrath; nays, "Wallbridge, Young, and Dempsey."

"Owen Roblin, seconded by J. G. McGrath, moved *That the moving of "the session of this Council by a bare motion, without the passing of a By-law "for that purpose, from the place where the inhabitants have been accustomed "to meet for the transaction of business, is not only unjust and opposed to the "wishes of a very large majority of the people, but is contrary to the intent "and meaning of the Municipal Act, and therefore illegal.* Yeas, Roblin "and McGrath; nays, Wallbridge, Young, and Dempsey."

In 1852 the township became entitled to a second representative at the County Council Board. From the second year of the operation of the Municipal Act, inclusive (the first having been above given), the following gentlemen served the township as Reeve and Deputy-Reeve:—1851, Wm. Dempsey, Reeve; (no Deputy this year); 1852, Owen Roblin, Clarke Whittier; 1853, Owen Roblin, William F. Weese.

The Reeve and Deputy being then elected from and by the five Councillors, we give an extract from the minutes of the meeting which elected the above gentlemen:

"Mr. Roblin, seconded by Mr. Redner, moves *That Wm. F. Weese be "appointed Deputy-Reeve.* Mr. Whittier, seconded by Mr. Young, moves "*That James Redner be appointed Deputy-Reeve.* On the vote being taken "there was a tie. Messrs. Roblin and Redner being for Weese, and Messrs. "Young and Whittier for Redner. Mr. Roblin, being the highest on the "assessment roll, gave the casting vote for Weese."

On referring to the assessment roll of that year we find Mr. Roblin assessed for £5,415, or $21,660. As assessments were then made at or below one third the real value, this represented a property worth at least $65,000. The next highest on the roll that year was James Redner, for £2,000 10s., or a real value of about $25,000. Though the above mode of deciding municipal matters is quite at variance with present practice, we are not sure but that it was then in accordance with past precedent. At all events, it was in accordance with the letter of the law at that time, and was probably not original with those gentlemen, though it is the only instance of the kind we remember to have seen recorded, and seems quite ridiculous to us of to-day.

The list proceeds: 1854, Sylvanus Sprague, Reeve; James Jacques, Deputy-Reeve. Mr. Sprague filled the above position without intermission for a period of twelve years. Mr. Cotter was Clerk from 1850 to 1855. Simon Meacham, Charles Drury, and J. C. Richards followed each other in the clerkship, each retaining the office a number of years. In 1868, the first year in which the Reeves were elected by the popular vote, S. Sprague was chosen to that position, with George Roblin for Deputy, and Charles E. Drury for Clerk. In 1869 the township was represented in the County Council by George Roblin, Reeve; Henry B. Hunt, Deputy-Reeve; in 1870, by William Anderson and William R. Dempsey; in 1871, by William Anderson and Reuben Young; in 1872, by William G. Stafford and James M. Squier; (this year Mr. Richards succeeded Mr. Drury as Clerk); in 1873, the same as previous year; in 1874, William G. Stafford and William R. Dempsey; in 1875, William R. Dempsey and Joseph Nightingale, with H. T. Webb for Clerk; and the same in 1876 and also in 1877. For 1878 the Town officers are Joseph Nightingale, Reeve; James A. Johnston, Deputy-Reeve; Peter V. Beech, Robert N. Hunt, Elijah Sprague, Councillors; James Benson, Clerk; Royal W. Herman, H. T. Webb, Auditors; John R. Cunningham, Assessor; Peter Bonter, Collector; William De Long, Treasurer.

There were collected last year for county purposes, $1,955; for school purposes, $187; and for local purposes, $4 301 73. The rate of taxation was three mills in the dollar. The township has a fund of over $15,000 of what is termed the Public School Trust, invested in real estate at eight per cent., payable yearly, which they use for school purposes.

The villages of Ameliasburg, besides Roblin's Mills, already described, are Consecon, Rednersville, Rossmore and Mountain View, of more or less importance in the order named.

Besides these there is a post-office called ALBURY—though why so called we could not learn—situated on lot 93, 1st concession, four miles from Carrying Place, and ten from Belleville, off which it has a tri-weekly mail. It has been a post office many years, though there is no village there or thereabouts, the first postmaster being Isaac Dempsey, and the present one William Peck.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, so named from its natural elevation, is situated on Lot 18, in the 2nd concession, four miles from Roblin's Mills, and six miles from Belleville. There is a cheese-factory here, and a few houses—altogether a very unpretentious "village," though a pleasant hamlet, on the Belleville and Picton road, distant from the latter place about nineteen miles, and from Demorestville about ten.

ROSSMORE is built upon a rocky point called Point Hennessy, across the bay from Belleville, and one mile distant therefrom. Communication is kept by means of a steam ferry, which runs every hour. Rossmore contains a store, blacksmith shop, and three taverns, and a fluctuating population of 100 to 300, according to the "run" of B. F. Baker & Co.'s Mills, near by, which are said by competent judges to be the largest (in sawing capacity) and most complete in the Bay Quinte. These mills employ seventy-five to one hundred men when running full. They were idle last season, on account of the unprecedented depression in the lumber trade, but are now running full again. They keep up the village of Rossmore, which, without them, would be but a half-deserted hamlet of inferior habitations; with the mills to aid it, is but the temporary residence of those in lumber manufacture during the summer season.

There is a very large amount of travel passing through the pla Belleville and all parts of Prince Edward County, and the ferry a profitable business at very reasonable figures; while some of t notwithstanding the supposed existence of a prohibitory law (t Act being in force in Prince Edward), do a rushing trade in th whiskey.

REDNERSVILLE is a pleasant little village on the Bay Quinté miles east from Belleville, containing a general store, blacksmit tailor and shoe-shops; hotel, wharf and store-houses; one chu exceptionally fine private houses, and a population of 150 to 200 daily mail off Belleville, and stage to and from that point an Mills. It is surrounded by a delightful agricultural section, large amount of grain is handled here, Mr. James Redner some chasing as high as 100,000 bushels in a season—principally barle

CONSECON—derived from the Indian word "con-con," meani erel, from the great abundance of that fish along the shore in the early settlement of the place—is situated at the head of We five miles south-east of the Carrying Place; partly in Amelia partly in Hillier; on both sides the Consecon River, which empt lake of the same name, on which was built the first grist mill i burg, in 1804, by Matthias Marsh, whose son still keeps the l The situation of the place is very pleasant, and its location is s undoubtedly make it one day a place of commercial importanc Bay being one of the most safe, commodious, and easily accessib its natural position is concerned) of any harbor upon the lake York and Kingston road runs through the place.

There are a number of very good business houses in the vill ding three general stores, one grocery, one drug-store, and som carriage and blacksmith shops.

There are four fine churches, a graded school, employing tw and two telegraph offices.

It is the seat of the seventh Division Court of the County Edward, of which J. D. Cadman is Clerk, and D. H. Weeks Ba

"CONSECON" Lodge, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C., meets here. officers are:—W. M., James Baird; S. W., John Baird; J. W McDonald; Secretary, George J. Waddell; Treasurer, S. R. Jo lain, R. J. Osborne; S. D., D. H. Weeks; J. D., J. H. Young; Bedell and S. E. Noxon; Tyler, John Ruttan.

The village has a daily mail, per stage, to and from Picton an It is distant from the former place about twenty-two miles, and latter about fifteen. It contains a population of about 400 s original settlement of Ameliasburg forms an interesting chapter tory of the County and of the Province.

Without doubt, the honor of having first settled in the County Edward is due to John Weese, an American Colonist of German from Herkimer County, New York, who espoused the Royal ca two terms in the British army during the Revolutionary War, left the country, and settled, with his family, on Lot 89, 1st con the autumn of 1783, and there remained till his death at a ripe

Mr. Weese was the father of a large family, and the an numerous progeny. His grandson, William F. Weese (of wh sketch elsewhere appears), still owns and resides upon the orig stead.

In matters of this kind, when the actual participants in which we seek information have long since passed away, it is difficult to arrive at the exact facts and dates. It is affirmed though denied by some—that Thomas Dempsey, who settled 1st concession, was the second settler in the present limits of Am He was, at all events, one of the very earliest; and when the came to have a municipal organisation, he was the first Ass appointed; and it is related of him that he made yearly visits, years, to the site of the present village of Wellington, *to asses* The distance was about fifteen miles—across the present to Ameliasburg and Hillier, and all through a literally "howling w The one rate-payer, whose taxes probably amounted to less than of the value of the time and trouble it took to collect the same bably Daniel Reynolds, mentioned in connexion with the early of Wellington. Mr. Dempsey was born at the manse of the General Schuyler, at Hackensack, near New York, his father be time private secretary to that officer. When quite a lad he w into the Continental army, and served a year against the British then discharged, and subsequently joined the Royal troops, fo he was obliged to fly the country and come to Canada, when t abandoned New York.

Elijah Wallbridge, a U. E. Loyalist from Bennington, Verm very early settler—the first in the extreme eastern part of the where he drew and purchased large tracts of land, at and near M Point. A large quantity of this still remains in the possession scendants.

Further east came William Anderson, the Ways, Mordens DeLongs, Roblins, Parliament, the Spragues, Bonters, Sagers, an

Among the very first in the township were Elias Alley, Jo and John Babcock. These are said, by some, to have been the fi in the order named, after John Weese.

Mr. Bleeker had a son, also named John, who is said to hav first white child born in the township.

The only island of any size within the municipal bounds of A is Huff's Island, immediately to the east of the central part of ship, from which it is separated by a deep morass. It derive from Solomon Huff, son of Paul Huff, a U. E. Loyalist, from town. Solomon settled on the island in 1825. His nearest n that comparatively late date, were at Demorestville on the one at Wallbridge's, east of Mississauga Point, on the other.

We have heard from that proverbially correct and indisputa the "oldest inhabitant," that the courtship and marriage o pioneers was conducted in a manner more sociable than would the present ideas of propriety in our aristocratic church circles Their rather "loose" (as we would now call them) notions of th are sufficiently indicated by the remark of a highly esteemed g the olden time, to the effect that "time was too valuable to n "about those matters." Truth to say, there was sufficient ca state of affairs, in the fact that for many years, and as late as only existed in all Upper Canada, *five magistrates* who were au perform the marriage ceremony—besides the clergymen of the England, who were very, very scarce in those days. The con all this was that many so-called marriages were somewhat "irre to remedy this awkward state of affairs, and straighten the "cr in this most important business, special Acts of Parliament w from time to time.

Very many from Sophiasburg and other parts of the county Ameliasburg, were wont to betake themselves to the Carryin have this ceremony performed. On the way thither, the hospit Weese made his home an open house for all parties going to a always went on foot, and were often obliged by the distance to night on the road.

Mr. Weese's daughter Catherine and David Sager were the married. Elder Winer, a Baptist minister, residing at the Carr

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r Catherine and David Sager were the first couple a Baptist minister, residing at the Carrying Place, performed the ceremony, receiving therefor, one York shilling, which was the usual fee for performing that interesting ceremony.

The longevity of the Pioneers and their immediate descendants has often been a subject of remark. Quite a number of them lived to be over one hundred years of age. Mr. Rush, who departed this life in June of the present year, was the oldest man in the township till his death, at nearly one hundred years. Mrs. De Long, daughter of Daniel Cole, living on lot 92, 2nd concession, is now in her one hundredth year. Mrs. Cole, daughter of Henry Redner, is in the nineties. Both are hearty and vigorous, and in full possession of all their faculties.

The first school in the township was taught by John Smith, in a log building, thatched with marsh-hay, on lot 85, 1st concession. The next was Abijah Benedict.

It is not stated when, or by whom, the first house was built, but it was undoubtedly by John Weese ; as his family were so far ahead of others in point of time, that some members of it never saw the face of a white man—except each other—for more than three years.

The first frame barn raised in the township was on the lot of Mr. Weese, and it stands there still.

For many years before the Napanee mills were built, the Weeses went to Kingston mills to get their gristing done.

Probably the one spot of all others in Ameliasburg—or indeed in the whole Bay Quinté region, in which the greatest historical interest centres, is

The Carrying Place.—This is a narrow ishmus separating that part of Lake Ontario known as Weller's Bay, on the one side from Bay Quinte on the other ; and connecting Prince Edward County with the main-land. It is called thus from the fact that the Indians in their journeyings between the East and the West, were wont to travel by canoe along the Lake shore and up or down Bay Quinte ; and on arriving at the head thereof, or at Weller's Bay—according as they were going East or West—would pick up their canoes, and *carry* them from water to water.

This, as is well known, was the early mode of travel ; not only by the aborigines, but by the first white settlers also ; and not only here but all over the American Continent. To use a modern term, they seemed thoroughly to understand the principle of utilizing the "magnificent water-stretches," in which Canada—of all countries—most abounds. There were consequently a great many "carrying places," in all directions ; in fact there were several in Prince Edward County. But the historical associations connected with *this one*, during the early days of our country's existence as a British Province, made it, of all others, "*The* Carrying Place," and it was always so known by the old settlers ; and yet is, by every one who knows aught of Canada.

Its geographical position seemed to mark the Carrying Place as a very important point, from the earliest date. It was thought that there would arise a great city there some day, and it was in serious contemplation by some of our ruling men to make the capital of the country here, at a day when the present city of Toronto was "a dreary dismal place, not even possessing the characteristics of a village."

Governor Simcoe was one of those who saw through a different light, however, and though he was in favor of making London the capital of Upper Canada—probably for military reasons—a scheme in which he was over-ruled by his superior, Lord Dorchester—still he saw in Toronto a great future ; and was convinced that *it* and *not* the Carrying Place was to become the great commercial city of the Province. This is proven by the advice he gave Robert Young, a personal friend, and ex-captain of the British Navy, who located on the Carrying Place in 1792, there being at that time but one other settler in the neighborhood. The Governor tried to induce him to locate on what is now "Yonge Street," saying that "Little York" would some day be a great place. Young was entitled to 1200 acres of land, and there was plenty then, and for years afterwards unoccupied, where the heart of Toronto now stands But the captain thought differently, and settled on the lot at the Carrying Place, where Reuben Young now lives ; and drew his 1200 acres there, and on the north shore of Pleasant Bay.

The scheme has been agitated, from time to time, of cutting a canal through the Isthmus. The inducements to do so are the immense benefits which would accrue to the mercantile marine interests, by giving vessels a shorter and perfectly safe passage from the Upper Lake to Kingston ; where as they now have a more tedious, and—in rough weather—an extremely dangerous course.

It is claimed that the number of wrecks which annually occur along the south of Prince Edward, and other more dangerous points towards the foot of the Lake, would go far towards building a canal ; and it is matter of surprise to the uninitiated, why the scheme has not long ago been carried out.

Also, in case of war, the advantages it would offer, in the way of forming an inland navy, and gaining maritime supremacy on the Lakes, are almost incalculable.

But aside from the many acknowledged advantages of a commercial, and naval or military nature, which its geographical position gives it, it is a place interwoven with the associations and memories of all our country's fathers, east and west.

Even from as far west as the present town of Port Hope (where the first settlement between York and Napanee was made by four families, named Ashford, Harris, Johnson, and Stevens, in 1791)—and as settlements afterwards sprang up along the shore—from many intermediate points came the pioneers in their canoes, with bags of corn to the Napanee mills. They would unload ; carry first their canoes across to Bay Quint—afterwards their corn, and then re-embark ; repeating the same operation when returning with their meal. This business used to occupy a week at a trip from Port Hope ; this being the furthest point west, from which gristing was brought to those celebrated mills ; which, with the exception of Kingston mills, were the oldest in Upper Canada ; and the inhabitants of that western settlement were as familiar with the outlines and land marks of the Carrying Place, as were settlers themselves.

One of the oldest settlers in this vicinity was Mr. Weller, after whom Weller's Bay was named. W. H. Weller, of Cobourg, now Master in Chancery for the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Peterboro', and Victoria, and Judge Weller, of Peterboro', are among his descendants. Mr. Weller was a very enterprising and public-spirited citizen. For a great many years he ran a stage line between Kingston and York. The route lay over the old military road known in the east as the York road, and in the west as the Kingston road. It was also called the Danforth road, from an American named Asa Danforth, who contracted with the Government to build it in 1798, and completed it as far west as Ancaster in 1801. It passed through almost the entire length of Prince Edward County, entering it at the east by Dorland's Ferry, between Adolphustown and the "Stone Mills," five miles below Picton. Thus it happened that all who passed through the country, whether by land or water, from east to west, or *vice versa*, were familiar with the Carrying Place

The exact trail of the old Indian Portage is followed by the present road, laid out when the township was surveyed. It was intended by the surveyor to run a straight line across the Isthmus ; but when he came to that part of the work he was taken ill, and gave his subordinate instructions to lay out a range of 100-acre lots on either side the Carrying Place. These orders were literally obeyed, his deputy following the various deviations of the path, which was then, as it had been from time immemorial, a simple Indian trail ; and it is to this accidental circumstance that we are indebted for the preservation of this ancient historical land-mark in its original shape.

The road itself, though slightly devious, is on the whole pretty direct, the general course being north-east and south-west, and the distance from water to water one and three-quarters miles.

The ranges of lots on both sides were originally a portion of the "Seventh Town;" but at a later date the north-west range was made a part of the township of Murray, in the county of Northumberland, and the "Carrying Place" has been for many years the land boundary between Northumberland and Prince Edward counties.

Robert Wilkins, a captain in the Royal service during the Revolutionary War, came from Shelburne, Nova Scotia, whither he had emigrated after the British abandoned New York, and settled here. He was for many years one of the most enterprising and influential men in the Bay Quinte district.

This gentleman's son, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Robert Charles Wilkins, who died there in March, 1866, was for more than half a century one of our leading men in commercial, political, and military affairs, being intimately identified with the history of all matters bearing upon the well-being of the inhabitants of the country at large, and particularly of the Bay Quinte region, throughout which his name has been a familiar household word for the past two generations.

We cannot bid adieu to this romantic spot or to Ameliasburg without offering our endorsement to the sentiments of a well-known and much-admired writer, from whom we quote:—

"The tourist will find abundant food for thought at the Carrying "Place, whether he contemplates the far remote past, ere the Indian was "disturbed in his native abode, or in the days when the French Recollet "missionaries followed in the footsteps of those whom they sought to con-"vert; or the time when the pioneer settler and surveyor first trod the "path; or whether he reflect upon the many human beings who have "come and gone on their way of life—now one way, now another; or of "the trader, intent only upon pressing his business into the extreme con-"fines of the earliest settlements; or of the soldiers—regulars and militia "—who pressed onward for the conflict to drive off an invading foe; or of "the thousand prisoners carried captive through the Province they came "boastingly to conquer."

## HILLIER AND WELLINGTON.

As compared with the other townships of the county, Hillier is fifth in point of age, and fourth in size, wealth and population. Of a somewhat irregular shape, it is surrounded on the north-west, north-east, and south-east, by the townships of Ameliasburg, Sophiasburg, and Hallowell; while Lake Ontario—with its numerous indentations, including Weller's Bay, Pleasure Bay, and Huyck's Bay—laves its shores on its western and southern boundaries. Viewed from a topographical, geological, or agricultural stand point, it is so very similar to the three townships by which it is surrounded, and which have already been described, as to render it unnecessary to dive into minute details. It will suffice to say that it is fully up to the average, and in honest truth a model township in everything which combines to make one locality more worthy of praise than another; or more to be desired as a comfortable home to the settler—welcome retreat to the visitor—or pleasant resort to the traveller and tourist. It was originally settled, as were the townships above referred to, by those noble sons of noble sires, the United Empire Loyalists, whose devoted attachment to their King and Constitution led to their abandonment of riches and power under a Government founded upon political principles to which their loyalty was opposed.

The early history of Hillier is the history of Ameliasburg, of which it formed a part till 1823, when an Act of Parliament was passed, on petition of the residents, to set off that portion as a separate Municipality. This Act came into force on the 1st January, 1824; and the new township received its name from Major Hillier, who was at that time Secretary to Sir P. Maitland, the Governor of the Province.

The oldest preserved official records only date back to 1859, which makes it impracticable to give lists of Municipal officers further back than that date. The first Reeve elected by the popular voice of the whole township (in 1850), was James T. Lane. For the first named year we find that Stephen P. Niles was Reeve; George Jones, Deputy Reeve; William Thorn, John Y. Weeks, and Daniel Y. Williams, Councillors; Allen M. Dorland, and Samuel Pennock, Auditors; William Netherby, Collector; John McFaul, Surveyor; Cornelius Clapp, License Inspector; William Netherby, Peter Vallean, David S. Young, James Jones, Sr., and Samuel Pennock, Commissioners of the Poor; also, thirty-two Pathmasters, twenty Fence Viewers, and eighteen Poundkeepers.

For the present year (1878), the various municipal duties are performed by the following named gentlemen:—

John Young, Reeve; Robert T. Jones, Deputy Reeve; Daniel Howe, Lancelot Nethery, Paul C. Van Horn, Councillors; John Graydon, A. M. Dorland, Auditors; H. A. McFaul, Assessor; Peter C. Ainsworth, Collector; Richard Noxon, Surveyor and Road Commissioner; and thirty-two Path Masters, eleven Fence Viewers, and twenty Poundkeepers. Franklin Jones is Township Clerk, having lately succeeded his father, Samuel Jones, J. P., who held the position for five years. Mr. Jones is an educated gentleman, of Irish descent, a Major of militia, and leading man in local affairs; his father having settled at Pleasant Bay, over a half century ago, where such farms as his son resides upon were considered worth from five to ten dollars an acre. Now the beautiful farms in the neighborhood are worth from $60 to $90 per acre. Both of Mr. Jones' parents lived in Hillier till over ninety years of age.

Among the earliest settlers in this locality were, Ira De Long, Thomas C. Beadle, Richard Van Horn, John Baird, John Tripp, and E. Hawley.

On the north side of Pleasant Bay the earliest settlers were the Youngs, Piersons, Huffmans, Camerons, Careys, and Fergusons.

In the eastern part of the township the first settlements were made by the Williams's, Valleans, Hicks's, Dorlands, Pearsalls, and Mordens.

In other parts the Clapps, De Longs, Pettengills, Trumpours, Bowermans, Hutchinsons, and Pettits were among the pioneers of the respective localities in which their descendants still reside.

The township contains a number of pleasant and prosperous post villages; also, WELLINGTON, the only incorporated village in the county, is situated within its limits.

CONSECON, the second village in size and importance in the county, is also partially situated in Hillier. The two parts of this village are divided by the Consecon river, which also divides Hillier from Ameliasburg, in which township the major part of the village is situated, and in the sketch of which a short description of Consecon may be found.

PLEASANT VALLEY, situated about two miles east of Pleasant Bay, is really, as its name implies a *pleasant* village, in every sense, not only as regards its situation, and the beauty of the surrounding country, but the air of business, prosperity, improvement, and general comfort to be noticed about the place is more of what is generally supposed to be the special attributes of the growing western towns. It is situated on the old Danforth military road between Consecon and Wellington, five miles distant from the former, and seven miles from the latter. It has a daily mail both ways per stage, to and from Picton and Trenton, Henry Palmer is Postmaster. There are two telegraph offices here, a good country hotel, a couple of stores, carriage and blacksmith shops, churches, school, gristmill, sawmill, &c., besides a number of fine private houses for a village of its size.

The town hall of Hillier is here situated—a large commodious and well arranged building, with grounds and sheds attached. It was erected some ten years since, at a cost of $1,400.

There was formerly a Division Court held here. Under the old system of Administration of Justice, Thomas Flagler, Philip Clapp, and Stephen Niles were the first Commissioners in the township, for holding the Courts of Requests.

The first settlers in the place were Josep Stapleton, and James Foster. The former bu day, the first in this part of the country, and manufactory in the county.

The other villages in the township are ALL tween 1st and 2nd concessions, north. This Cyrus Allison, father of W. H. R. Allison, n leading lawyers of the District. The Rev. Mr. as well as one of the ablest and most highly who has ever served the cause of the Church in

MELVILLE, a smart and beautifully locate con lake, and ROSE HILL, on lots 17 and 18, villages, each containing a mill, one or more st the various mechanical enterprises.

From the last Assessment Roll (1878), we Total number of acres in township, 31,389 23,836; value of real property, $750,550; $67,305; amount of taxable income, $11,300 township, 1,242; number of cattle owned in sheep, 1,945; number of hogs owned in towns

Hillier is pre-eminently an agricultural cons vantages already noted as belonging to towns here also to be found in a marked degree; an duties of the writer have seldom brought him in with a community possessing to a greater exte moral, intellectual, and material elements of wo and Christian contentment.

## WELLINGTON

The only incorporated village in Prince mer limits of Hillier, from which it was se separate municipality, under the general Act by a By-law of the County Council, passed Octo of forming an Incorporated village had been agit opposed somewhat strongly by the majority of t pally—and in a somewhat less degree by the in which a small extent of territory was also taken

One condition of incorporation, viz.: that t tants was doubted by the people of the townships of enumerators was appointed to decide the ques able to the advocates of incorporation, as we lea

"BY-LAW, No. 8.—*Whereas*, by the censu "Wellington, in the townships of Hillier and "appears that there are over seven hundred and "limits of the said village; and

"*Whereas*, one hundred of the freeholders a "limits have petitioned this Council to pass "village; and

"*Whereas*, it is only just and proper to co "tained in said petition:

"*Therefore the Municipal Corporation of th "enacts*:

"I. That so much of the townships of Hillie "tained within the following boundaries, shall "Wellington; and shall, from and after the ti "effect, be incorporated under the above name, "meaning of the Statute, 22 Vic., chap. 54, Sec.

"Commencing at the lake shore of Lake Onta "No. 7, in the first concession of the townshi "the west boundary line of said lot, to the re "said lot, and along the rear of Lots Nos. 6, 5, "rear of those parts of Lots Nos. 2 and 1, as at "by Daniel Reynolds, J. T. Dorland, and Joseph "between Hillier and Hallowell; thence along t "Nos. 1 and 2, in the township of Hallowell, a "Kessey, Joseph Cummins, and Francis Mand "of said Lot No. 2, in the township of Hallowell "boundary line of Lot No. 2 to the waters of W "water line of said East Lake and Lake Ontari

"II. The first election shall be held in the t "John T. Dorland shall be Returning Officer.

"III. This By-law shall take effect on and "December next.

"Passed 30th October, 1862.

"N. BALLARD, *Clerk*.

At the first election held for the purpose of the following gentlemen were selected to fill Mahon, Campbell, Cummings, Harris, and Brow ing was held in accordance with the Statute ma ing will be found a copy of the public record of t

"Proceedings of the first meeting of the Cou ton, 19th January, 1863.

"Present, E. D. McMahon, Donald Campbel Brown, and Joseph Cumming.

"Moved by D. Campbell, sec. by E. D. McM be appointed secretary of the meeting. Carried.

"Moved by D. Campbell, sec. by E. D. McM be chairman.

"Moved in amendment by Mr. Cummings, Campbell be chairman. Carried.

"Moved by William Harris, sec. by Jonathan be reeve. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that John T. Dorland

"Moved and seconded that D. S. Hicks be

"Moved and seconded that John H. Ferguso be assessors. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that Fulton Palen be a

"Moved and seconded that D. S. Hicks and keepers. Carried.

Moved and seconded that J. B. McGoniga Carried.

"Moved and seconded that George Herringt masters. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that William McDon Cummings be fence-viewers. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that William Tivey Commissioners. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that this Council do School-house, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at

"19th January, 1863. "Jo

The early history of Wellington is environed in the romantic incidents related of the first p pleasures, their sufferings and rejoicings. The t vicinity was a U.E. Loyalist named Daniel Rey years among the Indians before his footsteps we race. The date of his settlement has not been t

One of the early families to settle here was t of whose sons—Amos Hutchinson, about seve resides in the place.

first settlers in the place were Joseph Dorland, John and William n, and James Foster. The former built a mill here at a very early first in this part of the country, and subsequently the first potash tory in the county.

other villages in the township are ALLISONVILLE, on lots 74, 75, be- st and 2nd concessions, north. This place was named after Rev. llison, father of W. H. R. Allison, now of Picton, and one of the lawyers of the District. The Rev. Mr. Allison was one of the earliest, s one of the ablest and most highly esteemed Wesleyan Ministers r ever served the cause of the Church in the Bay Quinté District.

LVILLE, a smart and beautifully located village at the head of Conse-, and ROSE HILL, on lots 17 and 18, near the lake front, are post each containing a mill, one or more stores, and the usual number of ous ecclesiastical enterprises.

n the last Assessment Roll (1878), we take the following figures:— l number of acres in township, 31,389; number of acres improved, value of real property, $750,550; value of personal property, ; amount of taxable income, $11,300; number of horses owned in p, 1,242; number of cattle owned in township, 1,723; number of ,945; number of hogs owned in township, 494.

ier is pre-eminently an agricultural constituency, and the superior ad- s already noted as belonging to townships previously described, are o to be found in a marked degree; and—taken in its entirety—the f the writer have seldom brought him into social or business relations ommunity possessing to a greater extent all the evidences of the ntellectual, and material elements of worldly prosperity, rural felicity, ristian contentment.

## WELLINGTON.

only incorporated village in Prince Edward, is within the for- nits of Hillier, from which it was separated and erected into a municipality, under the general Act of Parliament in that behalf, -law of the County Council, passed October 30th, 1862. The project ing an Incorporated village had been agitated for some time, but was l somewhat strongly by the majority of the people of Hillier, princi- nd in a somewhat less degree by the inhabitants of Hallowell, from small extent of territory was also taken to form the new village.

condition of incorporation, viz.: that the place contain 750 inhabi- as doubted by the people of the townships, and a "mixed commission" erators was appointed to decide the question. The result was favor- the advocates of incorporation, as we learn from the following:

y-LAW, No. 8.—*Whereas*, by the census returns of the village of ington, in the townships of Hillier and Hallowell, in this county, it rs that there are over seven hundred and fifty inhabitants within the of the said village; and

*Whereas*, one hundred of the freeholders and householders within such have petitioned this Council to pass a By-law incorporating said e; and

*Whereas*, it is only just and proper to comply with the request con- d in said petition:

*Therefore the Municipal Corporation of the County of Prince Edward, s:*

That so much of the townships of Hillier and Hallowell as is con- d within the following boundaries, shall be designated the village of ington; and shall, from and after the time when this By-law takes be incorporated under the above name, according to the intent and ing of the Statute, 22 Vic., chap. 54, Sec. 10:

mmencing at the lake shore of Lake Ontario, on the west side of Lot , in the first concession of the township of Hillier; thence along est boundary line of said lot, to the rear; thence along the rear of t, and along the rear of Lots Nos. 6, 5, 4, and 3; thence along the f those parts of Lots Nos. 2 and 1, as at present owned and occupied niel Reynolds, J. T. Dorland, and Joseph Cummins, to the town line en Hillier and Hallowell; thence along the rear of those parts of Lots 1 and 2, in the township of Hallowell, as occupied by Patrick Mac- y, Joseph Cummins, and Francis Mandeville, to the east boundary Lot No. 2, in the township of Hallowell; thence along the said east ary line of Lot No. 2 to the waters of West Lake; thence along the line of said East Lake and Lake Ontario, to the place of beginning

The first election shall be held in the town hall in said village, and T. Dorland shall be Returning Officer.

This By-law shall take effect on and after the twentieth day of ber next.

sed 30th October, 1862.

BALLARD, *Clerk*. "G. STRIKER, *Warden*."

e first election held for the purpose of choosing a village Council, wing gentlemen were selected to fill the positions: Messrs. Mc- Campbell, Cummings, Harris, and Brown. The first Council meet- held in accordance with the Statute made and provided, and follow- be found a copy of the public record of the same.

ceedings of the first meeting of the Council of the village of Welling- n January, 1863.

sent, E. D. McMahon, Donald Campbell, William Harris, Jonathan and Joseph Cumming.

ved by D. Campbell, sec. by E. D. McMahon, that John T. Dorland ted secretary of the meeting. Carried.

ved by D. Campbell, sec. by E. D. McMahon, that Mr. Cummings, man.

ed in amendment by Mr. Cummings, sec. by Mr. Harris, that Mr. be chairman. Carried.

ved by William Harris, sec. by Jonathan Brown, that E. D. McMahon Carried.

ed and seconded that John T. Dorland be clerk. Carried.

ed and seconded that D. S. Hicks be collector. Carried.

ed and seconded that John H. Ferguson and Jonathan R. Trumpour rs. Carried.

ed and seconded that Fulton Palen be appointed constable. Carried.

ed and seconded that D. S. Hicks and James McKenna be pound- Carried.

and seconded that J. B. McGonigal be Inspector of Licences.

ed and seconded that George Herrington and Wm. Harness be road- Carried.

ed and seconded that William McDonald, J. D. Clapp, and Joseph be fence-viewers. Carried.

ed and seconded that William Tivey and Allen Pettengell be Poor ners. Carried.

ed and seconded that this Council do adjourn, to meet again at the use, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 6.30 p.m. Carried.

January, 1863. "JOHN T. DORLAND, Clerk."

ly history of Wellington is environed with facts which rival fiction antic incidents related of the first pioneers,—their hardships and their sufferings and rejoicings. The first white man to settle in the s a U.E. Loyalist named Daniel Reynolds, who lived a number of g the Indians before his footsteps were followed by another of his e date of his settlement has not been to a certainty ascertained. the early families to settle here was that of Mr. Hutchinson, one sons—Amos Hutchinson, about seventy-five years of age,—still the place.

Robert McCartney, Thompson, Cannan, Paul Trompour, Archibald McFaul, Benjamin Garrett, Robert and William Hubbs, the Ellisses, Dorlands, and Haights, were among the first settlers. Of these, Mr. Trompour was afterwards a very influential man, and the father of a large family, from whom it is said more of the inhabitants of the district are descended than from any other one man.

The latest assessment statistics of the village give the following result: Total number of acres 1,459½; value of real property, $152,985; value of personal property, $7,350; population (very nearly) 500.

This would seem to indicate a considerable retrograde movement in population since incorporation; but when (as a prominent citizen observed to us), it is remembered that the *object* of the enumerators in 1862 was to get the population up to the number necessary to incorporate; and also that the enumeration of assessors has somehow or other come to be looked upon as being *under* estimates, particularly in regard to valuation and population, the *real* difference will be found to be slight. We drop this remark by way of honest explanation, and *not* to cast any reflection upon the original enumerators (who were "all honourable men," no doubt), nor upon that highly useful, disinterested, and patriotic class of our fellow-citizens known as assessors. But the fact remains, and we presume those gentlemen "know how it is themselves," and "don't you forget it." That it *has* gone down somewhat is admitted, though not nearly so much as the figures quoted show, owing to the failure of the Wellington Fisheries, which formerly afforded employment to a large number of people

Geographically, the village is situated in the south-east corner of the Township of Hillier, and the south-west corner of Hallowell, the metes and bounds thereof being more particularly set forth in the by-law of the County Council assenting to its incorporation, which is above quoted. It is built on a comparatively level area, which slopes gently towards the lake, and in point of location is a most desirable and favourable one for the growth of a prosperous and healthy town, such as Wellington in reality is. It consists for the most part of one main street, over a mile in length, running near to and parallel with the Lake Ontario shore.

For a place of its size it bears unmistakable indications of a thrift and prosperity in direct contrariety to the apparent deductions to be drawn from the admitted decrease in population. It contains three large stores in various special lines, two general stores, cabinet factories, blacksmith and wagon shops, harness shop, tailor and shoe shops, three hotels, two telegraph offices, a number of wharves and store-houses, and a proportionately large number of fine private residences, many of which are of most ample dimensions and extremely handsome proportions. The place has not that bustling, business air observable in some western towns of less size, but it is nevertheless a very pleasant spot as a resort from the cares of business for a brief period; and the general "tone" of everything—the handsome gardens, the handsome residences, and the dignified and courteous manner of the people themselves, give an outsider an unmistakable idea of the solid comfort and high social standing of the inhabitants, to form the acquaintance of whom it must be a pleasing episode in the experience of the traveller.

There are also a number of churches, some of which are ornaments to the village, from an architectural as well as a moral standpoint.

The Fifth Division Court of the county is held here; William Young being Clerk, and Thomas Jackson bailiff of the same.

Among the leading citizens of the place are Cornelius Clapp, J.P., and Donald Cameron, J.P., the latter of whom is the post-master, doing a heavy mercantile business, and a very large grain dealer. He has been Reeve of the village from the second year of incorporation till the present year, when he declined re-election.

A Town Hall was built by the village about the time of incorporation. It is a commodious two-story frame building, the lower floor being used for council and all public meetings, the upper story being leased to the masonic fraternity, which is represented here by "Star of the East" Lodge, A. F. & A.M., No. 164 G.R.C., of which the following are the principal officers for the present year:—W. M., B. H. Young; S. W., Josiah Murphy; J. W., Robert Stoba; Sec., W. Flagler; Treas., G. J. Chadd.

There is a deservedly popular school here, having two teachers continually employed. A man named John Stewart was the first teacher anywhere in the vicinity, but at so early a day that the exact date cannot at present be ascertained.

We give herewith a list of the municipal officers for the present year: Samuel Flagler, Reeve; George J. Chadd, Amos Garrett, David J. McG. Cumming, George W. Clarke, Councillors; John H. Osborne, Clerk; John T. Dorland, Treasurer; Andrew De Witta, Collector; Stephen Bowerman, Assessor; Jonathan T. Brown, David E. Clarke, Auditors; Thomas Jackson, Cornelius Clapp, Road Inspectors; Niles S. Herrington, Dennis Donovan, Pound-keepers; Garrett Harris, James Hadden, Poor Commissioners; George W. Herrington, Daniel L. Mastin, Fire Wardens; Amos Hutchinson, Bellringer; William Curlett, Constable, and care-taker of Town Hall.

The Treasurer, John T. Dorland, has held that position ever since incorporation. In addition thereto, he also held the office of Clerk from incorporation till 1873, when he was succeeded by John H. Osborne, who still holds the position.

When this village *first* received a "local habitation and a name," that name was "Smokeville," not a very euphonious, but an extremely significant appellation. Those who should know differ slightly as to its origin, some affirming that it was from Mr. Reynolds, the first settler, who was popularly known as "Old Smoke," by the Indians of the neighbourhood, and afterwards by all the white settlers; while others say it was from an Indian chief of the name of "Smoke," with whom Reynolds was, from his first advent, on terms of friendship and intimacy, and from which circumstance the name came to be applied to himself, and afterwards to the village. However this may be, Smokeville retained its suggestive, if not classic, title for many years. The pioneer who named it thus died at a ripe old age, in 1826, leaving several hundred acres of the best land in the county to his descendants, a number of whom still reside in the neighbourhood.

A post-office was established here about 1815, through the influence of Mr. McFaul, who became the first post-master. The high social position which this gentleman occupied, and the deserved influence he exerted in all public affairs—the benefits of which will be felt by succeeding generations, give him a prominent place in the local history of Wellington, and an affectionate corner in the hearts of its inhabitants which will be fresh and green while memory lasts. An Irishman by birth, of finished education and polished manners, he emigrated to this country when quite young; and although poor, and without friends or influence, he succeeded by his honest energy and industry, in accumulating a very large fortune; while his charity and hospitality were proverbial, and his well-merited reputation for integrity and fair-dealing made him one of the most honored of citizens.

The name "Wellington," which was given to the post-office his influence had been instrumental in establishing, is owing to his love of his native country and his patriotic admiration of that country's noblest son, the "Iron Duke," who was then in the zenith of his fame.

## ATHOL.

This township was originally a part of the "Fifth Town," and was afterwards taken therefrom, along with other portions—as well as parts of the sixth and seventh towns—to form the township of Hallowell, from which it was subsequently set off as an independent municipality by the Act, 32 Vic., Cap. 31. The reasons which caused the set-off from Hallowell were precisely the same as those causing the original set-off from the "Fifth Town"; and which the said original set-off was designed to remedy, viz:—to use the words of the original Act setting off Hallowell—that "the in-

"habitants of the said township(s) experience many difficulties from the un-
"common length of such township(s)."

An agitation was carried on for some time to secure the separation of that part of Hallowell south of East Lake, which—from its geographical position would have been the proper portion to erect into a separate township. The scheme was opposed by some of the residents on the north side, however; and chiefly by Mr. Worden, who then represented the county in Parliament. This gentleman was an American who came to the country when he and it were yet quite young; and who, by energy and business tact, succeeded in building up an immense fortune—as fortunes in this new country were rated. The foundation of this fortune was laid by industrious and plodding application to his daily toil, in a small tannery, which he erected on the north shore of East Lake, where he at that time resided and carried on the business of tanner and currier. To him, the old saw, that "there's nothing like leather," was doubly exemplified; as he accumulated the means of erecting this tannery by "whipping the wild-cat," —as it was then called *i.e.*, going from house to house and making up new brogans, or cobbling old ones, for those who were fortunate enough to possess the reality of the one, or the means of paying for the other. It is related of Mr. Worden that when he came into the country all his earthly possessions consisted of the clothes on his back, and a few of the most necessary tools of a journeyman shoe-maker's "kit." But he brought with him a strong physical constitution, an honest nature, and an indomitable will; and he came to a country whose annals from the earliest times were replete with the history of men who by their individual virtues have raised themselves from the lowest rounds of the ladder to be "rulers among men," and of such was Mr. Worden an eminent example.

It would appear, however, that Mr. Worden did not possess a just appreciation of the fact that "the inhabitants of the said township experience "many difficulties from the uncommon length of such township," and particularly those south of East Lake. At all events he opposed the division; his ostensible reason being that "there was no one south of the Lake fit for "a magistrate;" his *real* reason probably being that he held a grudge against some of the leading men there on account of their political opposition, which adversely affected his popularity in that section; although it would appear that—taken as a whole—he enjoyed the confidence of his constituents in a very marked degree.

Subsequently, a petition was gotten up to include the first Range north of East Lake in the new township; and Mr. Bockus, of Picton, having meantime been elected to represent the county in Parliament, in the room of Mr. Worden, the scheme received his approbation and encouragement, and he had it set apart by the Act intituled as above.

In gratitude to Mr. Bockus, for his interest in a matter so closely affecting their public welfare, the citizens gave him the privilege of naming the new township; and with a patriotism for which the "land o' the heather" has always been proverbial, he called it after the parish where his ancestors first saw light—Athol.

It accordingly took its place in the sisterhood of townships on the 1st January, 1848, and the 3rd of that month the first town meeting was held, with Peter Hare, now of Bloomfield, as chairman, with the following result:

Solomon Spafford, Clerk; William Kinney, Assessor; John H. Young, Collector; William Richards, James Ketcham, Richard Hare, Town Wardens.

The following year, 1849, Solomon Spafford was again elected Clerk, and Samuel Yerwood, David Kelly, and Peter S. Hare, were elected Town Wardens—the last who filled that office—as the Municipal Act came into force in 1850, and the first "Town Council" who met January 21st of that year, under the new system were—William A. Palen, Peter S. Hare, Wilson Bentley, and William F. Blakeley, Wilson Bentley was chosen Reeve, and Dyer Stanton, Town Clerk. Mr. Stanton was succeeded three years later by James Cairnduff, who held the position nineteen years, since which the office has been filled by the present incumbent.

The officers are as below, for the present year.

Benjamin A. Hubbs, Reeve; Henry Preston, John Kinney, Eli Ketchum, George Martin, Councillors; William Sayers, Assessor; John Gibson, Collector; Harvey Spafford, Clerk and Treasurer.

The earliest settlers were the Youngs—(Col. Henry and family)—Col. James Rogers, and Major David McGregor Rogers, natives of New Hampshire, and officers of the "Queen's Royal," a regiment better known as "Rogers Rangers"; Augustus Spencer, Samson Striker, Elisha Miller, Caleb Ellsworth, "Squire" Peters, and the Spafords, all U. E. Loyalists; Jonathan Ferguson, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who previously served in the British force which captured Canada from the French; Capt. Dyer, an ex-officer of the British Army; James Blakeley, also a retired British officer. The Ketchums, Scotts, and John Ogden were also among the earliest settlers.

James Blakeley had a family, of whom three sons afterwards held Commissions of the Peace. One of them still resides on the old homestead, and is a leading and prominent man and Licence Inspector for the county.

The Rogers, previous to settling at East Lake, abode a short time in Prince Edward, and after some years residence at the Lake, removed to the Carrying Place, and subsequently farther west. They have a large number of descendants living throughout Northumberland and Peterboro' Counties, many of them men of leading position in the communities in which they respectively reside.

Augustus Spencer was a brother of Col. Spencer, of the celebrated Rogers Rangers. He was the first militia Captain in the township.

James Spencer, son of the above, and James Ketchum, son of Eli, also above mentioned, are the oldest living men who were born within the limits of the township. They are both very aged, though still in possession of all their faculties.

If anything further were required to prove the salubrity of the climate of Prince Edward, and the adaptability of the surroundings to the longevity of its inhabitants, we might mention the case of Alva Stevens, a native of Otsego County, New York, who came here at the time of the war of 1812-13, when quite young, and settled on lot 5, south of East Lake, where he still resides, a hale, hearty, and exceedingly sociable old gentleman, now past ninety years of age. He is the oldest man living in the county, and the early surroundings of the pioneers are fresh in his memory and detailed by him with an unusual degree of minuteness and lucidity.

The settlement of the Youngs at East Lake above referred to, was almost the first within the present limits of Athol, while by some it was claimed as the first in Prince Edward County; and has such a brief notice of it might not be here out of place. Col. Henry Young, born at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1737, was the second son of a family of six children of an English gentleman, from Nottingham, who came to America at an early age, and settled at the above place. Henry joined the British Army when quite young, and served with distinction through a period of six years in the French and Indian wars, under Generals Amherst and Abercrombie. He took part in the battle of Bennington, and afterwards in no less than seventeen battles against the Continentals. He received as a reward for gallant services at the former battle, an Ensignacy in the "King's Royal." His rank of Colonel, by which he was popularly known, was of Provincial appointment. He retired on half-pay at the close of the war, receiving a grant of 3,000 acres of land for himself, besides the usual quantities for the various members of his family. His first residence in Canada was at Cataraqui. With a brother officer, named McCartney, he set out in a canoe in the summer (it is said) of 1783. They came up to what is now Picton Bay, and leaving their canoe, crossed what is now Hallowell and Athol townships; and after a thorough exploration of East and West Lakes, he selected a spot on the north side of the former for his future home. Having returned to C[illegible] he obtained supplies, and with his sons Daniel and Henry, he [illegible] and located the same year, at the place afterwards and still known [illegible] Landing—where the trail over the old Indian Carrying Place fro[illegible] Bay struck East Lake. Col. Young left his sons here and retur[illegible] family at Cataraqui for the winter. The next summer he spent in [illegible] them to clear land, erect a log house, &c., then again returned Ea[illegible] family, whom he brought up to East Lake in the ensuing autu[illegible] His four daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine, and Sarah, were [illegible] East Lake settlers and U. E. Loyalists, named respectively Henr[illegible] Jonathan Ferguson, William Dyer, and John Miller; and all liv[illegible] over eighty years of age—their father having previously passed awa[illegible] Lake in his eighty-fourth year.

The descendants of this branch of the Young family—of wh[illegible] were several branches among the early pioneers—are now quite n[illegible] and all highly respectable and worthy citizens. The above fa[illegible] from one acquainted with their early history, may be considered [illegible] way reliable.

The neighborhood of East Lake continued to receive accessio[illegible] population; and we have it on the authority of Rev. G. W. Mille[illegible] mitted authority on such matters—that on the 1st January, 1800, t[illegible] ment contained thirty-four families—fifteen on the north side, and [illegible] on the south side of the Lake as follows:—commencing at wha[illegible] Cherry Valley, at the head of the Lake, and proceeding down [illegible] shore, in the following order—Col. John Peters, half-pay offic[illegible] Rogers, half-pay officer; David Friar and —, Friar, U. E. Loyali[illegible] well Ferguson, U. E. Loyalist; Elisha Miller, U. E. Loyalist; [illegible] Taylor; Caleb Ellsworth; Lieut. Henry Young, half-pay officer [illegible] Young, jr., U. E. L.; Augustus Spencer, half-pay officer; Ge[illegible] Benjamin Wait, U. E. Loyalists; William Dyre, U. E. Loyalist; an[illegible] Ellsworth.

On the south side were Henry Tufelt, U. E. Loyalist; Jonatha[illegible] son, sr., U. E. Loyalist; Jonathan Ferguson, jr., U. E. Loyalist; [illegible] Badgeley, U. E. Loyalist; John Miller, U. E. Loyalist; Farnton F[illegible] U. E. Loyalist; William Blakeley, U. E. Loyalist; Samson Strik[illegible] Loyalist; Barrett Dyer, U. E. Loyalist; Daniel Baldwin; John O[illegible] E. Loyalist; Richard Ogden, U. E. Loyalist; Solomon Spafford [illegible] McCartney, half-pay officer; Joseph Lane; William Ensley; G[illegible] Richards, U. E. Loyalist; James Clapp, U. E. Loyalist; and [illegible] Ferguson. There were no settlers at that time on either side the [illegible] cept those dwelling on the shores, above mentioned.

Since that time the East Lake settlement with its thirty-four [illegible] and their few patches of clearing reclaimed from the forest, has grow[illegible] splendid township, whose [illegible] cultivated farms comprise an are[illegible] 248 acres, with the large population of 16,980 improved; which is [illegible] at a valuation of $704,4[illegible] and supports a population of 1,280 soul[illegible] $47,110 of assessable personal property; the whole being geograph[illegible] scribed as bounded northerly by the township of Hallowell; eas[illegible] South Marysburgh, and on the south and west by Lake Ontario.

There are two post-offices in Athol. The one on lot 17, south [illegible] Lake, and the other at Cherry Valley, which is a pleasant little [illegible] situated on a stream at the head of East Lake. It is surrounded [illegible] agricultural country, with the best of roads in all directions; di[illegible] miles from Picton and three from Milford. It has daily mail bo[illegible] to and from Picton and Milford, and contains store, blacksmith, wa[illegible] shoe shops, and an office of the Montreal Telegraph Company.

The Town Hall is here situated. It was built some six years [illegible] cost, including sheds attached, of $1,600.

The soil and formation of Athol is somewhat different from a g[illegible] of the county. The surface is slightly undulating; and within its [illegible] embraced a large area where the soil is much deeper and of bette[illegible] than in the adjoining township of South Marysburg. This is seen, e[illegible] out personal inspection, by the report of the "equalization of asse[illegible] Committee of the County Council, which places the whole average [illegible] valuation the same as Sophiasburg and Ameliasburg—which is a [illegible] acknowledgment of the average superiority of Athol to the average [illegible] of the townships named; as the proportionate average of "impro[illegible] in Athol is the least of the three.

A great number of most promising young orchards, in various [illegible] growth, can be seen throughout the township, and large additions [illegible] annually made to the acreage devoted to the fruit-raising industry [illegible] wisdom of such a course is patent to the most casual observer—both [illegible] climate being admirably adapted to the culture of all varieties of fru[illegible] can be grown anywhere in this latitude.

## DESCRIPTIONS.

### SAINT GREGORY'S (R. C.) CHURCH.

A view of which will be found in another part of this work, was e[illegible] the year 1839 by the Rev. M. Lalor, and dedicated the same year, [illegible] usual ceremonies, by Bishop McDonell and Bishop Gaulin, assis[illegible] number of the leading clergymen of the Diocese, among whom [illegible] Very Reverend M. Brennan, then of Belleville, Rural Dean; [illegible] Angus McDonell, Vicar-General of Kingston Diocese; the Re[illegible] Roche, of Prescott; and the Rev. P. Dollard and Very Rev. Vica[illegible] Gordon, of the Diocese of Hamilton.

Previous to the advent of Father Lalor the mission was atten[illegible] larly every fortnight by Father Brennan, of Belleville. The Cath[illegible] lation of Prince Edward was then very small, and could be easil[illegible] modated in the present brick school-house, erected by Father Br[illegible] 1830, and now used as a Separate School.

The present incumbent is the Rev. James Brennan, nephew of [illegible] Rev. Father Brennan, whom he assisted at Belleville for eight y[illegible] vious to taking charge of Saint Gregory's church in 1870—the Rev[illegible] Lalor retiring at that time on account of old age.

Father Lalor ruled the mission with zeal and ability for over [illegible] thirty years, during which time he lived deeply in the hearts of hi[illegible] respected and venerated by all. He was ordained by Bishop M[illegible] and was one of the first priests of the Diocese of Kingston, and [illegible] Upper Canada. He still lives in strength and vigour, near M[illegible] Ireland.

Rev. Mr. Brennan is a native of Ireland, having been born [illegible] 20th, 1839, at Mooncoyn, in Kilkenny. He was educated at St. [illegible] College, Kilkenny, and St. Patrick's College, Carlow. He cam[illegible] country in 1862, and was ordained in December of that year by [illegible] Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

He is a highly educated and liberal-minded gentleman, a zealo[illegible] in his own church, and bears the esteem of all denominations [illegible] his instruction and guidance the congregation continues to dev[illegible] most encouraging manner.

Among the most pleasing adjuncts to the Church is the Separa[illegible] in connection therewith. There are now two teachers constantly [illegible] in the school, and it boasts an average daily attendance of abo[illegible] pupils.

THE PICTON BREWERY.—Picton is not a manufacturing town [illegible] few establishments of that description which it does possess ca[illegible] a completeness of detail in their respective lines to which—the [illegible] being considered—it would be difficult to find an equal.

This is particularly the case with the "Picton Brewery," o[illegible] operated by W. P. Despard.

his future home. Having returned to Cataraqui with his sons Daniel and Henry, he came back at the place afterwards and still known as Indian over the old Indian Carrying Place from Picton ol. Young left his sons here and returned to his winter. The next summer he spent in assisting log house, &c., then again returned East for his up to East Lake in the ensuing autumn, 1784. th, Mary, Catherine, and Sarah, were married to E. Loyalists, named respectively Henry Tufelt, m Dyre, and John Miller; and all lived to be heir father having previously passed away at East rear.

s branch of the Young family—of whom there ng the early pioneers—are now quite numerous, and worthy citizens. The above facts, gleaned their early history, may be considered in every

East Lake continued to receive accessions to its t on the authority of Rev. G. W. Miller—an ad- natters—that on the 1st January, 1800, the settle- families—fifteen on the north side, and nineteen Lake as follows:—commencing at what is now d of the Lake, and proceeding down the north rder—Col. John Peters, half-pay officer; Major David Friar and —. Friar, U. E. Loyalists: Ros- yalist; Elisha Miller, U. E. Loyalist; Blaisdell ; Lieut. Henry Young, half-pay officer; Henry ugustus Spencer, half-pay officer; George and lists; William Dyre, U. E. Loyalist; and George

Henry Tafelt, U. E. Loyalist; Jonathan Furgu- onathan Furguson, jr., U. E. Loyalist; Anthony John Miller, U. E. Loyalist: Farnton Furguson, Blakeley, U. E. Loyalist; Samson Striker, U. E. . E. Loyalist; Daniel Baldwin; John Ogden, U. den, U. E. Loyalist; Solomon Spafford; Joseph er; Joseph Lane; William Ensley; Col. Owen ; James Clapp, U. E. Loyalist; and Charles settlers at that time on either side the Lake, ex- shores, above mentioned.

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The delightful situation and beautiful surroundings of the place need no praise at our hands, as a correct idea can be formed of the location from the view of the establishment, which appears elsewhere; but perhaps a short description of the interior arrangements may not be uninteresting.

Built on a side-hill, from which continually gush forth numerous springs of the purest water, it consists of four stories and basement, or cellar. From the two lower stories direct communication is had with the waggon-road to the rear, which runs along the side of the hill. The springs referred to are of great volume, and of an equal temperature of 48° the year round. Coming from an elevation greater than the highest point of the building, and being connected with every part of the interior by a series of pipes, the whole system of water supply, as well as the various changes of *material* from place to place, and from course to course, during the process of brewing, is conducted without the application of mechanical power, simply by the force of gravitation. All the various tanks and vats which go to complete the system are situated, the one a little lower than the other, in the order in which they have to be used during the brewing process; and each is supplied with twined copper worms or coils, through any one or all of which either hot or cold water can be turned at option, by the simple adjustment of the regulating valves; or hot water can be used in one place while cold is being applied in another at pleasure.

The heating power is supplied by a 17-horse-power steam-engine, manufactured by Hyslop & Ronald, of Chatham, Ont. This engine also drives the machinery of the "mill-room," including malt grinder, worts-masher, etc., etc., as well as the elevator for hoisting the barrels for shipment from cellar to shipping-floor, from which a car runs on a tramway to the waggon road in rear of the building.

The fermenting room contains, in addition to the ordinary "cooler" usually found in breweries, a newly-invented patent cooler of the most approved and costly pattern, from the celebrated establishment of Booth & Son, of Toronto.

The "washing floor," where all barrels, casks, etc., etc., are cleansed, is one of the most ingeniously devised and conveniently operated imaginable; and the whole arrangements, from grinding the malt to barrelling and bottling the ale, are of the most complete description, combining cleanliness, convenience, economy, and skilful management throughout the process, which enables the proprietor to compete in all the towns along the north shore of Ontario and the St. Lawrence, with the celebrated Carling and other establishments of similar magnitude.

Mr. Despard, the proprietor, is an Englishman, and originally a Civil Engineer by profession, having been engaged in that capacity on the Grand Trunk Railway during its construction, and afterwards on the Brockville and Ottawa, and other Canadian Public Works.

He afterwards carried on a commission business in Belleville for six years, and subsequently followed the same business in Oswego for three years. He has owned and operated the "Picton Brewery" for the past eight years.

Mr. Despard has a number of relatives in this country occupying prominent positions in society and business circles. A brother is manager of the Bank of Montreal in London; and a cousin of the same name is manager of the Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Hamilton.

The "Little Giant" Turbine Water Wheel Works are situated five miles below Picton, on the Marysburgh shore. Our readers will be more familiar with the place when designated by the name so widely known the "Old Stone Mills."

The original building of these celebrated mills by Major Van Alstine, in 1796 is elsewhere referred to. Mr. J. C. Wilson, an enterprising gentleman of Picton, has owned the property for some time past, as also the bulk of the original Van Alstine grant, alongside the Lake of the Mountain, from which the water supply is derived, to drive the machinery of the mills.

Up to within about three years, the "Stone Mills" consisted of large flouring and plaster mills two separate buildings which have always since their first operation been the centre of a brisk trade, of a more than local character. About that time Mr. Wilson entered into an arrangement with George H. Jones, then of Auburn, New York, for the manufacture of the celebrated wheel known as the "Little Giant." A large four-story stone building was erected for the purpose, almost immediately alongside the flouring mill; and in this has been placed many thousand dollars' worth of the finest iron-working machinery to be seen in any establishment of similar character in Canada. It is so complete in all its details that one man can execute an amount of work equal to that performed by several mechanics, with such machinery as is generally in use. Eighteen to twenty men are now employed in the machine shop alone; and those, together with the hands employed about the other mills with their families make quite a little village.

The works are kept running full, with orders ahead as fast as previous ones can be turned out. We have inspected the Messrs. Wilson & Co's. order book, and find orders from a great number of the leading mill-owners from all the manufacturing centres of Canada notwithstanding the extraordinary competition in that line of business. These orders are from all points, between Halifax on the one hand, and the great North-West on the other; and we noticed cases where well-known manufacturers had ordered a second and in a few instances a third wheel, to replace others—some of which were also "Turbines" of other manufacture of which there are a great variety in the market.

The "Little Giant" is so essentially *the* Turbine however, being different from all others in construction, as to merit a more lengthy description, than the space at our disposal would justify. Its chief points of peculiarity are that it consists of two wheels keyed to the same shaft, back to back, discharging water in opposite directions, and so arranged by means of planed iron partitions and a planed slide-gate, similar to the slide-valve in a steam engine, that either or both wheels, or any degree of power of either or both can be operated at pleasure, according to the amount of work to be performed. It is so arranged as to render leakage or breakage almost beyond a possibility and should any stone or other obstruction chance to get into the bucket, there are facilities for removing the same without interfering in any way with the wheel.

An inspection of the "Little Giant" which drives these works will convince the most sceptical that it is the most complete and powerful wheel made. Being rather ignorant of hydraulic principles, as applied to static pressure, the velocity of discharge, &c., &c., under the different degrees of "head," we could not believe it possible (till we saw the water turned on and off, and *vice versâ*) that the beautiful little piece of mechanism which one might without the least exaggeration conveniently place in an ordinary great-coat pocket, could drive with such tremendous force the ponderous machinery with which the works above are supplied. The actual dimensions of the wheel are six inches diameter, the smallest size the company ever made; while they make them up to thirty six, according to the "head," volume of water, and power required.

Though the enterprise is yet in its infancy, it is being rapidly developed, and the "Little Giant" has borne the palm wherever yet tested, having taken among other honors—the first prize at the last Provincial Fair, in 1877.

———o———

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Charles Bockus (deceased), was born in Osnabruck, Stormont County, Upper Canada, on the 30th December, 1802.

At an early age he removed to Gananoque, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and where in 1826, he married Caroline Mallory, then a member of the family of her step-grandfather, Colonel Stone, a very influential man of

the place, and founder of the village of Gananoque. In 1829 Mr. Bockus removed to Picton, where he took rank at once among the most progressive, enterprising, and energetic merchants of that time. His business grew to immense magnitude, and his success was correspondingly great.

But notwithstanding the demands of his private affairs, he still found time to devote to the promotion of all enterprises of a character calculated to benefit the community at large; and was for many years one of the most trusted and prominent men of the District. In 1840 he was returned to Parliament for Prince Edward County. Here he continued to display the same executive abilities which had always distinguished him; and in the second year of his term he was made Chairman of the Finance Committee of Parliament—a position requiring a great amount of sagacity, intelligence, and familiarity with the principles of political economy. He continued to discharge the duties of this position for three sessions—till the end of his Parliamentary term—with much honor and credit to himself, and benefit to the country.

In 1843 the calls of business necessitated his removal to Montreal, and on his departure, he was presented by his fellow-citizens with a valuable service of silver, on which was conveyed to him, in the most affectionate terms, the high respect and esteem in which he was held throughout this, the county where best he was known.

After an absence of nearly thirty years, spent partly in the United States, Mr. Bockus returned to his old home—his youngest daughter having married there. Though now past the prime of life he at once interested himself in the project of a Railway; and after a lengthy and fiercely fought campaign, amid many trials and discouragements, and prosecuted with unwearying labor, untiring vigilance and an extraordinary energy, worthy of the man and the cause, he succeeded in converting hostility into friendliness; and, later, in establishing the long-wished-for Prince Edward Railway on a firm footing.

Before his work was finished, however, the work in which he took so deep an interest, and which he grieved over not being able to complete, he was attacked by a fatal disease, which, after an illness of five months, closed a busy, useful life. Honored by all men, and most deeply mourned by his afflicted family, Charles Bockus passed peacefully to his eternal rest, on the morning of January 10th, 1878, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Walter T. Ross, of Picton.

Dr. Willet Casey Dorland (deceased), the son of Gilbert Dorland, a U. E. Loyalist, who was among the early settlers in Prince Edward, in 1802, was born in that county, on the 30th July, 1805.

The Dorlands were of Dutch descent, their ancestors having been among the first who came from Holland, and settled on Long Island, New York. From this time, the family record is traceable for some eight generations. We find in the time of James II, that among those who took the oath of allegiance to that Sovereign in 1678, were John and Elias Dorland. Captain Thomas Dorland was an officer of the British service at the time of the revolt of the American Colonies, and was taken prisoner by Continental troops; but escaped from their surveillance and fled to Canada about the year 1780; being one of the very first pioneers of the Bay Quinté Region.

We believe we draw a very reasonable conclusion, that the subject of our short memoir was the descendant of some of our early representative families. His great-uncle, Philip Dorland, was the first member returned by Prince Edward Electoral Division (then including Adolphustown, in the County of Lennox), in 1792. His maternal grandfather, Willet Casey, was elected to the fourth parliament in 1807. His uncle, Samuel Casey, was returned to Parliament by the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, in 1820.

Dr. Dorland was elected in the Reform interest for Prince Edward County, by a large majority, to represent that Electoral Division in the Sixth Parliament of Old Canada in 1859; and was one of those who gave his adhesion to the Queen's choice—Ottawa—as the permanent capital. He always took strong and advanced grounds in his political positions in life; was unusually frank and liberal in his opinions, in the intercourse with men and measures of the period—regarding the legal and educational institutions of our country as the groundwork of our future success, and national greatness; and was justly regarded by a very wide circle of friends, both at home and abroad, as a gentleman of private as well as political integrity.

Having received a medical education, he was enabled to successfully apply himself to a wide, ample field of usefulness, and thereby render valuable counsel and assistance to the profession.

He was married to a daughter of the late Stephen More, of Duchess County, New York. He held a commission of Coroner and Justice of the Peace for the County of Prince Edward at the time of his death, which occured, to the sincere regret of all his acquaintances, and deep affliction of his friends, on the 5th of January, 1874.

James P. Morden (deceased), late of Ameliasburg, came of a family of U. E. Loyalists, on both father's and mother's side, his ancestors having come to Canada in the earliest days of the settlement of the Bay Quinte region. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Parliament, and his father was James Morden, the first settler of Sophiasburg in the vicinity of Northport, and the man who built the first house in that now prosperous village, where the subject of this brief memoir was born, and resided until twenty-one years of age, when he married Miss Catherine Babcock and removed to Ameliasburg, and settled on lot 68, in the first concession, where he raised a family of seven children—one of the daughters marrying Elkhannah Babbitt, who now owns and resides upon the old Morden homestead, a view of which we give elsewhere. Mr. Babbit, though quiet and unostentatious in manner, is among our most intelligent and enterprising farmers, having a high reputation among his neighbours for those qualities which combine to make the popular gentleman and useful citizen.

The Mordens were not only among the pioneers of Prince Edward, but the influence exerted by the family in all affairs of their county and respective townships, was of a character commensurate with their intelligence and high social position. James P. Morden was for nearly half a century one of the leading citizens in the neighbourhood of Rednersville, and always exerted himself in support of all public measures pertaining to the public welfare, though he never sought—nor would he himself accept—any position of public trust.

His good qualities were recognized, however, by his unsolicited appointment to the Commission of the Peace; and in his death, which occurred in March, 1864, at the age of sixty-three years, the community lost one of its best citizens.

Judge Jellett.—In looking over the *Belfast News-Letter* of the date of August 11th, 1797, we find the following obituary:—

"*Died.*—On the 9th inst., Morgan Jellett, of Moira, Esq., in the seventy-
"fifth year of his age. He was the oldest Magistrate in the county of Down.
"He was an upright and honourable gentleman, and zealously attached
"to the King and happy Constitution. He was an advocate of the widow
"and orphan, truly charitable, without ostentation, and in all his dealings
"with mankind, just and honorble, and now is gone to enjoy the reward of a
"well spent life."

The subject of the above notice was grandfather of Morgan Jellett, Esq., who came from Belfast to Canada and settled in Port Hope in 1832, when his son, Robert Patterson Jellett, now Judge of the County Court of Prince Edward county, was a boy only five years of age. Mr. Jellett followed mercantile pursuits for a number of years, and was afterwards for a long time Clerk of the old Court of Commissioners. He subsequently removed to Cobourg, and was appointed Clerk of the County Council of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, a position which he held till his death.

Robert P. Jellett, his eldest son, and the s
eleven, entered the dry-goods business when thi
employ of Hiram Gillett, then and ever since doi
He followed this occupation for six years, was afte
for two years, was for quite a length of time a
veying parties laying out new townships, and as
sailor before the mast on the lakes.

His circumstances did not admit of a college
being commenced and finished at the Port H
entered the law office of the Hon. Sidney Smith,
ary; and while attending to the duties pertaining t
himself in classics and mathematics, and the othe
tion, to enable him to procure admission to the la
the 11th September, 1851.

He finished his studies in the office of Messrs.
was admitted to practise as an attorney, Novemb
the bar 17th November, 1856. He commenced p
& Bell, afterwards doing business by himself, and
with his brother, now Alderman Jellett, who still
Belleville. He was appointed Judge of the Count
County on the 12th July, 1873. In 1854 he m
Quebec, who died in 1869. He was married
daughter of Rev. John Grier, of Belleville, and ha
daughter.

From the above account of his youth, it will
had a hard fight with the world. He is indeed a
eminent position now occupied by him neither to
to his own superior natural qualifications, coupled
verance which finally overcame the reverses of fo
foremost position among the jurists of his adopted

Socially, he is very far from that austerity o
wrongly, is the traditional picture of the wearer o
contrary an extremely affable and companionable
of a good joke. He is also a keen sportsman, a
with numerous rare and interesting specimens,
prowess as an expert with the line, the trigger, an

Philip Low, Q.C., of Picton, is a native of J
Isles, whence he came to Canada when quite young
of rank, and served with Sir Ralph Abercrombi
name was Villeneuve, a descendant of a very ol
French Huguenots, and cousin to Admiral Villen
French fleet against Lord Nelson at Trafalgar.

After arriving in Canada, Mr. Low chose l
entered upon his studies in the office of the late H
onto. He was afterwards for a time in the office o
Kingston, but returned to Toronto and completed
the Hon. Marshall Bidwell, then Speaker of th
Canada. He was called to the bar in 1836.

During the rebellion of '37-'38, he was a volun
pany, under Col. FitzGibbon, and commanded
Montgomery's Hill, where the rebels were attacke
the first of his military experience, having held a
Active Militia, and won the Governor's medal an
petitive prizes for marksmanship and other military
force.

Soon after acquiring his profession he remo
chose as his future home, and has practised here
success ever since. He has been Clerk of the Peace
Attorney since 1858, and a Q.C. since July 1st, 18

He was always a man of progressive ideas, an
number of enterprises which have redounded gre
One of these was the laying of a submarine cable
give Picton telegraphic communication with the
accomplished in 1855, while he was president of th
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He was the means of establishing an agency of
this place—of which he is now Solicitor; and he
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He has allowed no amount of professional or
from his services to the "body politic," though, f
"politics," he stands aloof, his services being
political nature. He was chairman of the old Bo
lated town affairs prior to erection of Town Cou
Law in 1850; at the first meeting of which he was
a position which he continued to fill for three con

To his exertions is due in a great measure the
of the Prince Edward County Railway, of which
of the most active promoters.

Mr. Low has a very extensive and lucrative
Prince Edward County, but in other parts of the
highest respect and confidence of his fellow citize
numerous distinctions, he holds the position of M

His beautiful estate, and charming family res
shown in another part of this volume, is called
family name, "Villeneuve."

Lt. Col. Walter Ross, M.P., is a son of W
Fearn, Rosshire, Scotland, where he was born in
emigrated to Canada in 1842. He first settled in
entered the dry goods business in the service of
among the leading wholesale houses of the country
induced his employers to send him to Picton
(during the periodical absence of Mr. McAllister, t
establishment of this place. He remained in this
commenced a business for himself, which has gr
now of an extent seldom seen in Provincial tow
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ness in every detail, the various departments bei
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that the manager is master of his profession.

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common remark, that whatever he undertakes to
attentive and energetic in the prosecution of w
hand to.

That his qualities are appreciated by his fell

rt P. Jellett, his eldest son, and the second child of a family of
ntered the dry-goods business when thirteen years of age, in the
f Hiram Gillett, then and ever since doing business in Port Hope.
ved this occupation for six years, was afterwards employed on a farm
years, was for quite a length of time a chain-bearer in various sur-
artics laying out new townships, and spent one season as a common
fore the mast on the lakes.

ircumstances did not admit of a college course, his school education
mmenced and finished at the Port Hope Grammar School. He
he law office of the Hon. Sidney Smith, of Cobourg, on a small sal-
while attending to the duties pertaining to that position he instructed
n classics and mathematics, and the other higher branches of educa-
enable him to procure admission to the law society, which he did on
September, 1851.

nished his studies in the office of Messrs. Ross & Bell, of Belleville,
itted to practise as an attorney, November 23rd, 1852, and called to
7th November, 1856. He commenced practice as a partner of Ross
fterwards doing business by himself, and subsequently in partnership
brother, now Alderman Jellett, who still practices law in the city of
. He was appointed Judge of the County Court of Prince Edward
n the 12th July, 1873. In 1854 he married Miss Macnider, of
who died in 1869. He was married again, in 1873, to Lilias,
of Rev. John Grier, of Belleville, and has a family of one son and a

the above account of his youth, it will be observed that the Judge
d fight with the world. He is indeed a self-made man, owing the
position now occupied by him neither to favour nor to fortune, but
n superior natural qualifications, coupled with an energy and perse-
which finally overcame the reverses of fortune, and placed him in a
position among the jurists of his adopted country.

lly, he is very far from that austerity of manner which, rightly or
is the traditional picture of the wearer of the ermine; being on the
an extremely affable and companionable gentleman, and very fond
joke. He is also a keen sportsman, and his residence is adorned
nerous rare and interesting specimens, which bear witness to his
s an expert with the line, the trigger, and the oar.

P Low, Q.C., of Picton, is a native of Jersey, one of the Channel
ence he came to Canada when quite young. His father was an officer
and served with Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt His mother's
s Villeneuve, a descendant of a very old and illustrious family of
huguenots, and cousin to Admiral Villeneuve, who commanded the
eet against Lord Nelson at Trafalgar.

arriving in Canada, Mr. Low chose law as his profession, and
pon his studies in the office of the late Hon. H. J. Boulton, of Tor-
e was afterwards for a time in the office of Mr. George McKenzie, of
, but returned to Toronto and completed his course in the office of
Marshall Bidwell, then Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of
He was called to the bar in 1836.

g the rebellion of '37-'38, he was a volunteer in Captain Cox's com-
der Col. FitzGibbon, and commanded a section in the affair at
ery's Hill, where the rebels were attacked and routed. This was not
f his military experience, having held a commission in the Jersey
ilitia, and won the Governor's medal and a number of other com-
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COL. WALTER ROSS, M.P., is a son of Walter Ross, of the Parish of
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he dry goods business in the service of Bryce & McMurrich, then
he leading wholesale houses of the country. His aptitude for business
his employers to send him to Picton soon after, to take charge
he periodical absence of Mr. McAllister, the manager) of their branch
ment of this place. He remained in this position till 1845, when he
ed a business for himself, which has gradually increased, till it is
n extent seldom seen in Provincial towns, while his store has few
ven in the large cities, for size, convenience, neatness, and complete-
very detail, the various departments being all arranged in the most
e and inviting manner; and every thing about the establishment
air of "business" only requiring a glance to satisfy the observer
manager is master of his profession.

Ross exhibits this same trait in all his enterprises; and it is a
remark, that whatever he undertakes to do, he *does well*; being very
and energetic in the prosecution of whatever task he turns his

his qualities are appreciated by his fellow citizens, is evidenced by the fact that he was elected to the position of Town Councillor for eight successive years, and chosen to fill the Mayor's chair, without opposition, for four consecutive terms.

He was the member for Prince Edward in the last Parliament of Canada, before Confederation; having defeated William Anderson, the previous member, in 1863, by a majority of 312. He was elected to the House of Commons of the Dominion in 1867, over James S. McCuaig by a majority of 837; defeated Mr. McCuaig a second time at the general election of 1872, by a majority of 134, and again defeated the same gentleman in 1872, by a majority of 126. At the Reform Convention recently held, to select a candidate for the next general election, he was the unanimous choice of the party, but declined on account of the pressing demands of his private business upon his time and attention.

In 1863, Mr. Ross was appointed Lt.-Col., of the 16th Regiment of Volunteers, a position which he still holds. If we are to credit the assertions of his subordinate officers and men, he is one of the most popular officers in the Volunteer force. From a knowledge derived from personal acquaintance with the facts, and based upon a comparatively extended military experience, we venture to assert that Col. Ross, commands a regiment which is second to none in the service in any of those qualities which are the, admiration of military men. To accomplish such a result, the Col. has of course been assisted by an able and efficient staff, as well as field, line, and subaltern officers who would do credit to any military service.

Mr. Ross is President of the Prince Edward County Railway, in the organization of which he took an active and leading part, and with the success of which he is in a great measure to be credited.

He was married in 1845, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Thorpe, Esq., of Fredericksburg, who has since died, leaving a family of two sons and two daughters, three of whom are married; Walter T. Ross, the eldest son being collector of the Port of Picton and of the Prince Edward District. He married again in 1861, a sister of the late Judge Fairfield, and widow of the late Dr Pryun; and by this marriage there is one daughter.

In addition to his other business Mr. Ross was for years the leading grain merchant in the county, he was also one of the organizers of the Ontario and Quebec Navigation Company, of which he was for many years the largest stockholder, and for a long time president. He is now senior volunteer colonel in this military division.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GIDEON STRIKER, M.P.P.—This gentleman's grandfather, James Striker, removed from Duchess county, New York, and came into Hallowell when that township was almost a wilderness. The immediate cause of his removal thither was his arrest by the Continental authorities, on the charge of harbouring spies. He was tried by drum-head court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed for the same; and the carrying out of the sentence was only prevented by the violent interposition of an influential rebel officer of high rank, who was a relative and great personal friend of Mr. Striker. The charge was really a mistaken one, and arose from the fact that two nephews—Royalists—were visiting with him a short time previously, and to avoid possible trouble with the authorities they conducted their movements with just enough secrecy to draw suspicion upon their host. The war was still in progress, and a simple charge of such a nature in the then inflamed state of the public mind, was sufficient to ensure conviction. Mr. Striker had a very narrow escape of his life, and the incident had the effect of hastening his departure to this refuge of his Majesty's loyal subjects—in doing which he was obliged to abandon a splendid and valuable property, which was afterwards confiscated.

Garrett Striker, a son of James, lived in Hallowell for many years, removing thence to Picton, when his son Gideon, the youngest of a family of seven children, was a boy of five years of age, and there remained till his death.

Gideon learned the drug trade and commenced business for himself when quite young. He never married, but being very attentive to business matters he was successful in trade, and retired with a competency some ten years ago.

Mr. Striker has always taken an active and intelligent part in all public affairs—municipal and political. He has served a great number of times as Town Councillor and Reeve, and was Warden for the county for three consecutive years.

He is a Reformer in politics, and has been returned in the interests of that party on three different occasions to the Ontario Legislature against (1) William Anderson, previous member, majority 129; (2) James S. McCuaig, of Picton, majority 19; (3) Robert Clapp, of Milford, majority 63; and is the present sitting member. His activity in party politics has been rewarded by the firm devotion of his political friends, and also by the bitterest opposition of his opponents, who have petitioned against his return no less than three times, but still he "holds the fort," and enjoys the reputation of never yet having been defeated in any municipal or political electoral contest.

He is a Justice of the Peace and a lieut.-colonel of reserve militia, and is justly considered one of the most earnest, energetic, and consistent men of his party, as his return to Parliament three times in succession against very strong and able candidates amply testifies.

ROBERT CLAPP, J.P., of Milford, is the grandson of Joseph Clapp, a U. E. Loyalist, from Poughkeepsie, New York, which place he left in the winter of 1780-1, and drove in a sleigh with his family, then consisting of three persons, *via* Lake Champlain and Montreal to Adolphustown, where he located land and settled on Hay Bay. They were just a month in making the distance from Poughkeepsie, the great part of the route laying through a wilderness without roads, or—where inhabitated at all—by those who were intensely hostile to all of Mr. Clapp's political views.

He raised a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom James, second son, born at Hay Bay in 1800, was father of Robert, the subject of this sketch.

Under the direction of Col. Cartwright, of Kingston, grandfather of the present finance minister of the Dominion, old Mr. Clapp removed with his family in 1808 to the township of Marysburg—a Mr. Garrett being at that time the only other settler in the neighbourhood. He came here for the purpose of engaging in the lumber trade, that township being in a great part covered with dense forests of magnificent pine and oak, which was at that day just beginning to find an outlet to Europe through the Quebec market. For this purpose he had built a mill on Black River previous to the removal of his family from Adolphustown. Being the first, and for many years the only mill in the township, it gave rise to the name of Milford, which the village afterwards springing up at the place, has ever since retained.

Mr. Clapp entered the military service of the Government in 1812, and while in duty at Kingston, under Col. Parker, he contracted a disease of which he died in camp. By the then existing law the property all fell to the eldest son, and Robert's father was one of those left destitute by this untimely death. He was then but thirteen years of age; but by steady application he had succeeded in saving enough money by the time he was twenty-four to buy lot 26, 1st con., N. B. R. He married about this time a Miss Sproule, recently from Ireland; and it may give the reader some idea of the then state of the country to say that when the Sproule family immigrated hither they were obliged to walk on foot all the way from Lachine to Kingston. Mr. Clapp remained on the above lot till his death about three years ago. His energies were unimpaired to the last; and, though over seventy-five years of age, he had never seen a moment's illness till within three hours of his death.

Old Mr. Clapp was the ancestor of a very numerous progeny, many of whom are now settled throughout the old Bay Quinté District, and many more throughout various parts of Ontario. The history of the "Clapp

# COUNTY OF PRINCE EDW

"Family in America" is an exceedingly interesting and romantic one. It embraces a book of many hundreds of pages, and it took Messrs. D. Clapp & Sons, the celebrated Boston publishing house, from 1840 to 1876 to compile and complete the work.

The original ancestor of this very numerous Clan, as we might call them, was Roger Clapp, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who was born in Salcombe, Devonshire, England, in 1609, and came to New England in the good ship *Mary and John*, in 1630. The family take a pardonable pride in their ancestry.

Robert Clapp, born in Milford in 1830, still resides in that village. He served his time as a miller's apprentice, and afterwards followed the trade for eighteen years. He now carries on farming extensively, owning and cultivating four hundred acres of land, and has some very fine stock, including some of the best strains of Ayrshire cattle, Leicester sheep, and Berkshire pigs, besides a stud of horses of the draught and roadster classes, which are difficult to surpass.

He also carries on a general agency business in Picton, where he has an office. He was U. S. Consul at that port for over twelve years. He has been a Justice of the Peace for seventeen years; has served in the Township Council for over twenty years, during part of which he represented the township in the County Council, in which deliberative body he occupied the Warden's chair in 1870.

He was a candidate for the Legislature in the Conservative interest in 1875, but was defeated by a small majority.

He is looked upon as one of the leading members of the community in all matters pertaining to the general prosperity of its citizens.

J. Platt Nash, M.D., of Picton, the third of a family of seven children of James and Sarah Nash, was born near the city of Hamilton, Ont., in 1838. His father was an American by birth, having removed to Hamilton from the United States when only six years of age; while on his mother's side he is of U. E. Loyalist descent.

The Doctor was educated in Canada, and, after acquiring his profession, was for some time a member of the Board of Examiners of the Eclectic School of Medicine, to which he belongs, though he is not the slavish adherent of any "ism" or "pathy," being only intent on serving the true interests of his profession, and therefore ready at all times to ingraft in his practice any theory whose virtues highly recommend it, no matter who the discoverer, or to what particular "school" of medicine he may belong.

He has had a great variety of practice, having first located at Wroxeter, Ont., which he was subsequently induced, by the representation of friends, to leave for Marshall, Michigan. In this city he soon acquired an immense practice, but failing health obliged him to abandon it, and he went to Brooklyn, New York, where he practised for a time with flattering success.

The Doctor is a great admirer of the beautiful in Nature; and while on a visit to this section of the country, he became so enamoured of the delightful scenery of the Bay Quinte that he determined to enjoy it more fully than his then distant residence would allow, so he left Brooklyn and settled in Picton some eleven years ago, and has since followed the practice of his profession, with an enviable degree of success attending his labors. We have the authority of disinterested parties for saying that he now does the largest, most successful, and lucrative practice in Prince Edward County.

Though a hard worker—devoting himself assiduously to the calls of his profession—he does not forget his duties as a citizen, but on the contrary, evinces a lively regard for all matters of public interest, having identified himself with the welfare of his adopted home, which he now represents in the Town and County Councils as Deputy Reeve of Picton.

He married, in 1858, Miss Sittzer, an American lady, of Auburn, New York, who still survives, a partner of his joys and sorrows.

In addition to being a Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, he is a member of the National Medical Eclectic Association of the United States; and the walls of his office are adorned with numerous certificates and diplomas from various Universities throughout Canada and the United States.

W. H. R. Allison, of Picton, Barrister-at-Law, is the grandson of Benjamin Allison, and son of Rev. C. R. Allison. His grandfather came from the United States after the close of the Revolutionary War, and subsequently settled in Marysburg, where the Rev. Mr. Allison was born, who afterwards became one of the most popular and highly respected Methodist ministers ever in the Bay Quinte region. It was he who gave its name to Allisonville, a post-village in the Township of Hillier. He married a daughter of Henry Hoover, an American colonist who joined the British service at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He was captured in arms by the enemy when but seventeen years of age, and kept in close confinement by them till the close of the war, when he was released. He then came to Adolphustown, where he was one of the first settlers. He raised a family of nine children here, whose descendants continue to be—as he was in the olden time—among the leading citizens of that part of the county.

In following out the principle of itinerancy—which is one of the fundamental doctrines of the Methodist Church—Mr. Allison was called to labor at Brockville, where his eldest son, C. H. R. Allison, was born in 1836.

This gentleman received his education at Victoria College, and studied law in the office of Philip Low, Q. C., of Picton. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Allison's advantages were of a superior character, both as to his university education and the benefits to be derived from a law course in the office of so noted a lawyer as Mr. Low. These advantages, backed by those natural abilities of which the Allison family all possessed more than an ordinary share, enabled Mr. Allison after being called to the bar in 1864—to at once take a leading position among the lawyers of the country. He commenced practice in Picton, where he has continued since to do business, and where he has succeeded in acquiring a reputation for strict integrity and professional ability which has drawn to his office one of the most lucrative law-practices possessed by any lawyer of the Bay Quinte district.

One son brightens Mr. Allison's home, the fruit of his marriage to the only daughter of John P. Roblin, for many years the representative of Prince Edward in the Parliament of Canada, and one of those political leaders whose courage and patriotism so nobly contributed to the overthrow of the tyrannical domination of the "Family Compact," and gave to Canada what now makes her one of the finest countries on the face of the earth—Responsible Government.

Edwards Merrill, of Picton, Barrister-at-Law, is the grandson of Samuel Merrill, who came from Connecticut during the first years of the present century, and settled in Kingston, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits with considerable success.

His son Samuel (afterwards the father of a family of eleven children, of whom Edwards was the eighth in order of age), having chosen law as his profession, and having studied in the office of Hon. C. A. Hagerman (then of Kingston, but afterwards Chief Justice of Upper Canada), was called to the bar in 1823, and subsequently removing to Picton (in which place he was the first lawyer), he continued to practise his profession there for nearly half a century. For many years—and until failing health had incapacitated him from laborious application to professional duties—he enjoyed an exceedingly large and lucrative practice; and was considered, on all hands, one of the best lawyers—whether as counsel or as advocate—in the whole of the old Midland and Bay Quinte districts. He was first Registrar of the Surrogate Court here, which position he resigned, after having satisfactorily filled it for eighteen years. He was also Master-in-C a number of years.

When a young man he was of a military, as well as patriotic volunteered in an artillery company, which did duty at Kings the war of 1812-13.

Though himself a strong Conservative, some of the family e other side of politics quite as strongly. Among these was h Stephen B. Merrill, for many years proprietor of that veteran R nal, the *Prescott Telegraph*, and now Inspector of Inland Reven

Edwards Merrill was born in Picton in September, 1841. E cated here, and studied law in the office of this place. He was attorney in 1865; called to the bar in 1867; and has practised since. He married, in 1866, Carrie, daughter of the late Paul V grand-daughter of the late Dr. J. B. Chamberlain, both widely highly respected citizens of Napanee; and the present family three children.

Like his father, he is of a military turn, having been for a years, and until its disbandment, Captain of No. 2 Company, 16th

As a lawyer, Mr. Merrill is regarded as a sound counsel, a man in his profession; while, as a gentleman, he commands the all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Lewis B. Stinson, J. P.—This gentleman is of U. E. Loyal on both his father's and mother's side. His great-grandfather, Jo and father, also named John, came to Hallowell when their nea bour on the west was at the Carrying Place twenty miles dista the east at what is now Picton.

Old Mr. Stinson was a major in the Royal army, and, in c was proscribed by his former neighbours in the vicinity of Dunb Hampshire, where he lived previous to the Revolutionary Wa befriended, and secreted in hiding-places in and about the period of six weeks, by a Rebel officer named Greeley, a devote friend, at the imminent peril of his own life for the politica "harbouring a spy," had the major been discovered. A det Continental troops actually searched the house for him on o when he was hidden therein, but left without starting their gai

This rebel officer Greeley, above referred to, was an ancestor Horace Greeley, of immortal memory, and also of a number of G subsequently came to Canada and settled in Prince Edward coun whom afterwards attained to great prominence and popularity in l cipal, and provincial politics.

After hiding Major Stinson about his place for six weeks, N assisted him to fly to Canada—that land of refuge for unhappy a loyalists—whence his family followed him in about three years.

After prospecting around the shore of West Lake they ascende stream now known as Stinson's Creek, and settled on what has been the Stinson homestead. Lewis B. Stinson's father, Dav months old the day they landed here. He was the eldest of a fa sons and four daughters, for each of whom land was drawn as U. E He afterwards married Rachel, daughter of Daniel Young, w came to East Lake about the same time the Stinsons came to V The fruit of this marriage was five sons and five daughters.

Lewis B. Stinson is the eldest of this family. He was born homestead, where he has always lived, and carries on farming. ever, is not his chief occupation, although he has a beautiful, well and highly cultivated estate. He carries on a general agency Picton, which occupies his entire time, and is president and inspe Prince Edward Mutual Fire Insurance Co., whose head office is at

He married in 1842, Sarah Ann, daughter of James P. Spenc descendant of U. E. Loyalists, here from the earliest settlemen present family consists of four sons and three daughters.

Mr. Stinson has been a Justice of the Peace for many years; sented his native township as Reeve for over fifteen years, and is in that capacity. He has presided over the deliberations of t Council as Warden, and in over twenty contests for municipal has never but once been defeated, though there is an adverse p jority of over one hundred in his township.

He is Captain of Reserve Militia for more than twenty years, l every rank from private up.

His grandfather was the first representative sent by this cou liament.

Each generation, from the great-grandfather down to himse honoured by appointments to the commission of the peace, and taken an active, leading, and honourable part in local politics an affairs.

John Prinyer, J. P., of Prinyer—which post office was na honour—resides on lot 29, Bay front, North Marysburg, and is leading men of the township in all affairs which relate to the ge est or public welfare. He is the son of John B. Prinyer, a ge French descent, who came from Lower Canada at an early age on the present homestead, afterwards marrying a daughter of Col. the very first settler in what is now North Marysburg.

John Prinyer was the fourth, and is now the only survivi family of seven—four sons and three daughters. He has always influence in matters of public interest which few possess, and t North Marysburg have him to thank for their success in getting ship set off from South Marysburg.

He has served as Reeve of Marysburg and North Marysburg years, and has been Warden of the county.

He is a farmer by occupation; a Justice of the Peace for t the present Deputy-Reeve of North-Marysburg, and a preventi Her Majesty's customs.

Wellington Boulter, J. P., of Sophiasburg, is tenth in o of a family of twenty-one children of George Boulter, of Engl who was born in Montreal, and removed to Sophiasburg in twenty-one years of age, afterwards marrying Sarah, daughte Peck, a U. E. Loyalist, and one of the first settlers in the townsl He came into the township, then a wilderness, without none out friends, and by dint of energy, honesty, perseverance, and application, he became owner of six of the best farms in Pri county. He was a Justice of the Peace and Captain of Militia for He has long since retired from active business, and resides in Belleville.

His old homestead, lots 37 and 38, Bay front of Sophiasb owned and occupied by his son Wellington. The place has the of a delightful situation, opposite Big Island, and near the stor connecting the Island with the main land. The farm is one o to be seen, and Mr. Boulter takes a pride in having everything place in the best of order, having his farm well stocked with t chanical appliances and agricultural machinery known to modern while in his fields may now be seen some very fine imported an most admired strains of short-horns, of which he owns the fi the county.

He is President of the Prince Edward County Agricultural S Secretary of the Township Agricultural Society. He is a Ju Peace, and a leading member of the Orange body—having been cutive years County Master, and a Grand Lodge officer of that s

He is also largely engaged in the insurance and loan busine Director, and was some time vice-President of the Prince Edw Mutual Insurance Company; and has been the general agent

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to the bar in 1867; and has practised here ever
866, Carrie, daughter of the late Paul Wright, and
te Dr. J. B. Chamberlain, both widely known and
s of Napanee; and the present family consists of

of a military turn, having been for a number of
ndment, Captain of No. 2 Company, 16th Regiment.
rrill is regarded as a sound counsel, and a rising
while, as a gentleman, he commands the respect of
re of his acquaintance.

. P.—This gentleman is of U. E. Loyalist descent
mother's side. His great-grandfather, John Stinson,
John, came to Hallowell when their nearest neigh-
the Carrying Place twenty miles distant, and on
Picton.
a major in the Royal army, and, in consequence,
ormer neighbours in the vicinity of Dunbarton, New
ved previous to the Revolutionary War. He was
d in hiding-places in and about the house for a
a Rebel officer named Greeley, a devoted personal
t peril of his own life for the political crime of
ad the major been discovered. A detachment of
nally searched the house for him on one occasion
rein, but left without starting their game.
eley, above referred to, was an ancestor of the late
ortal memory, and also of a number of Greeleys who
nada and settled in Prince Edward county—some of
d to great prominence and popularity in local, muni-
itics.
Stinson about his place for six weeks, Mr. Greeley
nada that land of refuge for unhappy and defeated
nily followed him in about three years.
ound the shore of West Lake they ascended the little
tinson's Creek, and settled on what has ever since
stead. Lewis B. Stinson's father, David, was six
landed here. He was the eldest of a family of six
for each of whom land was drawn as U. E. Loyalists.
Rachel, daughter of Daniel Young, whose people
t the same time the Stinsons came to West Lake.
ge was five sons and five daughters.
he eldest of this family. He was born on the old
always lived, and carries on farming. This, how-
upation, although he has a beautiful, well-improved,
estate. He carries on a general agency business in
is entire time, and is president and inspector of the
Fire Insurance Co., whose head office is at Picton.
Sarah Ann, daughter of James P. Spencer, another
yalists, here from the earliest settlements, and the
of four sons and three daughters.
a Justice of the Peace for many years; has repre-
ip as Reeve for over fifteen years, and is now acting
has presided over the deliberations of the County
in over twenty contests for municipal honours he
defeated, though there is an adverse political ma-
d in his township.
rve Militia for more than twenty years, having held
ps.
the first representative sent by this county to Par-

n the great-grandfather down to himself, has been
ts to the commission of the peace, and has always
and honourable part in local politics and municipal

P., of Prinyer—which post office was named in his
9, Bay front, North Marysburg, and is one of the
ship in all affairs which relate to the general inter-
He is the son of John B. Prinyer, a gentleman of
w from Lower Canada at an early age and settled
l, afterwards marrying a daughter of Col. McDonald.
What is now North Marysburg.
he fourth, and is now the only surviving son of a
ts and three daughters. He has always exerted an
public interest which few possess, and the people of
im to thank for their success in getting the town-
Marysburg.
eve of Marysburg and North Marysburg for twelve
elen of the county.
cupation; a Justice of the Peace for many years;
eve of North-Marysburg, and a preventive officer in

ES, J. P., of Sophiasburg, is tenth in order of age
ne children of George Boulter, of English descent,
real, and removed to Sophiasburg in 1820, when
, afterwards marrying Sarah, daughter of James
and one of the first settlers in the township.
nship, then a wilderness, without money and with-
of energy, honesty, perseverance, and uncommon
owner of six of the best farms in Prince Edward
e of the Peace and Captain of Militia for many years.
from active business, and resides in the city of

lots 37 and 38, Bay front of Sophiasburg, is now
his son Wellington. The place has the advantage
opposite Big Island, and near the stone causeway
ith the main land. The farm is one of the finest
lter takes a pride in having everything about his
r, having his farm well stocked with the best me-
agricultural machinery known to modern husbandry,
ow be seen some very fine imported animals of the
short-horns, of which he owns the finest herd in

e Prince Edward County Agricultural Society, and
hip Agricultural Society. He is a Justice of the
mber of the Orange body—having been four conse-
ster, and a Grand Lodge officer of that society.
gaged in the insurance and loan business. He is a
time vice-President of the Prince Edward County
any; and has been the general agent for Central Ontario East, of the Mutual Life Association of Canada since its first organization. He is also valuator and agent for two of the wealthiest loan companies in the county. He is a very active and energetic business man, and the above named companies have been able to secure in him an agent who has added greatly to their business in the section of country over which he operates.

Of the family of twenty-one children, Wellington and his brother James, of Big Island, are the ones now left in Prince Edward. The latter is a man of wealth and influence, and he served many terms in the Township and County Councils. Dr. Boulter, of Stirling, the present member for North Hastings in the Ontario Legislature, is another brother.

Mr. Boulter is an active and earnest worker in the Church, and in that connection does not shrink from those material duties our Great High Priest calls upon his disciples to perform. He has been for many years a deacon of the Presbyterian Church, and secretary of the society.

SAMUEL N. SMITH, J. P., who resides near Demorestville, on the Marsh front of Sophiasburg, is descended from U. E. Loyalists, his grandfather being a loyal refugee, and one of the pioneers of this section of country. His father erected "Smith's Mills"—popularly so called—among the earliest industrial enterprises of the township, which are still successfully operated by one of the family.

Mr. Smith has always taken a foremost part in the municipal affairs of his native township, and displayed an honest zeal—unbiassed by party prejudices—in furthering what he considered the material interests of his constituents. It is principally to him that the inhabitants are indebted for their beautiful town hall, the finest, with a single exception, in the county, and one of the best in the Province.

Mr. Smith has been for some years a Justice of the Peace; is the present Reeve of Sophiasburg; and the Warden of Prince Edward county. He has been twice married—first to a daughter of Isaac Hamilton, Esq., having one daughter by this marriage; afterwards to Miss Olive Weeks, a very highly esteemed and much respected lady. In all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the community, Mr. Smith's energies have always been exerted.

JOHN YOUNG, REEVE OF HILLIER.—The Youngs appear to have come of Irish extraction. At least this is the case with the paternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch, for we have it on undoubted authority, that *her two* grandfathers were among the brave and loyal few who held out to the last at the siege of Derry. Mr. Young's grandfather, Robert Young, was born in Boston, "Massachusuets Bay," then a British colony. The Youngs seem to have been a family of considerable influence there, as we find Robert Young, at the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, in command of a British man-of-war, with the rank of captain in the navy. He had rendered important service long before this, having been present in command of his ship at the capture of Louisburg, and was also present, though not actually engaged, at the capture of Quebec from the French. He took part in many naval engagements during the Revolution, resigning at its close, and removing to the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, whither he came west with his family of seven sons and one daughter, and settled at the Carrying Place in 1792, there being only one other settler there when he arrived.

He located first on lot 1, 1st concession, Ameliasburg, where Reuben Young now lives, and drew nearly 2,000 acres of land for himself and family, 1,200 of which was along the shore of Pleasant Bay. The farm now owned and occupied by John Young is part of the above

Thomas Young, John's father, was born in Annapolis, N. S., and was about twelve years of age when he came to the Carrying Place. He married in 1810, Nancy, daughter of Hugh Robinson, of Ameliasburg (now Hillier). He had a family of four sons and six daughters, of whom John, the ninth in order of age, married in 1862 Miss Letitia Jane Whittier, a cousin of Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, the result of the marriage being two sons.

Mr. Young, though scarcely yet of middle age, has already come to the front in public affairs, having been for a long time Township Councillor, and for two years Reeve, a position he now holds. He is also a Captain of Militia, is a very agreeable as well as a popular gentleman of liberal and progressive ideas, and is looked upon by the citizens of the township in which he resides as one of the most promising and rising young men of the community.

JOSEPH PIERSON, J. P., who owns and occupies lot 31, 3rd concession of Hillier, is a cousin of John Young above mentioned, being a grandson of Captain Young, of Revolutionary fame. His father emigrated from New Jersey in 1802 and settled on the lot where Mr. Pierson now lives. Here he married the only daughter of Captain Young, and here Joseph was born the second child and eldest son of a family of two sons and two daughters.

Old Mr. Pierson was in the military service of the Government during the war of 1812-13, and again during the rebellion of 1837-38, when he held command, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, of a force whose duty it was to convoy Government supply boats between the Carrying Place and Burlington (now Hamilton). In this capacity he rendered very important service. He retained his military rank till his death, at Christmas, 1877, at the age of ninety-five years and twenty-five days. In point of physique and intellect, he was so much above the average as to merit the title of an extraordinary man. He lived highly respected, and died deeply lamented, retaining his remarkable faculties to the last.

His son Joseph was married in 1854 to Caroline, daughter of Conrad Huffman, and has a family of three sons and one daughter.

For many years he has identified himself with all enterprises of general interest or a progressive nature, always espousing the side of the public weal, independent of personal considerations.

His present business is farming and dealing in grain. He handles a very large amount of probably the finest barley grown in America. It was barley grown and exhibited by himself which took highest award at the Centennial.

He was at one time engaged in ship-building, and built the first vessel (The Lille—brigantine) that ever crossed the Atlantic from the great lakes.

Mr. Pierson is a Justice of the Peace of many years standing, and a Captain of Militia. He was Reeve of his township (with the intermission of a single term) for twenty-one years; has been Warden of the county, and is looked upon by the inhabitants of the entire district as one of the most enterprising, liberal, intelligent, and influential men in his native county of Prince Edward.

LIEUT.-COL. REUBEN YOUNG, of the Carrying Place, is a grandson of Captain Young of the British navy, above-mentioned, and the son of James Young, who was born in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, and came to the Carrying Place, with his father and family, in 1792. He married Catherine Weller, the daughter of one of the oldest settlers in this part of Prince Edward county, who gave it the name of Weller's Bay. Reuben was born at the Carrying Place in 1805, and his father and mother both died there in 1830.

During the rebellion of 1837-38, Col. Young was a subordinate officer under Col. Wilkins, who commanded a detachment of troops at the Carrying Place. He was subsequently promoted step by step till he received the Lieut.-Coloneley of the 5th Regiment of Prince Edward Militia—a rank which he still retains. The whole Young family seem to have been possessed of that military spirit which the troublous times of '76 had stamped upon their ancestors. The Colonel's father was an officer of volunteers during the war of 1812-13, and was stationed at Kingston, having charge of American prisoners-of-war.

Lieut.-Colonel Young is a farmer by occupation. He cultivates about

350 acres of choice land, and is what is termed an advanced agriculturist in every sense of the word. He has always taken a deep interest in all affairs of public concern, and a perusal of the township and county records show his name in connection with the offices of Councillor, Deputy-Reeve, and Reeve, for a period extending over a great many years.

He was married to Miss Nancy Bryant, who still survives, past seventy years of age, while the Colonel is about three years her senior. They have one son, who resides at Trenton.

He was appointed Issuer of Marriage Licences by Sir John Coleman, and is an officer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries having charge of the Carrying Place light, which is situated on his estate

James Redner, of Rednerville, Lot 77, 1st concession of Ameliasburg, is grandson of Henry Redner, who, with his family of three sons and three daughters, came to Canada immediately after the close of the revolutionary war, and settled at the above place. He was in the royal military service during that war, and was dangerously wounded in battle and captured by the enemy. While still under surveillance, and when yet but partially recovered, he escaped from his captors, and, eluding his pursuers, succeeded in reaching the British lines. He was a man of considerable wealth and influence previous to the revolt of the colonies; and the success of the revolutionists obliged him to flee to Canada for his life, abandoning a beautiful estate in Duchess County, New York, which was subsequently confiscated. He and his children (except one), have long since passed away. Mrs. Cole, of Ameliasburg, one of his daughters, still survives, in the enjoyment of good health and possession of all her faculties, over 93 years of age, probably the oldest woman, with one exception, in the county.

James Redner is the son of Henry Redner, jr., one of the above, who raised a family of two sons and three daughters, of whom James is the only one now surviving. He was born at Rednerville, which was named after his family, who were the first settlers in the place, and subsequently as now among the most influential families in the community. He has been closely identified, ever since his arrival at mature years, with the material interests of his native township, and the particular locality where he first saw light. He carried on mercantile business, and purchased grain for over a quarter of a century in Rednerville, where he has always lived, and where he still owns a beautiful farm, a wharf, storehouses, etc., and carries on a very extensive business in grain.

Mr. Redner retains the military and patriotic spirit of his ancestors, having served when quite a youth in '37, '38, and '39 in Lt.-Col. (then Captain), Wilkins' troop of Prince Edward Cavalry, in which he was orderly-sergeant. He was afterwards an officer of militia, and was a number of times appointed to the Commission of the Peace, but refused to qualify.

He has frequently been an incumbent of the various offices within the power of his fellow-citizens to bestow, which he has never failed to fill with satisfaction to his constituents and an honor and credit to himself, for which his natural and acquired abilities eminently fit him.

William F. Weese, now living on Lot 89, 1st concession of Ameliasburg, is a grandson—and one of a very large number of descendants—of John W. Weese, who came into the country and settled, first in Adolphustown, with a family of one daughter and three sons, viz., John, Francis, and Henry, the latter of whom was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Old Mr. Weese was of German extraction, his ancestors being among the Knickerbockers who first gave Manhattan a "local habitation and a name." He appears to have been a man past middle age at the time of his settlement in Canada, as his eldest son John had already served two terms in the Royal American contingent of the British army during the revolutionary war; and he himself was a captain in the secret service of the king's army. Captain Hogle, a cousin of his, and an officer of the British regulars, was killed at Bunker Hill, and buried by the Hon. Col. Wilkins' father, a personal friend, then an officer of the same regiment. Some of the Hogles afterwards fled to Canada to avoid persecution at the hands of the victorious Continentals, and the name is now a familiar one along the mainland shore of Bay Quinte.

It will be surmised from the above record that Herkimer County, New York, was too hot a place for the Weeses after the Americans got the upper hand. They saved their lives only by abandoning valuable possessions, and taking a hurried departure to Canada. The old man and family came to Adolphustown a little before the final close of the war; and on the 26th of November of the same year (1783), crossed the Bay, and located and settled upon the lot where his grandson, William F. Weese, now lives, being, without doubt, *the first actual settler* in what is now Prince Edward County.

His son John went at the same time—or very shortly thereafter, directly across the Bay, and settled on the main land, in the township of Sidney; and it is claimed by those acquainted with the facts, that he was the *first actual settler* in the present county of Hastings. He removed some years subsequently to the site of the present village of Stirling, in Hastings County, and became the first settler in the limits of the township of Rawdon.

Old Mr. Weese, his son Henry and grandson William F. have lived from the first settlement, to the present time, or till the date of their several deaths, on the same farm located in 1783.

William F. Weese, has been engaged extensively, and with varying success, in commercial pursuits, and in the lumber trade, but farming is now his chief occupation. He owns and works 350 acres of land, a large portion of which is of a very superior description.

The military and patriotic spirit proverbial in the descendants of the original Loyalists, was not wanting in Mr. Weese. When the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted in Captain Flagler's company of the "Queen's Own," and stood guard at York when Lount and Matthews were hung. When discharged by expiration of time, he again enlisted in Lt.-Col. (then Captain) Wilkins' Horse, and was engaged in despatch bearing, and similar service, till the disbandment of the forces, on the establishment of peace.

Though considerably beyond three score years, Mr. Weese is still a strong, hearty, active man, and of a long-lived race—nearly all of the name having lived to an exceptionally great age.

He has served in various public capacities, having been Councillor or Deputy Reeve of his native township for eleven consecutive years. He has also held a number of official appointments in the militia, and been thrice appointed to the Commission of the Peace, a position for which he has thus far declined to qualify.

William DeLong, J.P., of Ameliasburg, is descended from U. E. Loyalist ancestors, on both father's and mother's side. The DeLong family supplied many good men and true to the Royal cause in time of Britain's sorest need; and they were obliged in consequence to abandon all worldly possessions, and fly for their lives—some to Nova Scotia—others to Canada. They formerly lived in Duchess County, New York, in a pleasant and prosperous community, and in affluence; they came here in poverty, and settled in an uninviting wilderness, which, by the exertions of themselves, and men of similar stamp, has been converted into one of the finest countries of the present time.

Henry DeLong was one of our country's pioneers. He settled in Ameliasburg at a very early day of the township's history. He had a family of eleven children, of whom Simon, the fourth in order of age, married a daughter of William Dempsey, Esq., whose father was the second settler in Ameliasburg, and whose family have always exercised a telling influence in all local affairs since the earliest days.

The eldest child of this marriage was Wil
burg in 1821, and now one of the leading ag
County—as well as one of the most influent
carries on a farm of nearly 800 acres in exte
everything of the most approved pattern in
line, and a large lot of superior stock, inc
coach and draught horses.

In politics he has always been strongly id
party; while in matters of general public in
efforts to aid and assist all useful enterprises
and firmest supporters of the Prince Edward
location taken in connexion with that of
vent his receiving so much personal benefi
work, as many others who opposed the sche
ground of its cost, or gave it but an indifferen

For the greater part of his life he has bee
Methodist Church, having been Circuit Ste
quarter of a century.

He was married in 1844, to Letitia, daugh
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matters; in all of which he distinguished hi
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During a period extending over nearly ha
filled many positions of honour and public tr
tice of the Peace and Treasurer of the towns

James Peck, residing on lot 93, 1st co
seventy-five years of age, and is the son of Ja
the son of Jacobus Peck, one of the oldest
first settled in Sophiasburg, and subsequent
and located on the above lot, which has sin
family. His maternal grandfather was also a
of Jacobus. Thus his father and mother w
name.

Samuel and Jacobus Peck emigrated from
the close of the Revolutionary War, where
subsequently removing thence to Sophiasburg
the ancestors of a very large number of des
being one of the most numerous of any to be
District.

Quite a number of the family served the B
Revolution. Jacobus and Samuel, above-nam
secret service. James Peck, Sr., was an offi
regiment at the evacuation of New York, and a
body servant to Major André when that office
as a spy by the Americans. As such the Ame
Major's private personal effects. The larger
quently turned over to André's relatives; bu
as mementoes. Among these is a solid silve
which James Peck still retains as a relic of
quite a curiosity in its way, and extravagant
ous times been offered for it by curiosity
grandfathers were own-cousins to that gall
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Mr. Peck was second son, and is now the
family of ten children. Though now over sev
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and could scarce believe that a man of s
preserved frame had passed the allotted threes
and has ever since lived, on the farm where he
relatives of the same name have lived to
roll by.

He holds a commission as Major of Mil
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Daniel Y. Williams, J.P., is one of the
His maternal grandfather was Daniel Young,
ancestry, who had settled near Troy, New Yo
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The Williams family are of Welsh extractio
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went about clearing land, subsisting on fish a
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Caleb Williams, father of Daniel, was bor
died there in 1870.

Daniel, the eldest of a family of three sons
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the second son, had six sons and six daughters.

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When nine years old his father removed to Lo
where Daniel remained till in his twenty-fourt
Lot 2, same range, where he still lives.

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Mrs. Pettit died in 1866, leaving four of a
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# TORICAL SKETCH OF THE

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's private personal effects. The larger portion of these were subse-
ly turned over to André's relatives; but a few trifles were retained
mentoes. Among these is a solid silver "scale" sketching pencil,
a James Peck still retains as a relic of Revolutionary times. It is
a curiosity in its way, and extravagant sums of money have at vari-
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was married in 1842 to Mary Anne, daughter of Jacob Osterhout.
ettit died in 1866, leaving four of a family. Mr. Pettit subse-
married Catherine, daughter of Simon DeLong, and has one
r by the last marriage.

His grandfather drew two hundred acres of land from Government for himself and each of his children, as U. E. Loyalists.

Farming is Mr. Pettit's occupation. His place contains two hundred acres of superior and highly cultivated land, with fine house, barns, and buildings of every description, suitable to carrying on a first-class farm in a first-class manner. He spares no pains nor expense in improving his stock, and now owns some very fine short-horn cattle, pure Leicester sheep, and a superior class of roadsters and draught-horses.

He is the oldest Justice of the Peace in the township, and has held various municipal offices and positions of public trust for a period extending over the whole of his life since arriving at mature years.

Nor is the military spirit of his ancestors degenerating in him, as we find that before he was eighteen years of age he volunteered in Captain Wilkins' Prince Edward Cavalry, and served till the close of the rebellion.

Mr. Pettit has been what is popularly known as a successful man in his own business; and what is better still, he is highly respected and universally esteemed by the entire community.

WILLIAM OWENS, J. P., of Picton, is an Irishman by birth, and came to Canada in 1837, when sixteen years of age. His first act after coming here was to enlist in the service of the Government of his newly adopted country, against the rebellion which then threatened its political existence. He volunteered in a company of Prince Edward infantry, which marched to York, and was put into Colonel Taylor's regiment. The regiment then marched to Burlington, and subsequently, *viâ* London and Sandwich, to Fort Malden (Amherstburg), arriving there just too late to participate in an affair between the 32nd Regulars and a body of Rebels, on an island in Detroit River a short distance below the fort. Mr. Owens served with Colonel Taylor's regiment till the expiration of his term of service; then enlisted in the Prince Edward Cavalry, and served with them till their disbandment, on the re-establishment of tranquillity.

Mr. Owens is a carpenter by trade, but has followed steam-boating, and shipbuilding, and is now engaged in farming and the manufacture of potash.

He holds commissions as Justice of the Peace, and Captain of Militia, and is a good, honest specimen of a self made man, having been unusually successful in trade, and succeeded by strict business habits and fair dealing, in acquiring the confidence of his fellow citizens, to such an extent that they have made him a member of the Town Council for twenty-three consecutive years.

He has also filled the chair of Mayor of Picton for eight years, without interruption.

He takes a lively interest in educational affairs, and has been for many years an efficient member of the Board of Public School Trustees.

STEPHEN D. CRANDALL, J.P., of Athol, is the son of James, and grandson of Palmer Crandall, a U. E. Loyalist, from Duchess County, New York, who came to Canada soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in the County of Northumberland, where the village of Colborne now stands; being among the first settlers in that part of the country. He had a numerous family, among whom was James, Stephen's father, who was born at Colborne in 1801, marrying in due time, Fanny, daughter of Cornelius White, another U. E. Loyalist from Duchess County, New York. The issue of this marriage was a family of two sons and two daughters, of whom Stephen, the youngest, was borne in 1839, in the Township of Hillier, to which place his father had previously removed from Colborne.

Stephen D. Crandall now owns and occupies 114 acres bordering the south shore of East Lake, being a part of Lot No. 14. His farm is an exceptionally fine one; and everything about it—from the large and beautiful house (of which we give a view elsewhere), to the smallest out-building—is in keeping with the character of the farm. The place is also supplied with an abundance of superior stock, and a full complement of the newest and most approved patterns of labor-saving machinery.

A great interest is manifested in fruit-culture, and there are three large and unusually fine apple orchards on the place, in various stages of growth; and a proportionate quantity of all descriptions of small fruits.

Mr. Crandall is married to Fanny, daughter of J. P. Spencer, of East Lake, a U. E. Loyalist, and veteran of the war of 1812-13; and three bright little children bless their home.

Though quite a young man, Mr. Crandall is a Justice of the Peace, and an active and energetic participator in public and political affairs, being a thorough organizer, and zealous worker in the cause of Reform; and he is acknowledged on all hands as one of the most progressive and intelligent men of his political party, or of the community in which he resides.

CHARLES A. MCDONELL, of Picton, is the son of the late Alexander McDonell, who emigrated to Marysburg, from London, England, in 1792, and settled on Black River, where he remained till his death, in 1859. Mr. McDonell was a native of Ireland, but lived in London from the time he was nine, till he was seventeen years of age, at which time he came to this country. He married a Miss Pierce, who came out in the same ship with him. He was an official in the Quarter-Master's Department, and stationed at Kingston during the war of 1812-13; and was one of the old commissioners under whom Township affairs were managed in those days.

His son, Charles A. McDonell, carried on business as a farmer and peculator, in Marysburg, till about twelve years ago, when he removed to Picton. He is now engaged in the loan, insurance, grain and produce business, in addition to which he carries on a large general store.

He has been Town Councillor a number of years, and is one of the leading men of the place in financial and business affairs.

JOHN A. SPRAGUE is a resident of Big Island, lot No. 4, south front, and is married to a daughter of R. Badgley, also of Big Island.

The Sprague family were originally from Long Island, New York. A branch of the family also resided in Rhode Island, and the name of at least one of them is familiar even to Canadians, and a household word among Americans, viz., Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, who as Governor of that State, was one of the most influential and powerful men in the whole Union during the late civil war.

The Sprague family in Canada comprise among their number many of the most influential citizens in Prince Edward County, where they were among the earliest settlers, and where a large number of them still reside.

Mr. Sprague's mother is a sister of the Rev. Cyrus Allison, so well and favourably known throughout the country as one of the oldest and ablest Methodist Ministers in the District. It was from him that Allisonville, a post village in the township, received its name.

Mr. Sprague, though still a young man, has already occupied prominent positions in public and municipal affairs—first as Councillor, afterwards as Deputy-Reeve and Reeve. He is at present engaged in farming, and owns and cultivates 150 acres of excellent land. He is an active, energetic, arising young man, and a leading spirit in the Reform Party.

MATTHEW BENSON, of Sophiasburg, is of U. E. Loyalist descent, his grandfather, Richard Benson, and grand-uncles, John and Jacob Benson, having left the United States and come to Canada at an early day in its history. These men all raised large families.

Mr. Benson himself is one of a family of twelve. He is what we have many brilliant examples of in Canada—a self-made man, having commenced poor and at an early age, to work for himself. He labored for a long time in farm service, by the month; but by uncommon application, untiring industry, and prudent management, he has succeeded in placing himself in a position of comparative affluence.

He owns and cultivates 150 acres, comprising a beautiful and valuable farm, situated on the main telegraph road, midway between Picton and Demorestville. He has lately built a splendid brick house on his farm, and is embellishing the place with tastefully laid-out grounds, etc. It is one of the finest farm residences in the township, or perhaps in the county.

Mr. Benson is engaged in hop-raising to some extent, having over ten acres of that crop under cultivation. He married in 1859, Lydia, third daughter of David Barker, of Sophiasburg, a leading person amongst the Society of Friends, performing the duty of minister in that religious body for a number of years.

The Bensons of Sophiasburg are a very numerous family. They are all descendants of the three first above-named, and among them are to be found many of the leading men of the county.

CAPTAIN W. H. MORDEN, of Peterson's Ferry, is, like many of the leading men of Prince Edward, a descendant of U.E. Loyalists, on both father's and mother's side. His father's ancestors were originally of Welsh extraction, and among the pioneers of the New World, where they resided for many generations as British Colonial subjects previous to the revolt of the thirteen American colonies. This intestine war, which found the nearest relatives in many cases arrayed in mortal combat against each other, brought at least four branches of the Morden family to the front, in the defence of the established authority, and what they considered the rightful rulers. Of these four Mordens one was James, elsewhere noticed, who was the first settler in the village of Northport; another of the four, Richard, also settled in Sophiasburg, where he raised a large family, one of whom, James R., subsequently married Miss Mary Betzky. Of the fruits of this marriage, which comprised a numerous family, Capt. Morden is the youngest.

The Mordens are now a very numerous family, and one of the most influential in the Prince Edward District; many of them having at various times held high and honorable positions of public trust in the respective localities in which they reside.

Captain Morden has been twice married, first to Miss Henrietta Savage, who afterwards died, then to Miss Sarah Anne Peterson. The Petersons were one of the most prominent representative families in the county, some of them having held distinguished positions in both the civil and military branches of the public service. Col. Peterson, who died but a few years since, was an uncle of Mrs. Morden, and distinguished for his military services and abilities; while two of her father's uncles of the same name, were among a mere handful of British and Loyalists who successfully defended an old block-house, on the present site of the upper part of New York city, against a vastly superior force of Continental troops. In the siege, the Petersons especially distinguished themselves, and were mentio quently in general orders for their gallant conduct.

Capt. Morden has been for many years a Justice of the Peace, a sailor by profession, and possessing no innate love of the "sol retains nevertheless the patriotic spirit which animated the Loy century ago; and in him, and such as him, the descendants of th of Upper Canada show no sign of degeneration. He raised a c volunteers on two different occasions, when volunteering meant more than periodical parades in gold lace and "panoply of war," the time of the "Trent" affair, and afterward at the time of invasion.

His father was also a veteran of 1812, having served as lie Col. (then Captain) Solmes' company. It is said that those two first officers to tender their services to the Government at that tim Edward County.

Captain Morden is a large owner of steamboat property, havin several successful navigation companies. He is captain of the steamer *Picton*, running on the Toronto and Port Dalhousie r bears the reputation of an experienced, able, and careful officer, un prudent management the enterprise which he commands is me deserved success.

JAMES BENSON, of Roblin's Mills, is the son of Henry Benson fries, Scotland, who migrated to Montreal, Canada, in the y where he remained till 1833, when he removed to Ontario and the county of Middlesex. Here his son James was born in 1836, about twenty years of age he came to Prince Edward county and Ameliasburg.

Mr. Benson has devoted the greater part of his life to the im of the youth of the county, having been a public school teach county for over twenty years, during eight of which he has been of the "Union," the largest union school in the county In the complying with the "School Law Improvement Act," he was on from this county who succeeded in obtaining Provincial certific received his education chiefly from his father, who was a finish and a man of superior intellectual attainments. He has filled va tions of trust in the county, and is at the present time Township Ameliasburg and Registrar of vital statistics.

Though teaching is his profession, Mr. Benson is also a far farm is beautifully situated, in close proximity to the pleasant Roblin's Mills, and overlooking that delightful sheet of water Lake and the view from his residence (which is shown in anoth this work) is a most commanding and enchanting one.

inguished themselves, and were mentioned subse- for their gallant conduct.

n for many years a Justice of the Peace, and though l possessing no innate love of the "soldier's art," patriotic spirit which animated the Loyalists of a and such as him, the descendants of their fathers no sign of degeneration. He raised a company of nt occasions, when volunteering meant something ades in gold lace and "panoply of war," —once at affair, and afterward at the time of the Fenian

veteran of 1812, having served as lieutenant in 's' company. It is said that those two were the ir services to the Government at that time in Prince

arge owner of steamboat property, having stock in tion companies. He is captain of the passenger on the Toronto and Port Dalhousie route; and ... enterprise which he commands is meeting with

blin's Mills, is the son of Henry Benson, of Dum- grated to Montreal, Canada, in the year 1828, 833, when he removed to Ontario and settled in Here his son James was born in 1836, and when he came to Prince Edward county and settled in

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is profession, Mr. Benson is also a farmer. His d, in close proximity to the pleasant village of ooking that delightful sheet of water—Roblin's his residence (which is shown in another part of nanding and enchanting one.

In 1859 he married Angeline, daughter of Henry Parliament, of Amelias- burg. They have a family of two sons living

Mr. Benson is justly deemed by all his acquaintances as a superior man in his profession, while socially, he is a truly hospitable and highly com- panionable gentleman; and in all matters relating to business he is com- mendably exact, and extremely courteous and obliging.

Samuel R. Brooks, of Northport, is one of the leading farmers of So- phiasburg. He emigrated from Bennington, Vermont, just previous to the breaking out of the rebellion of 1837, and settled on lot 27, Marsh front of Sophiasburg, which he still owns. At that day it was a comparatively worthless forest—now it is a magnificent stretch of beautiful fields of waving grain and prolific and healthy fruit orchards, dotted with the finest buildings. Mr. Brooks has retired from the farm, and now resides in the village of Northport.

He was married in 1840, being then twenty years of age, to Rebecca D., daughter of Richard Solmes, of Sophiasburg. The Solmes family were U. E. Loyalists; among the earliest settlers in the township, and there and ever since among the most influential and highly respected citizens in the community.

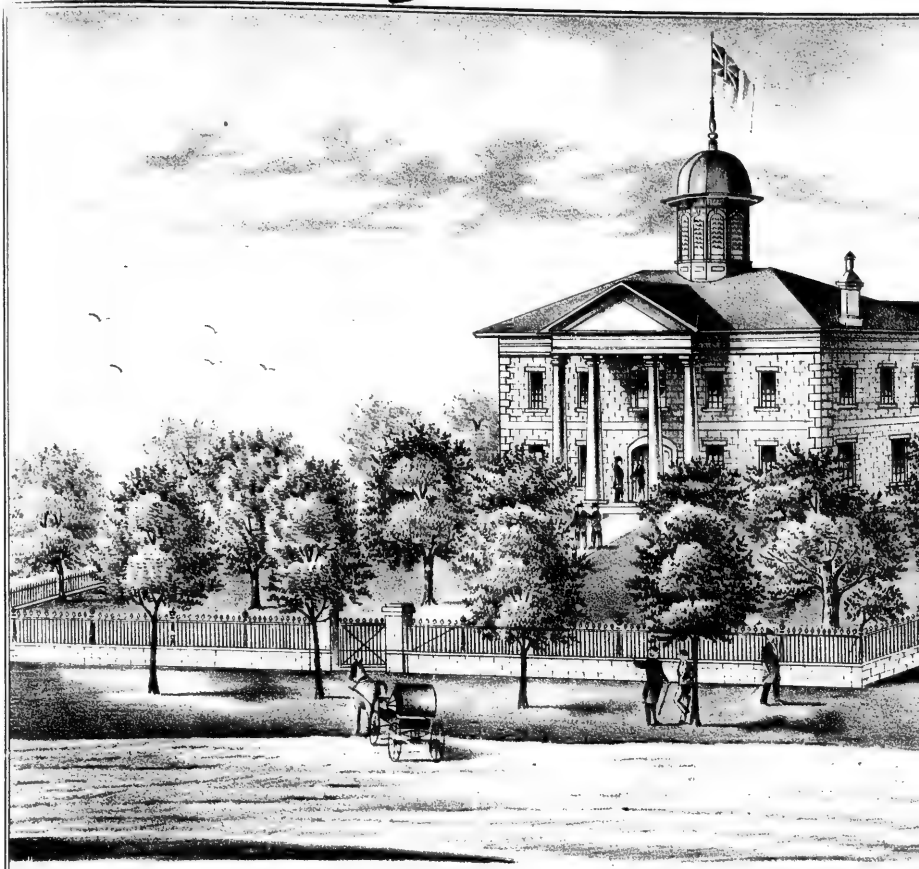
The fruit of this marriage was two sons, both of whom are married and now occupy high positions in the esteem of their acquaintances and in the social relations of the neighbourhood in which they reside.

David Rowe, of Ameliasburg, is the grandson of William and the son of John Rowe. The former was a U. E. Loyalist, a former resident of New Jersey, from which place he emigrated to Canada about the year 1800.

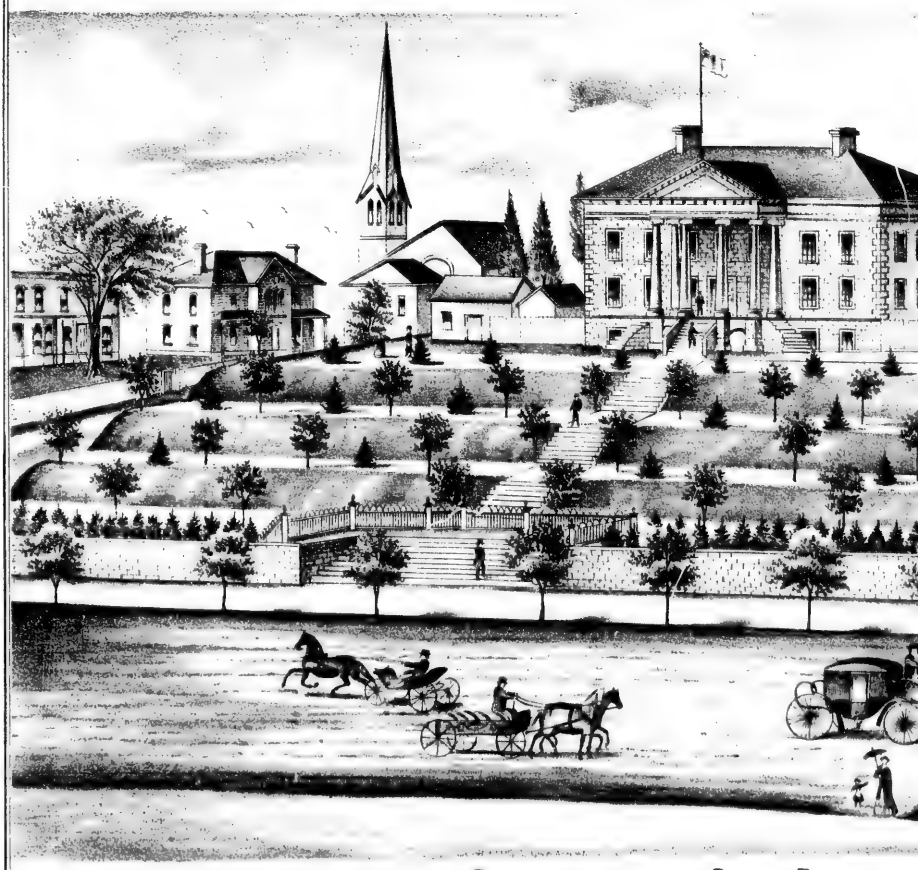
Mr. Rowe's father was a volunteer during the war of 1812-13. His detachment was stationed at Kingston in charge of American prisoners-of- war.

Mr. Rowe is a carpenter and joiner by trade, but follows farming as his chief occupation. He is one of the most advanced agriculturists in this section of country, and his beautiful and highly cultivated farm bears testimony to good taste and careful management. He lives upon the farm first taken by his grandfather when he came to the country—lots Nos. 107 and 108, 2nd concession, south of Carrying Place.

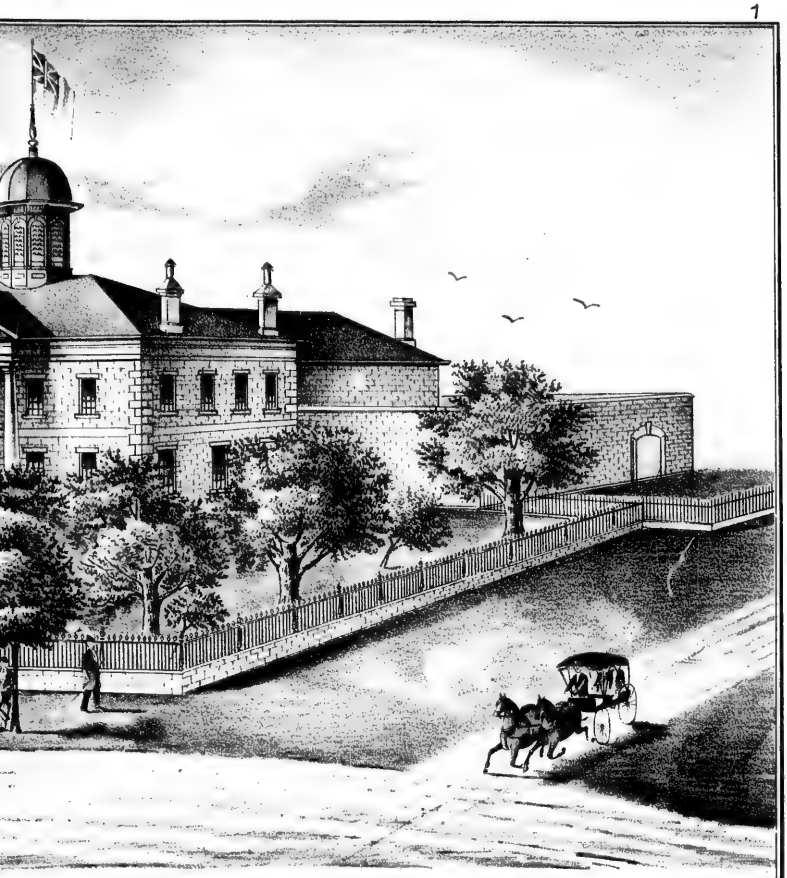
Of a large family, five brothers and a sister still survive. They all reside in Prince Edward county; and among the descendants of the ori- ginal Jersey Loyalist are to be found a number of men of wealth, refine- ment, and influence; second to none in the glorious old Bay Quinté Dis- trict in the respect and esteem in which they are justly held by their fellow-citizens.



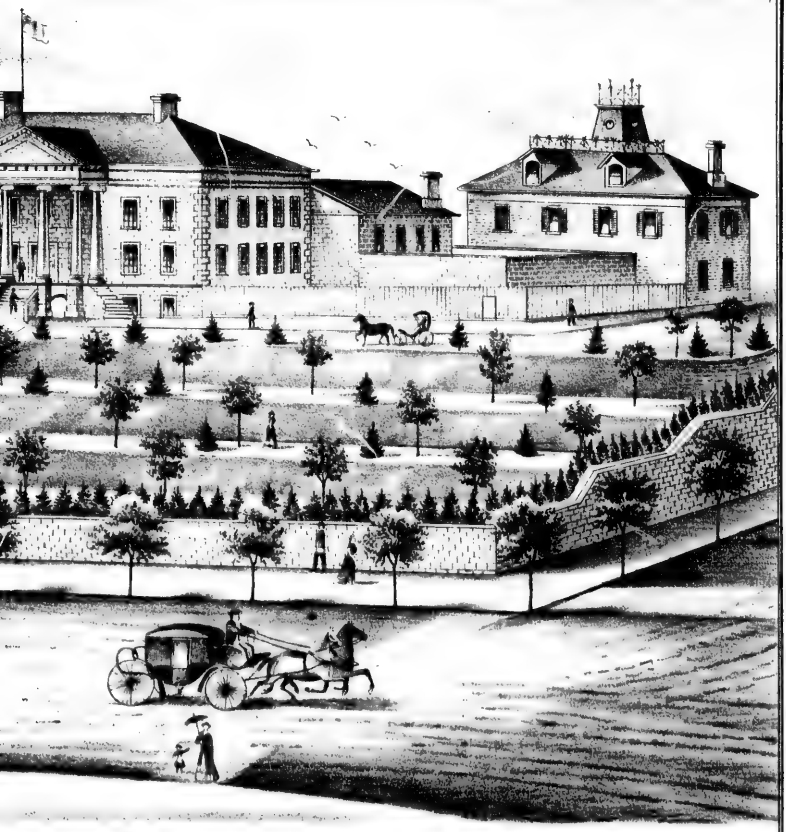
COURT HOUSE & GAOL, PICTON



COURT HOUSE & GAOL, BELLEVI

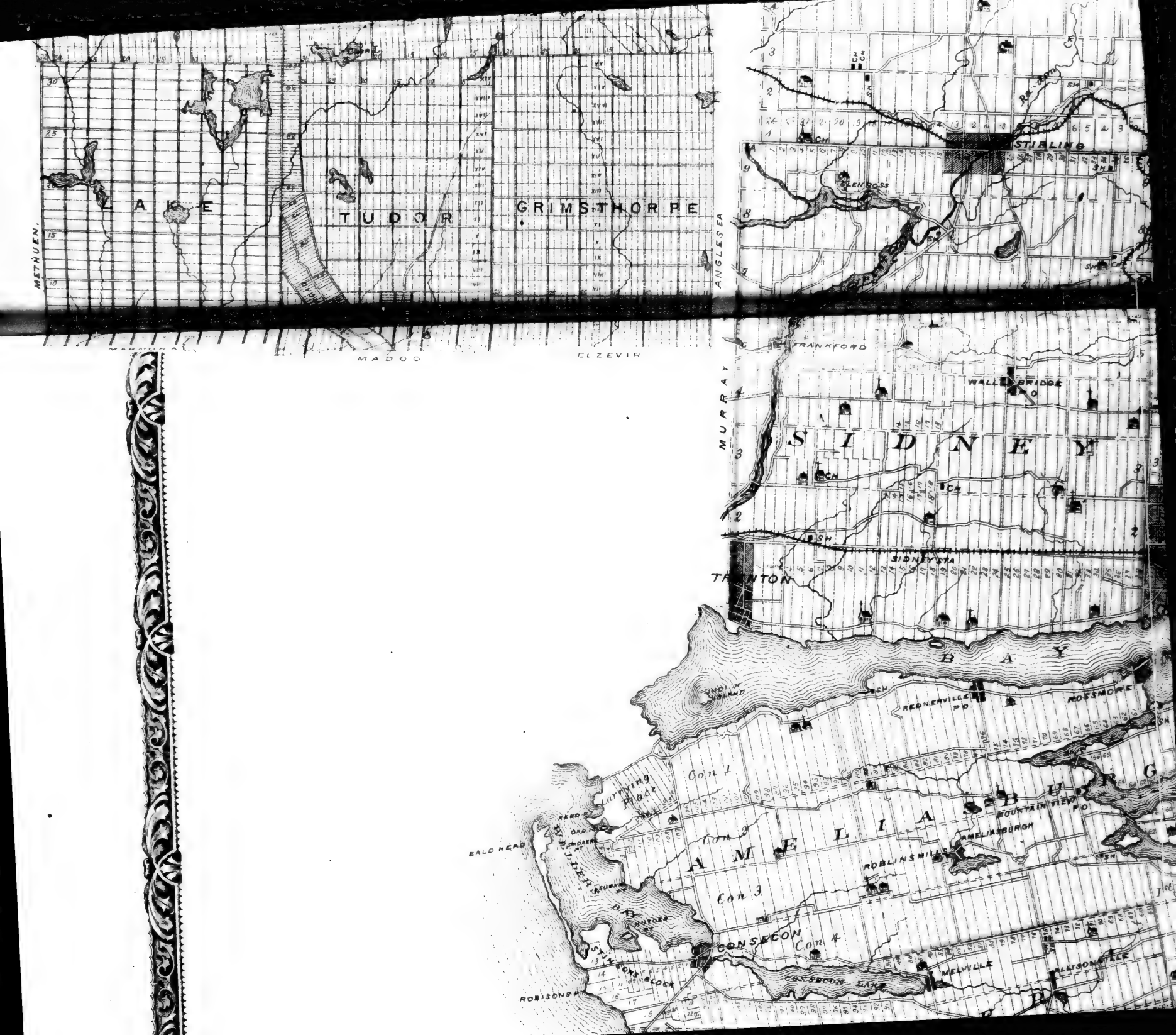


GE & GAOL, PICTON.

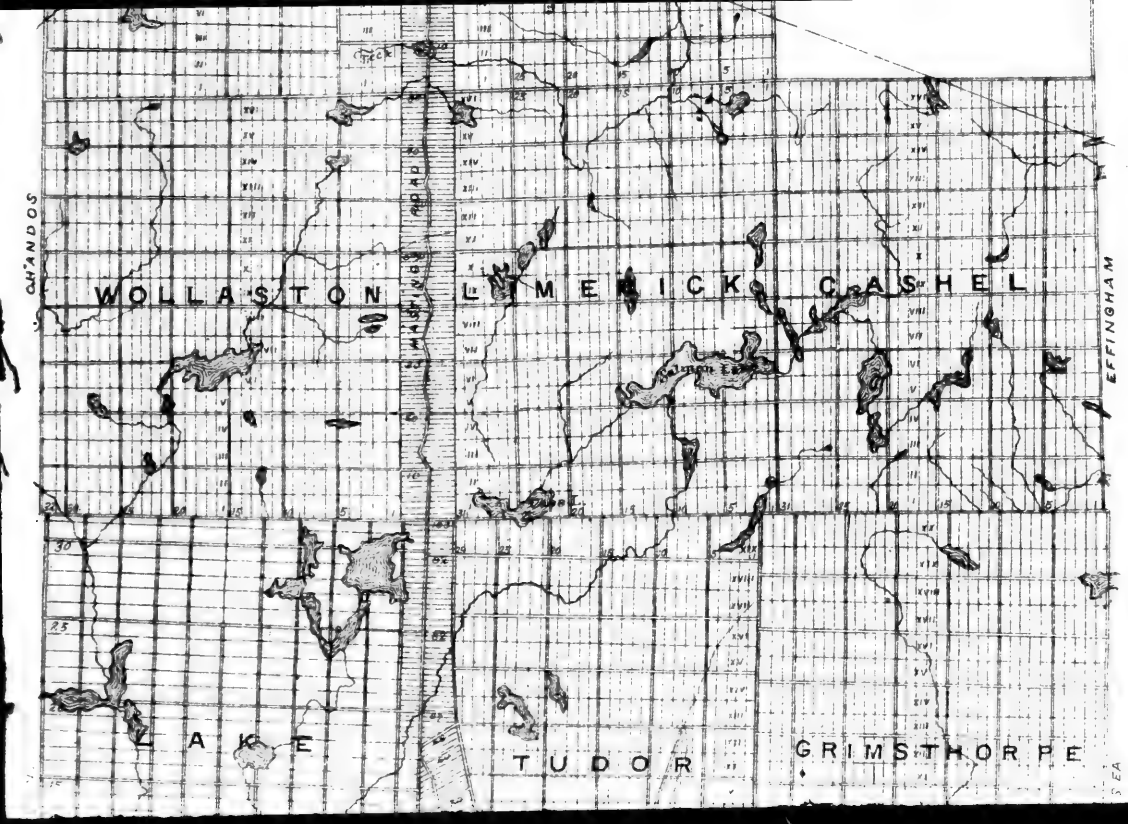


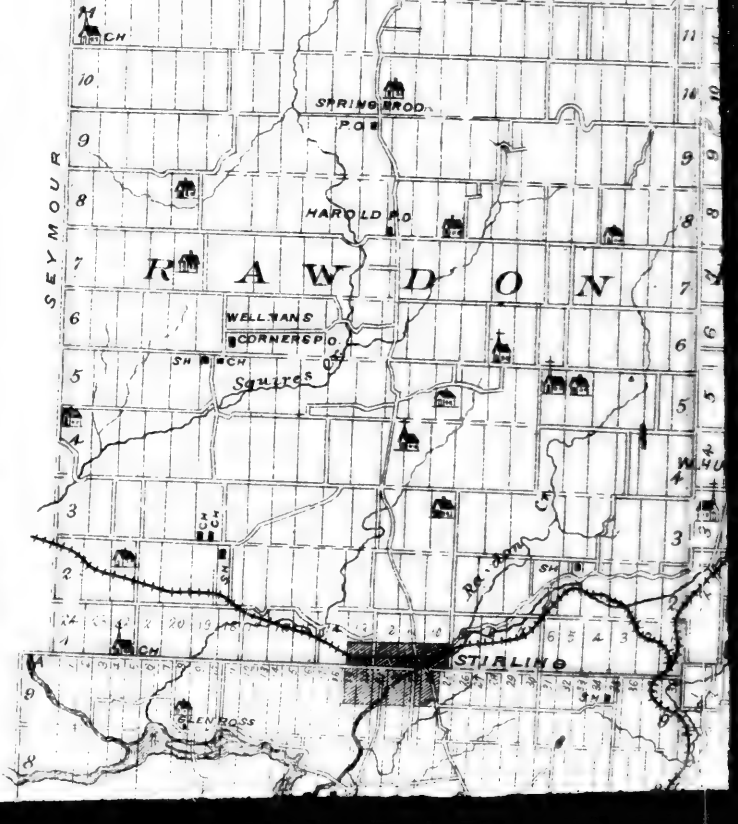
& GAOL, BELLEVILLE.

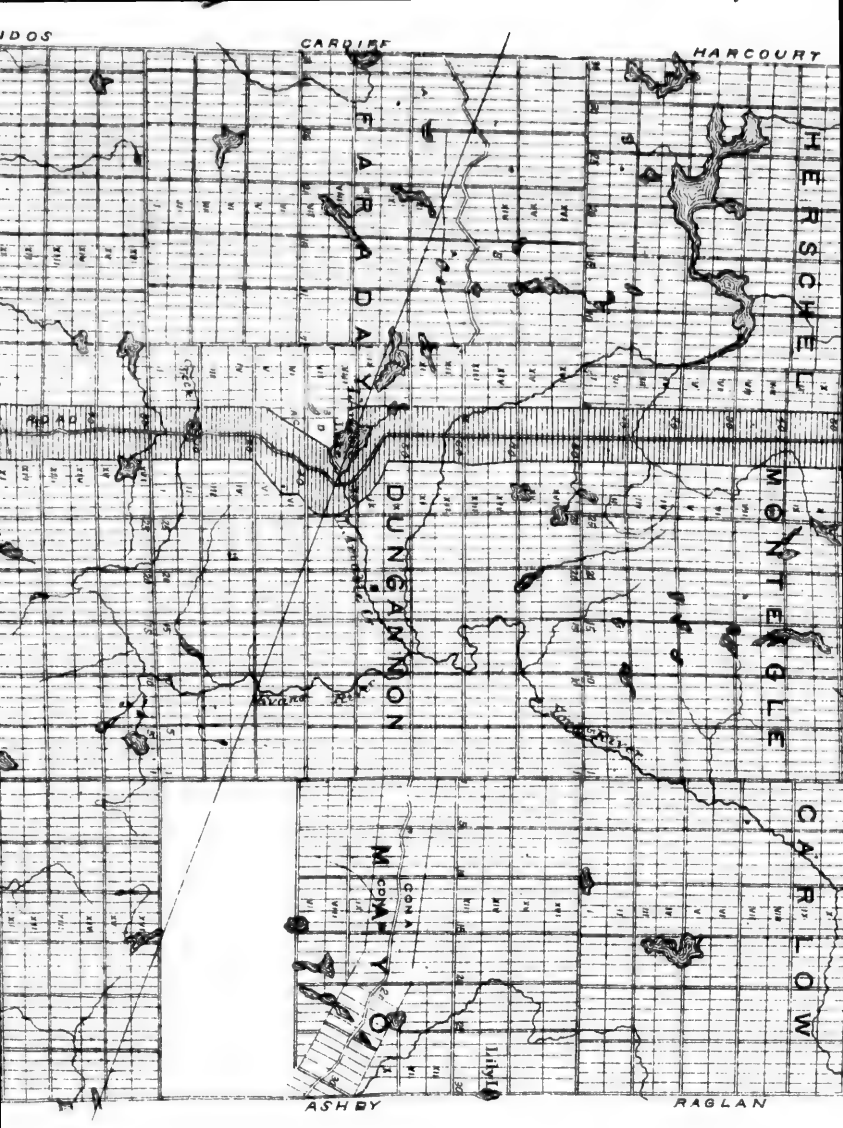
LAKE
CONSECON
Con 3
Con 4
Con 2
Con 3
ROSEHALL
HUBBSVILLE
MELVILLE
PLEASANT VALLEY
ISLANDPOINT
PIERSONS
NICHOLSON ISLAND
ROBISONS
LITTLE SANDY BAY
SOUTH HARBOUR
1st Con South of
2nd Con N. W. of Lake
Vine Gore
Con Produced

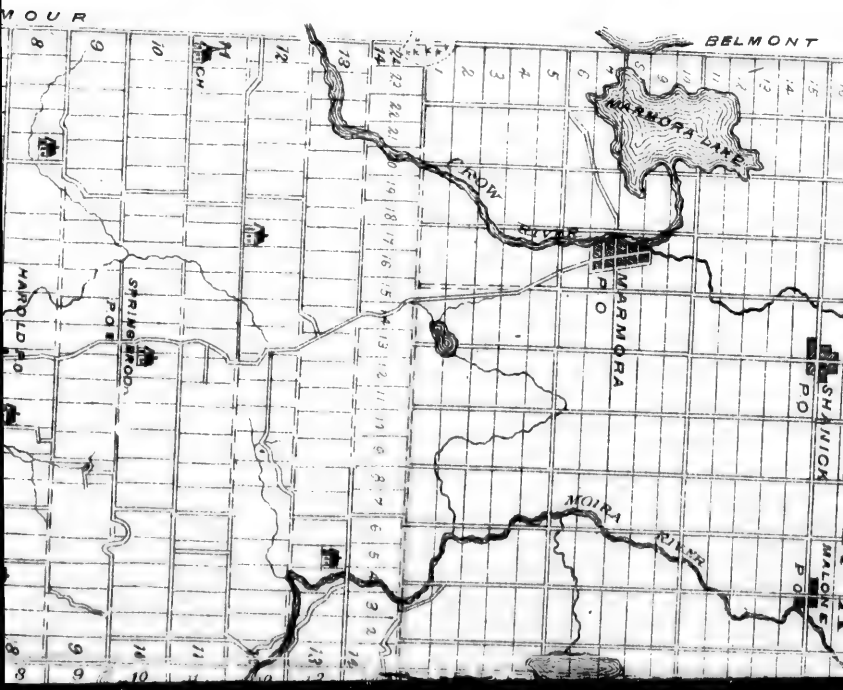


LAKE
TUDOR
GRIMSTHORPE
METHUEN.
ANGLESEA
MADOC
ELZEVIR
STIRLING
GLENROSS
FRANKFORD
WALLBRIDGE PO
MURRAY
SIDNEY
SIDNEY STA
TRENTON
BAY
REDNERVILLE PO
ROSSMORE
Con 1
Carrying Place
AMELIASBURG
MOUNTAIN VIEW PO
AMELIASBURGH
ROBLINSMILLS
Con 2
Con 3
Con 4
BALD HEAD
CONSECON
CONSECON LAKE
MELVILLE
ALLISONVILLE
ROBISONS


CHANDOS
WOLLASTON
LIMERICK
CASHEL
EFFINGHAM
LAKE
TUDOR
GRIMSTHORPE
SEA


SEYMOUR
RAWDON
SPRING BROO.
P.O.
HAROLD P.O.
WELLMANS
CORNERS P.O.
Squires
STIRLING
GLENROSS


IDOS
CARDIFF
HARCOURT
HERSCHEL
FARADAY
MONTEAGLE
DUNGANNON
CARLOW
MAYO
ASHBY
RAGLAN

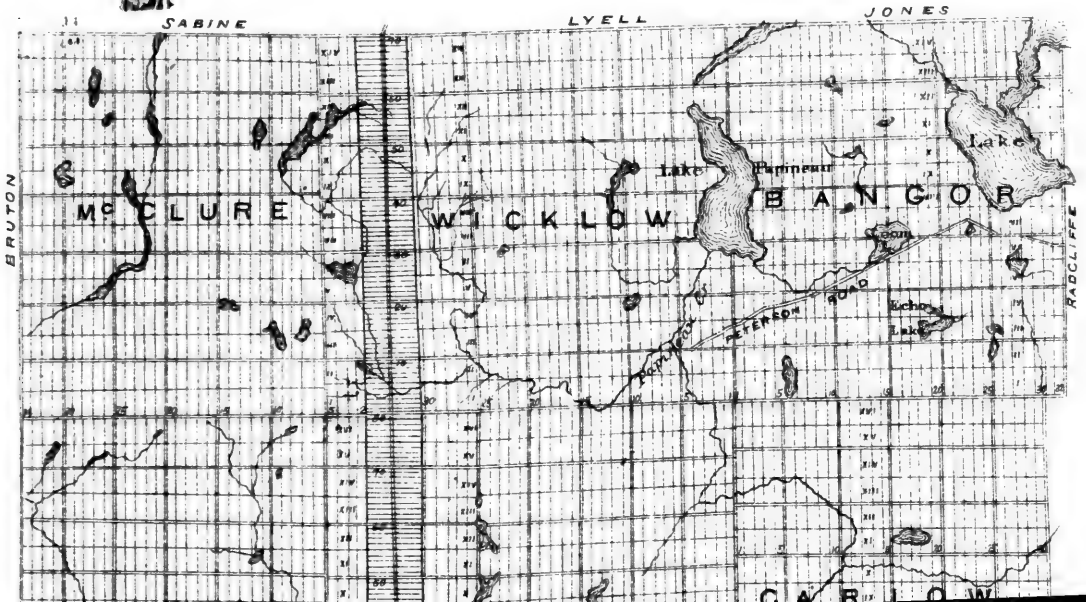

MOUR
BELMONT
MARMORA LAKE
CROW RIVER
MARMORA PO
HAROLD PO
SPRINGBROOK PO
SHANICK PO
MOIRA RIVER
MALONE PO

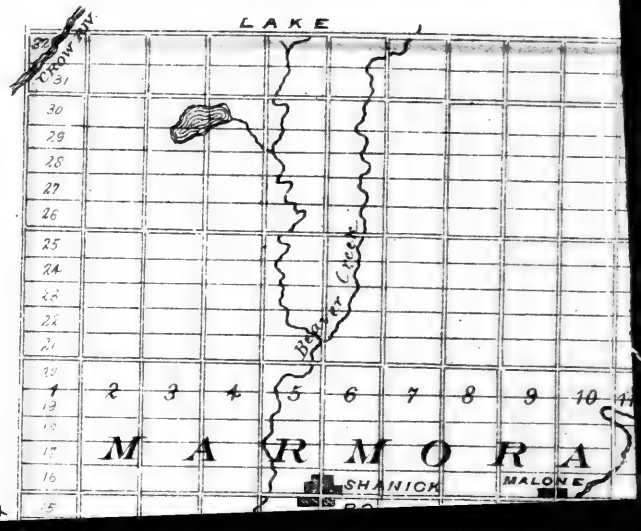
MAP OF

# COUNTY HASTINGS

## NORTH PART

SCALE 400 CHAINS PER INCH.



8.

MAP OF

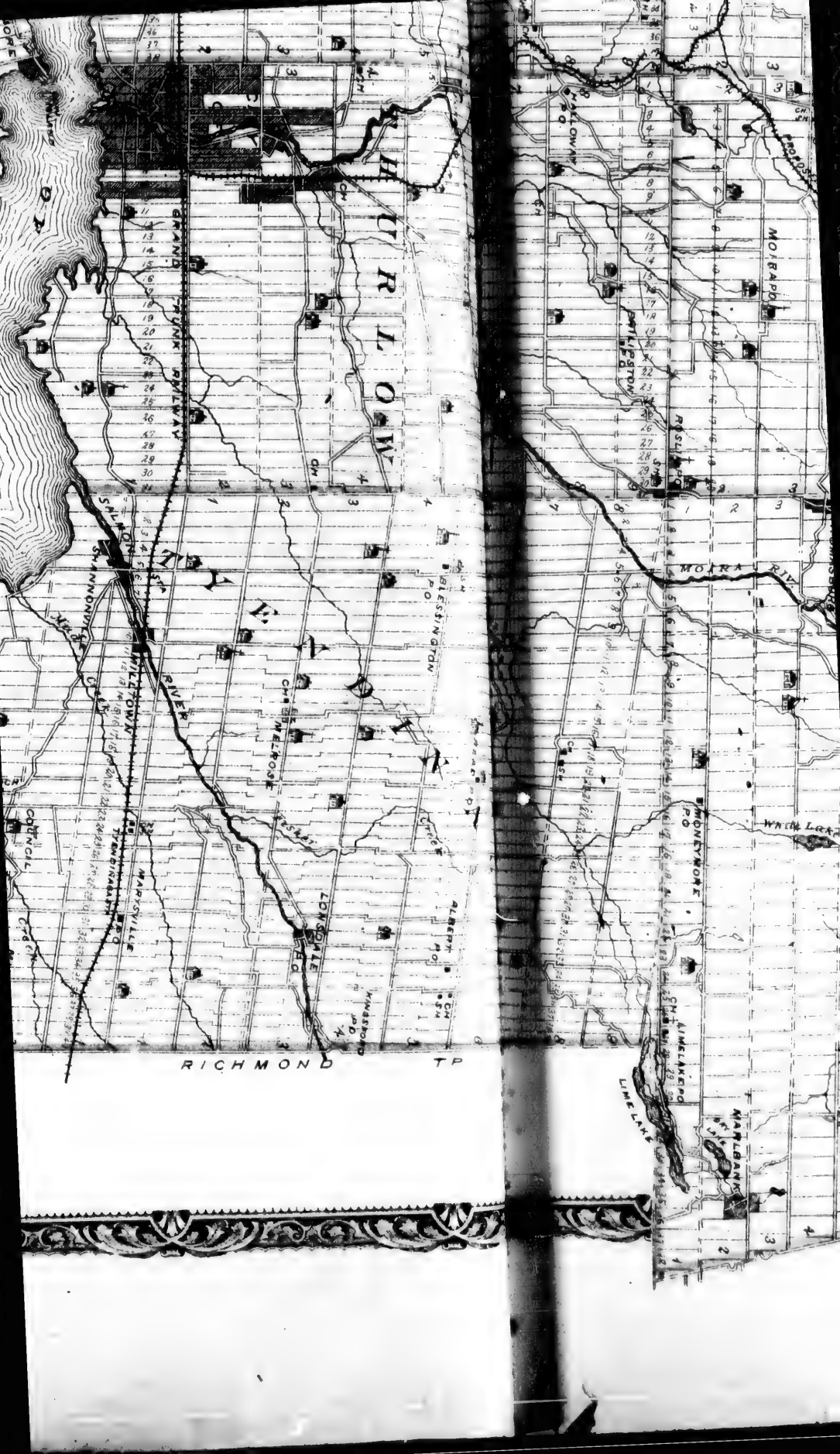
# COUNTY HASTINGS

NORTH PART

SCALE 400 CHAINS PER INCH.

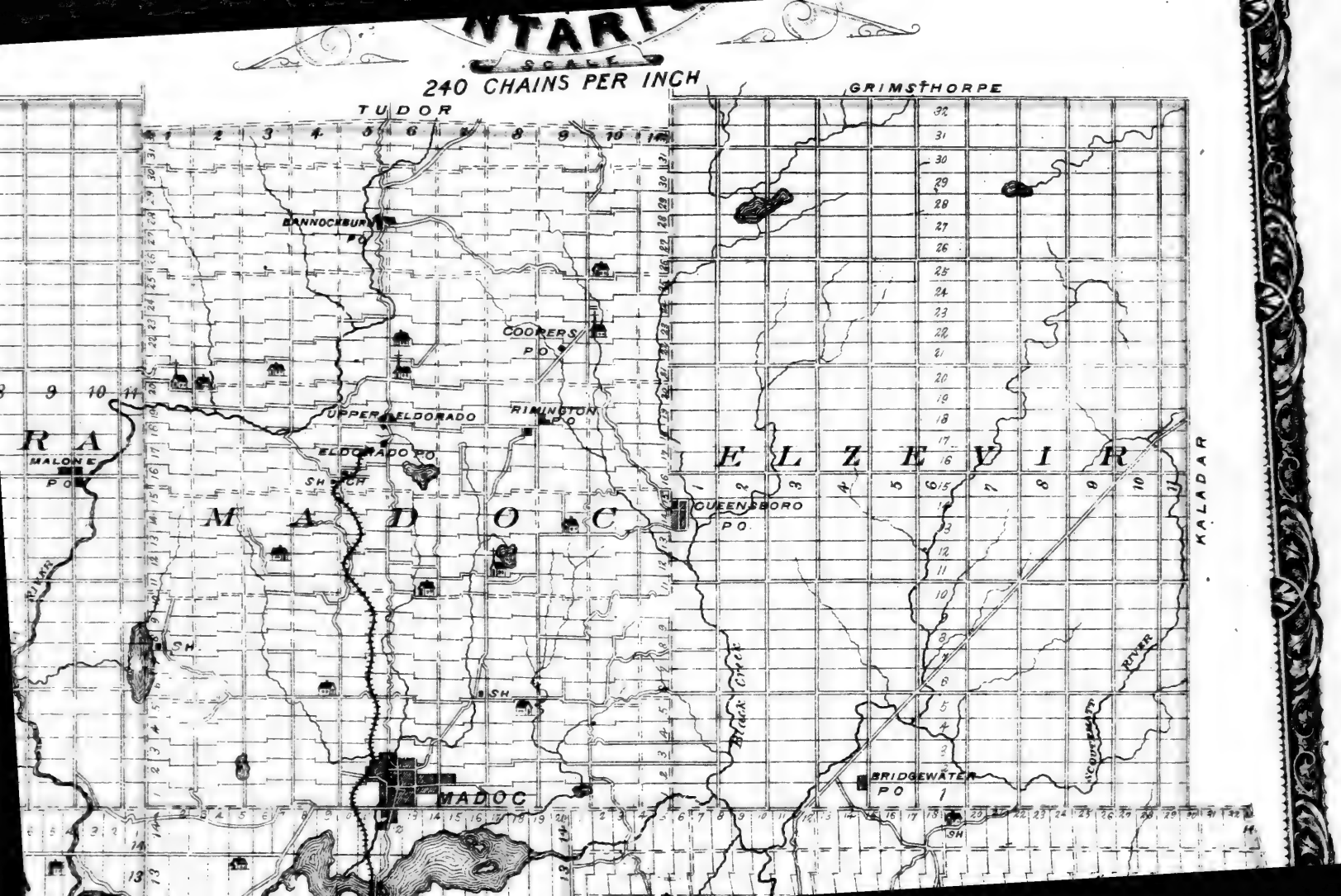
ONTARIO
BAY OF QUINTE
ATHOL
MARYSBURGH
NORTH
HALLOWELL
PICTON
BLOOMFIELD
EAST LAKE
CHERRY VALLEY
MILFORD
CARDWELL P.O.
WAUPOOS P.O.
BANGARDS P.O.
SOUTH BAY P.O.
PRINCE EDWARD OR SOUTH BAY
BLACK RIVER BLUFF
LITTLE BLUFF
HALF MOON POINT OR BIG BLUFF
Long Point
Con. N. Side East Lake
Con. South of East Lake
2nd Con. S. Side of E. Lake
3rd Con. S. S. of E. Lake
4th Con. S. S. of E. Lake
5 Con. S. S. of E. Lake
Block 15
1st Con. S. Black River
1st Con. N. Black River
2nd Con. N. B. River
Con. Bay Side
Lake Side
Gore A
Gore B
Block B
1st Con. S. Bay of Quinte
2nd Con. S. Bay of Quinte
1st Con. S. E. of Carrying Place
Con. of West Lake

QUINTE
BIG ISLAND
NORTHPORT PO
DEMORESTVILLE
CROFTON PO
1st Con. W. of G. P.
2nd Con. W. of W. P.
SOPHIASBURGH
3rd Con.
Gore D
Gore C
Gore B
Gore G
Gore A
Produced
PICTON
NORTH MARYSBURGH
LONG REACH
ADOLPHUSTOWN
BAY BAY
BASS COVE
BAY OF QUINTE
Con. Bay Side
Con. Lake Side
BANGARDS PO
COUNCIL HOUSE
MILL POINT
GREEN POINT
GRASSY PT
Stucker Creek
Con. E. Hallowell Bay
1st Con. S. Bay of Quinte
2nd Con. S. W. of G. P.
1st Con. S. W. of G. P.
2nd Con. N. W. of Place
1st Con. N. W. of Place
Con. S. E. of Carrying Place
Block B
Gore A
West Lake
Lake



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
SALMON
SHANNONVILLE
MILLTOWN
RIVER
MELROSE
BLESSINGTON
LONSDALE
MARYSVILLE
COUNCIL
RICHMOND TP
MOIRA RIV.
MONEYMORE P.O.
LIMELAKE
MARLBANK

HUNTINGDON
HUNGERFORD
TWEED
STOCO
STOCO LAKE
Black Creek
Otter Cr.
CLARE RIVER
SHEFFIELD
IVANHOE P.O
FULLER P.O
CHAPMAN P.O
THOMASBURG
W. HUNTINGDON P.O
MOIRA P.O
MOIRA RIV.
ROSLIN P.O
MONEYMORE P.O
MARLBANK
DRY LAKE
White Lake
Goose Creek
LIMELAKE P.O
PROPOSED B.&N.R.R.


ONTARIO
SCALE
240 CHAINS PER INCH
TUDOR
GRIMSTHORPE
BANNOCKBURN PO
COOKERS PO
UPPER ELDORADO
RIMINGTON PO
ELDORADO PO
SCHOOL
MALONE PO
MADOC
ELZEVIR
QUEENSBORO PO
KALADAR
BRIDGEWATER PO
MADOC
SH

# MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF HASTINGS AND PRINCE EDWARD ONTARIO.

SCALE
240 CHAINS PER INCH

Walter Ross.
Picton M.P. 1878.

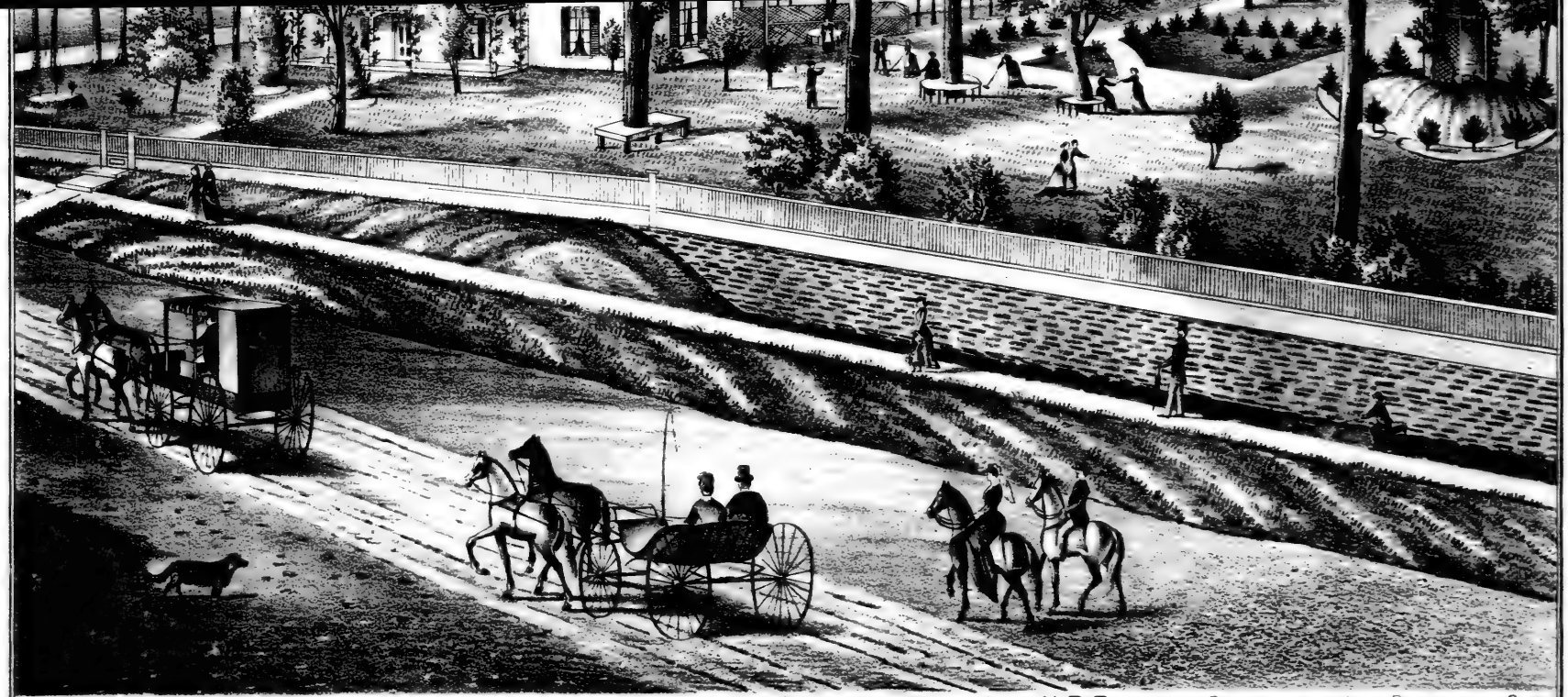
R. Low Q.C.
Picton.

Dr. W. C. Dorland, Ex. M.P.P.
(Deceased) Hallowell Tp.

G. Striker,
M.P.P. Picton.

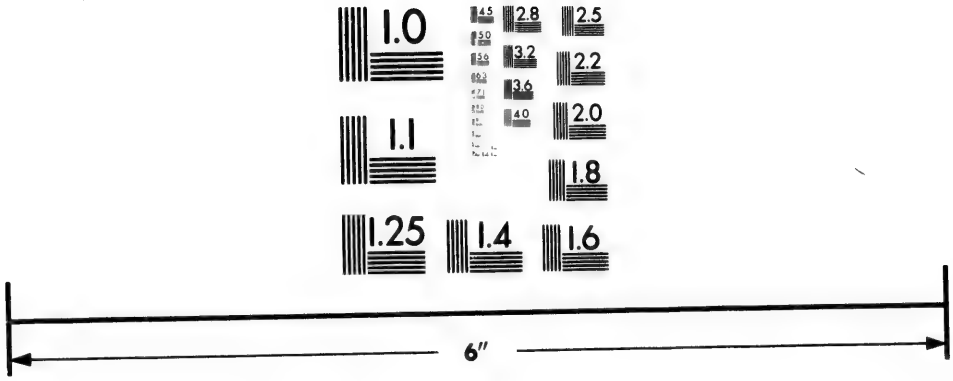
R. Low Q.C.
Picton.

Chas. Bockus.
Deceased, Picton.



ADJIDAUMO. THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE HON. EDMUND MURNEY, NOW THE RES. OF HIS SON-IN-LAW, N. B. FALKNER, BARRISTER AT LAW, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

# IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)

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WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
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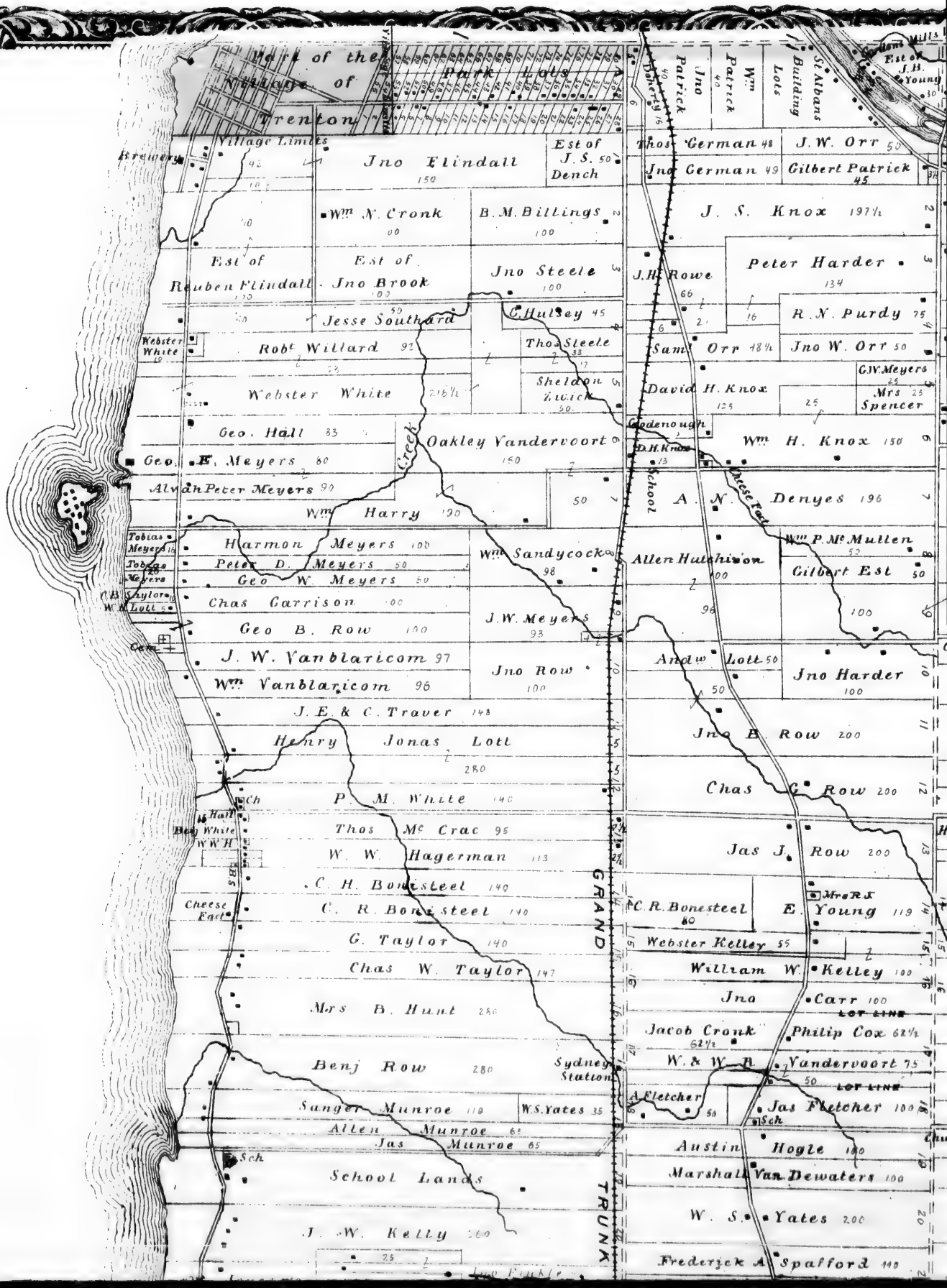
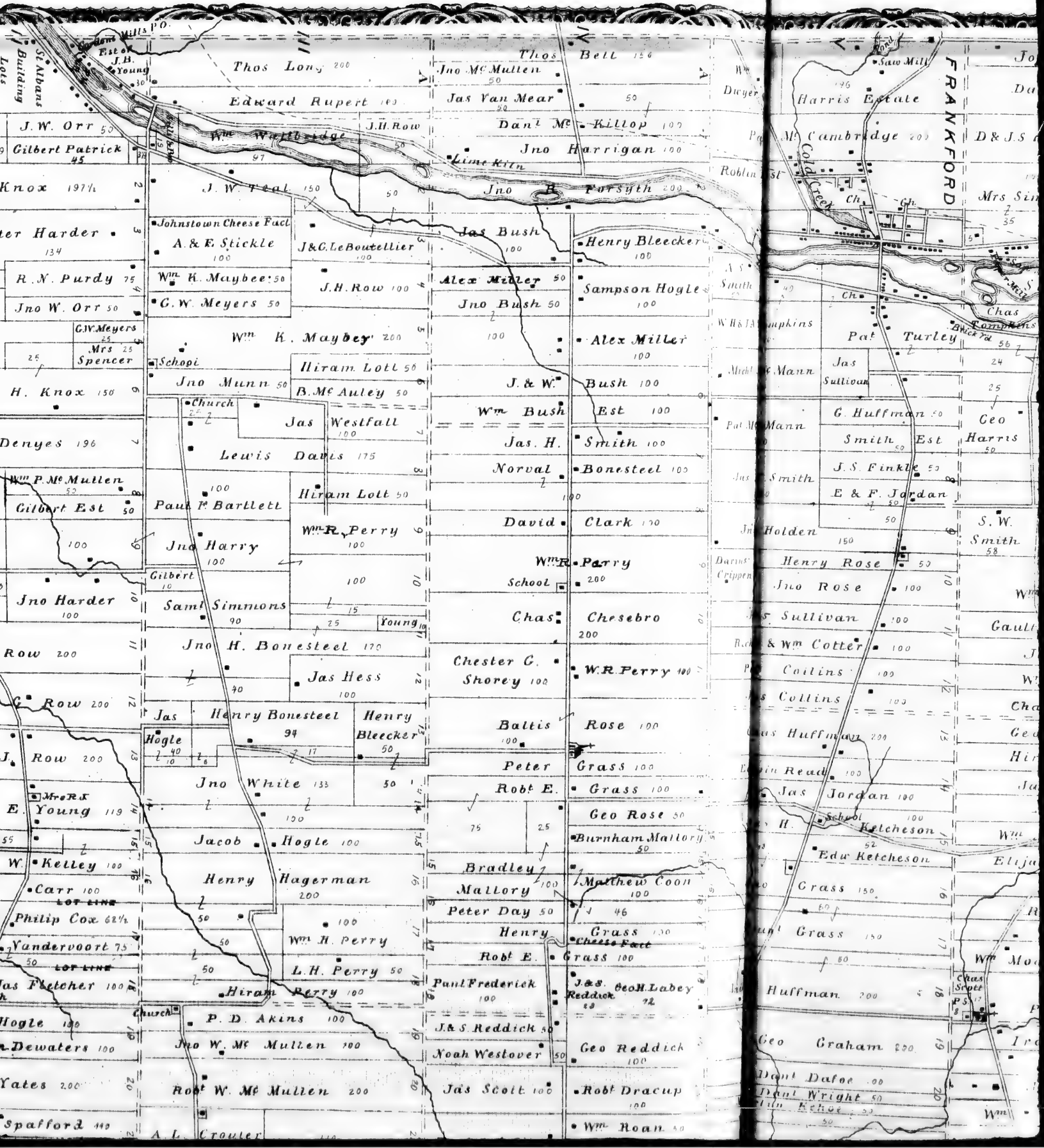
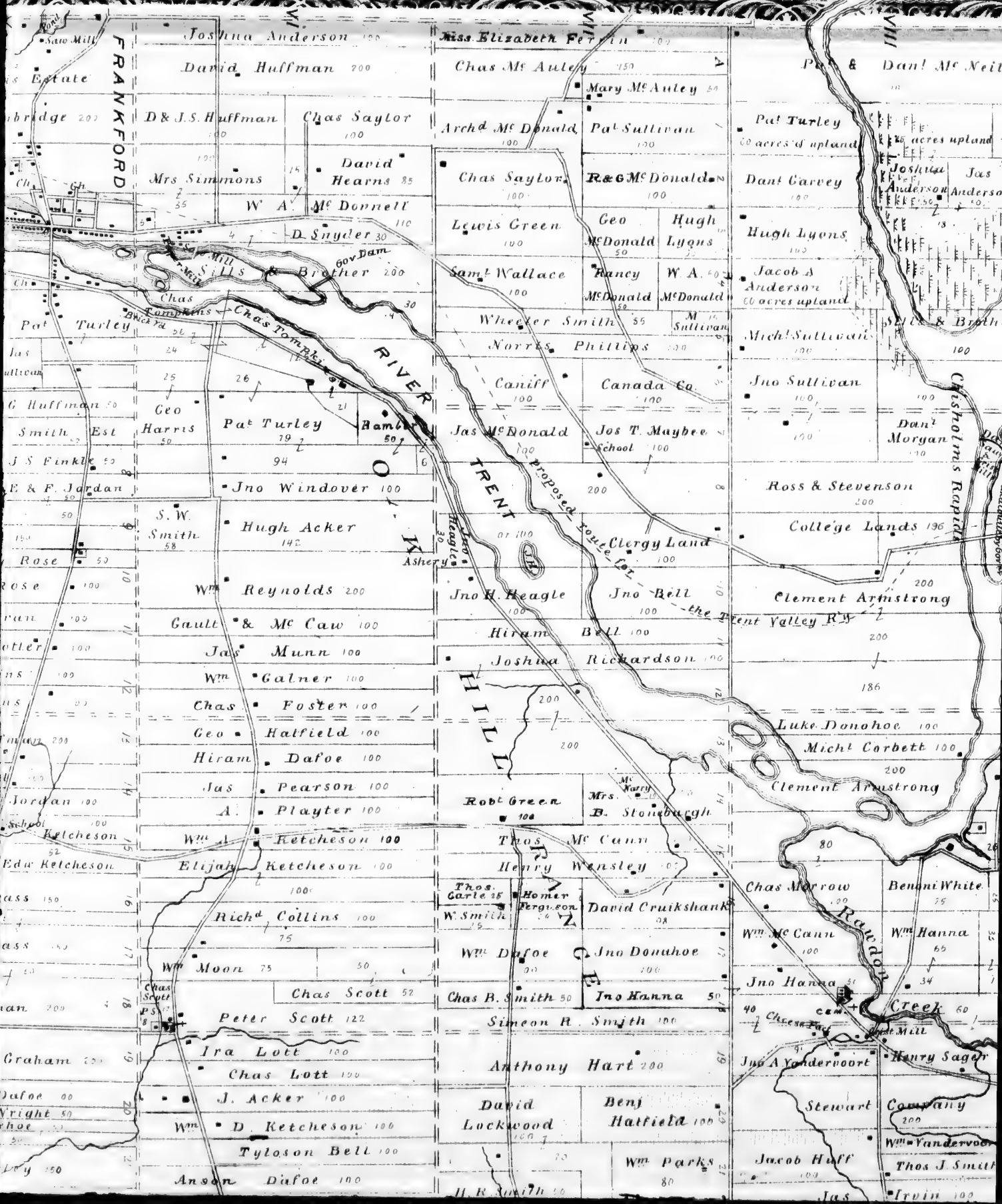
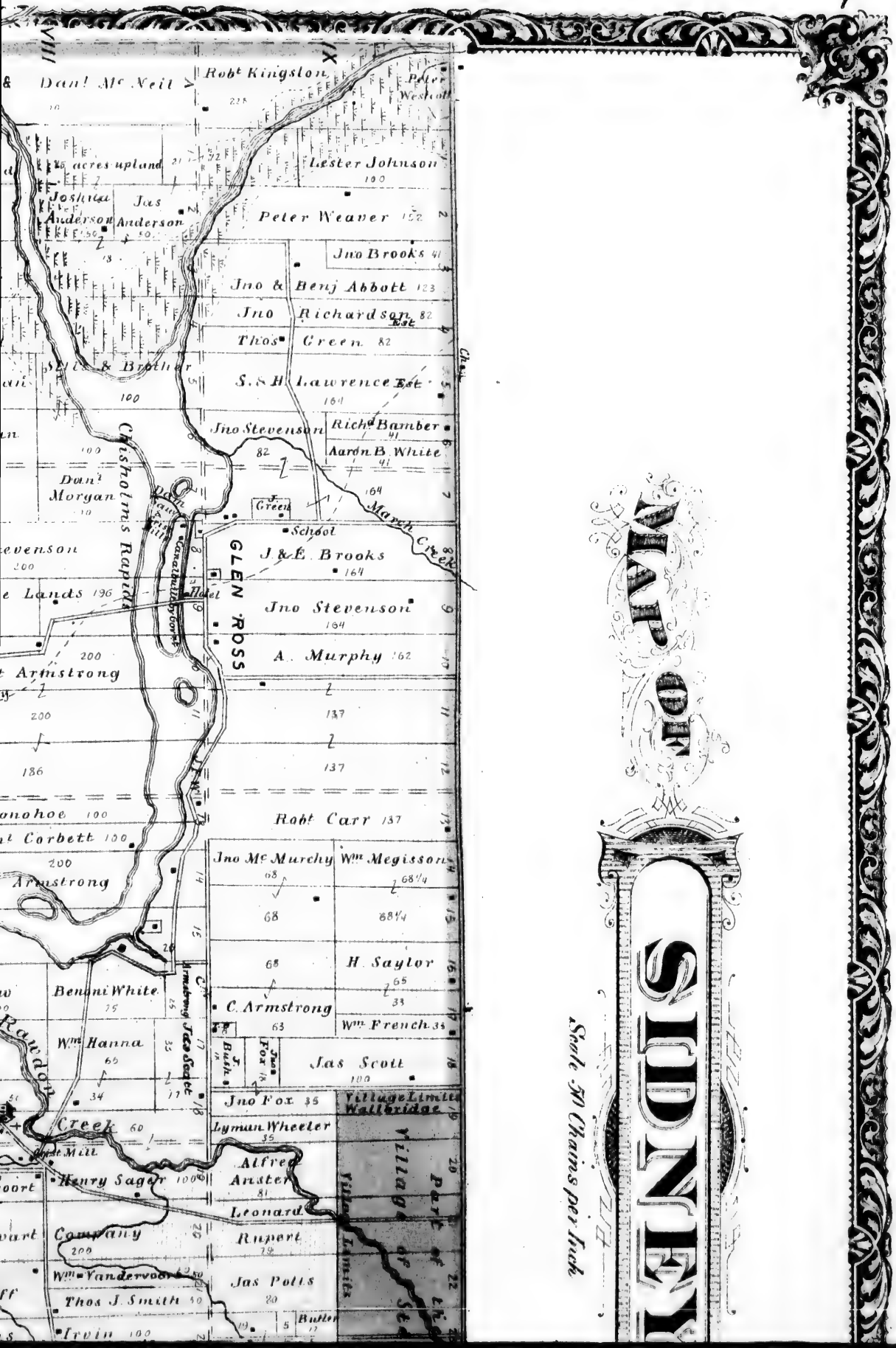
2.0
1.0


Part of the Village of Trenton
Park Lots
Village Limits
Breweries
Jno Flindall 150
Est of J. S. Dench 50
Wm N. Cronk 100
B. M. Billings 100
Est of Reuben Flindall 100
Est of Jno Brook 100
Jno Steele 100
Jesse Southard 50
C. Hulsey 45
Robt Willard 92
Thos Steele 33
Webster White 216½
Sheldon Zwick 50
Geo. Hall 83
Oakley Vandervoort 150
Geo. E. Meyers 80
Alvah Peter Meyers 90
Wm Harry 190
Harmon Meyers 100
Wm Sandycock 98
Peter D. Meyers 50
Geo W. Meyers 50
Chas Carrison 100
J. W. Meyers 93
Geo B. Row 100
J. W. Vanblaricom 97
Jno Row 100
Wm Vanblaricom 96
J. E. & C. Traver 148
Henry Jonas Lott 280
P. M. White 140
Thos Mc Crac 95
W. W. Hagerman 113
C. H. Bonesteel 140
C. R. Bonesteel 140
G. Taylor 140
Chas W. Taylor 147
Mrs B. Hunt 280
Benj Row 280
Sydney Station
Sanger Munroe 110
W.S. Yates 35
Allen Munroe 65
Jas Munroe 65
School Lands
J. W. Kelly 260
Jno Fuhler
GRAND TRUNK
Creek
Cheese Fact
Jno Patrick
Wm Patrick 40
Building Lots
St Albans
Est of J. B. Young
Thos German 48
J. W. Orr 50
Jno German 49
Gilbert Patrick 45
J. S. Knox 197½
J. H. Rowe 66
Peter Harder 134
R. N. Purdy 75
Sam Orr 18½
Jno W. Orr 50
David H. Knox 125
G.V. Meyers 25
Mrs Spencer 25
Godenough
D.H. Knox 13
Wm H. Knox 150
A. N. Denyes 196
Wm P. Mc Mullen 52
Allen Hutchinson 100
Gilbert Est 50
Andw Lott 50
Jno Harder 100
Jno B. Row 200
Chas G. Row 200
Jas J. Row 200
C. R. Bonesteel 80
E. Young 119
Webster Kelley 55
William W. Kelley 100
Jno Carr 100
Jacob Cronk 62½
Philip Cox 62½
W. & W. R. Vandervoort 75
A. Fletcher 50
Jas Fletcher 100
Austin Hogle 100
Marshall Van Dewaters 100
W. S. Yates 200
Frederick A. Spafford 110



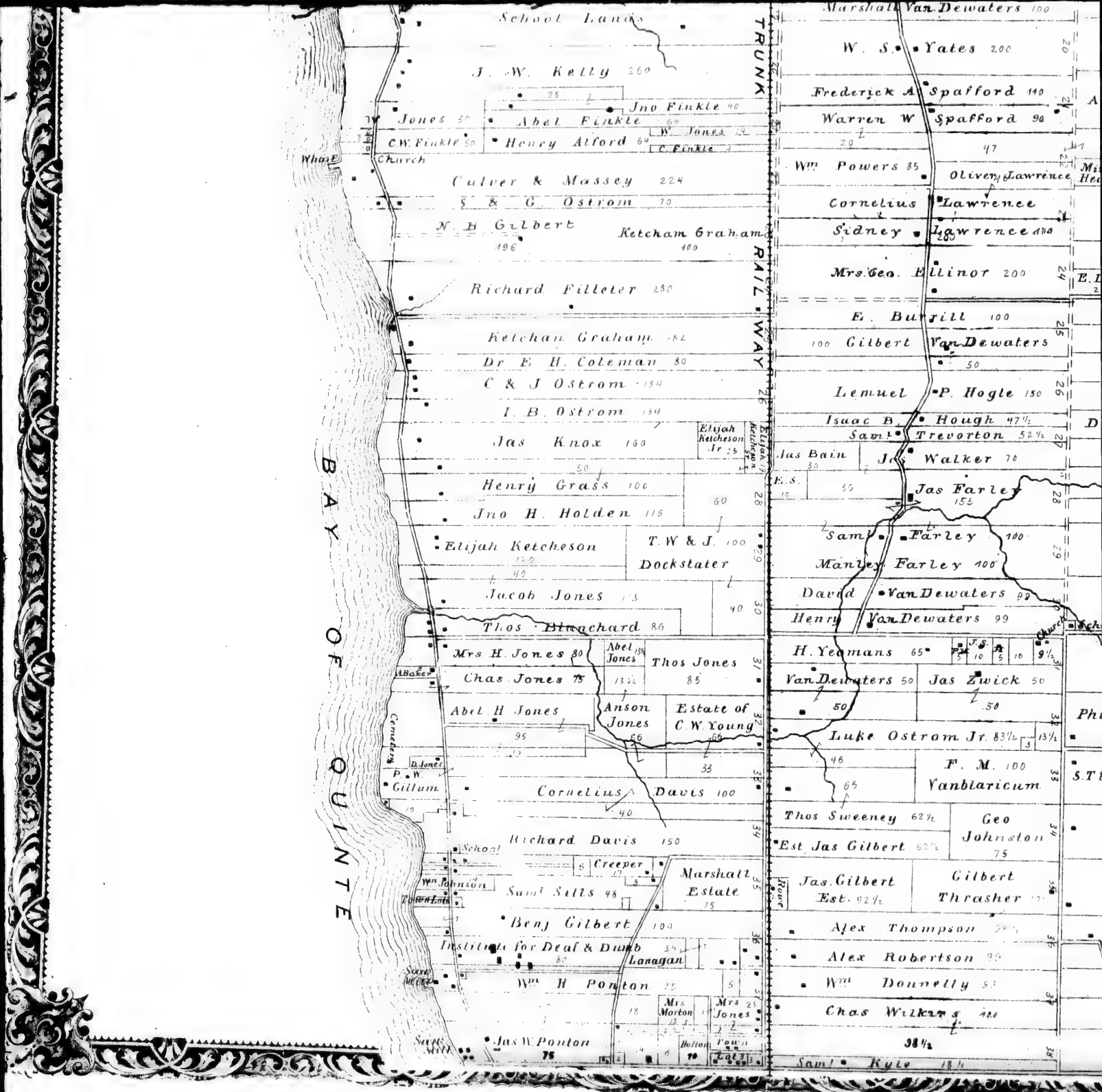
Thos Long 200
Edward Rupert 100
Thos Bell 150
Jno McMullen 50
Jas Van Mear 50
Dan^l McKillop 100
Jno Harrigan 100
Lime Kiln
Jno B. Forsyth 200
Jas Bush 100
Henry Bleecker 100
Alex Miller 50
Sampson Hogle 100
Jno Bush 50
Alex Miller 100
J. & W. Bush 100
Wm Bush Est 100
Jas. H. Smith 100
Norval Bonesteel 100
David Clark 100
Wm R. Perry 200
School
Chas Chesebro 200
Chester G. Shorey 100
W. R. Perry 100
Baltis Rose 100
Peter Grass 100
Robt E. Grass 100
Geo Rose 50
Burnham Mallory 50
Bradley Mallory 100
Matthew Coon 100
Peter Day 50
Henry Grass 100
Cheese Fact
Robt E. Grass 100
Paul Frederick 100
J. & S. Reddick 28
Geo H. Labey 72
J. & S. Reddick 50
Noah Westover 50
Geo Reddick 100
Jas Scott 100
Robt Dracup 100
Wm Roan 50
Wm Wallbridge 97
J. H. Row 50
J. W. Teal 150
Johnstown Cheese Fact
A. & E. Stickle 100
J. & G. LeBoutellier 100
Wm K. Maybee 50
J. H. Row 100
G. W. Meyers 50
Wm K. Maybey 200
Hiram Lott 50
Jno Munn 50
B. McAuley 50
Church
Jas Westfall 100
Lewis Davis 175
Paul F. Bartlett 100
Hiram Lott 50
Wm R. Perry 100
Jno Harry 100
Gilbert 10
Saml Simmons 90
Young 10
Jno H. Bonesteel 170
Jas Hess 100
Jas Hogle 40
Henry Bonesteel 94
Henry Bleecker 50
Jno White 133
Jacob Hogle 100
Henry Hagerman 200
Wm H. Perry 100
L. H. Perry 50
Hiram Perry 100
Church
P. D. Akins 100
Jno W. McMullen 100
Robt W. McMullen 200
A. L. Crouter
Gilbert Patrick 45
Knox 197½
Ter Harder 134
R. N. Purdy 75
Jno W. Orr 50
G. W. Meyers 25
Mrs Spencer 25
H. Knox 150
Denyes 196
Wm P. McMullen 50
Gilbert Est 50
Jno Harder 100
Row 200
G. Row 200
J. Row 200
E. Young 119
W. Kelley 100
Carr 100
LOT LINE
Philip Cox 62½
Vandervoort 75
LOT LINE
Jas Fletcher 100
Hogle 100
Dewaters 100
Yates 200
Spafford 110
St Albans Building Lots
Cordon Mills P.O.
Est of J. B. Young
Harris Estate
Saw Mill
FRANKFORD
Mt Cambridge 200
Cold Creek
Roblin Est
Pat Turley
Jas Sullivan
G. Huffman 50
Smith Est 50
J. S. Finkle 50
E. & F. Jordan 50
Jno Holden 150
Henry Rose 50
Jno Rose 100
Jas Sullivan 100
& Wm Cotter 100
Collins 100
Collins 100
Huffman 200
Jas Jordan 100
School
Ketcheson 52
Edw Ketcheson
Grass 150
Grass 150
Huffman 200
Geo Graham 200
Dan^l Dafoe 100
Dan^l Wright 50
Chas Tompkins
Brick Rd
Geo Harris 50
S. W. Smith 58
Chas Scott
P.S.


FRANKFORD
Saw Mill
Joshua Anderson
David Huffman
D & J.S. Huffman
Chas Saylor
Mrs Simmons
David Hearns
W. A. McDonnell
D. Snyder
Mill
Sills & Brother
Gov Dam
Chas Tompkins
Chas Tompkins
Pat Turley
Geo Harris
Pat Turley
Jno Windover
S. W. Smith
Hugh Acker
Wm Reynolds
Gault & McCaw
Jas Munn
Wm Galner
Chas Foster
Geo Hatfield
Hiram Dafoe
Jas Pearson
A. Playter
Wm A. Ketcheson
Elijah Ketcheson
Richd Collins
Wm Moon
Chas Scott
Peter Scott
Ira Lott
Chas Lott
J. Acker
Wm D. Ketcheson
Tyloson Bell
Anson Dafoe
Miss Elizabeth Ferrin
Chas McAuley
Mary McAuley
Archd McDonald
Pat Sullivan
Chas Saylor
R & G McDonald
Lewis Green
Geo McDonald
Hugh Lyons
Saml Wallace
Nancy McDonald
W. A. McDonald
Wheeler Smith
M. Sullivan
Norris Phillips
Caniff
Canada Co.
Jas McDonald
Jos T. Maybee
School
Proposed Route for the Trent Valley R.W.
Clergy Land
Jno H. Heagle
Jno Bell
Hiram Bell
Joshua Richardson
Robt Green
Mrs. B. Stonebugh
Thos McCann
Henry Wensley
Thos. Carle
Homer Ferguson
W. Smith
David Cruikshank
Wm Dafoe
Jno Donahoe
Chas B. Smith
Jno Hanna
Simeon R. Smith
Anthony Hart
David Lockwood
Benj Hatfield
Wm Parks
H. R. Smith
Pat & Danl McNeil
Pat Turley
Dant Carvey
Hugh Lyons
Jacob A. Anderson
Mich Sullivan
Jno Sullivan
Dant Morgan
Ross & Stevenson
College Lands
Clement Armstrong
Luke Donohoe
Mich Corbett
Clement Armstrong
Chas Morrow
Benni White
Wm McCann
Wm Hanna
Jno Hanna
Cem
Creek
Mill
Jno A Vandervoort
Henry Sager
Stewart
Company
Jacob Huff
Thos J. Smith
Jas Irvin
Chisholms Rapids
Rawdon
TRENT RIVER
HILL
Ashery

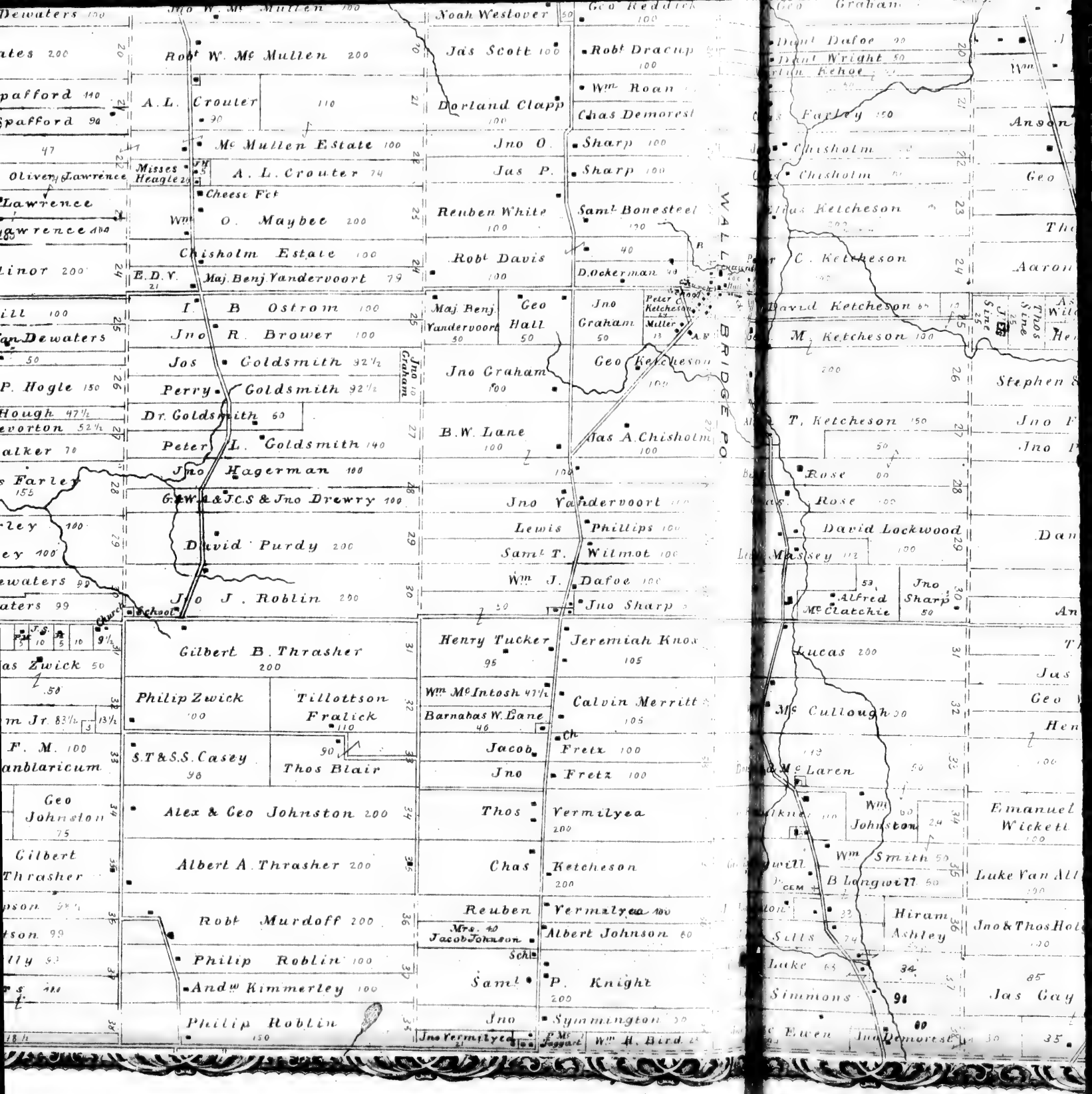



# MAP OF SIDNEY

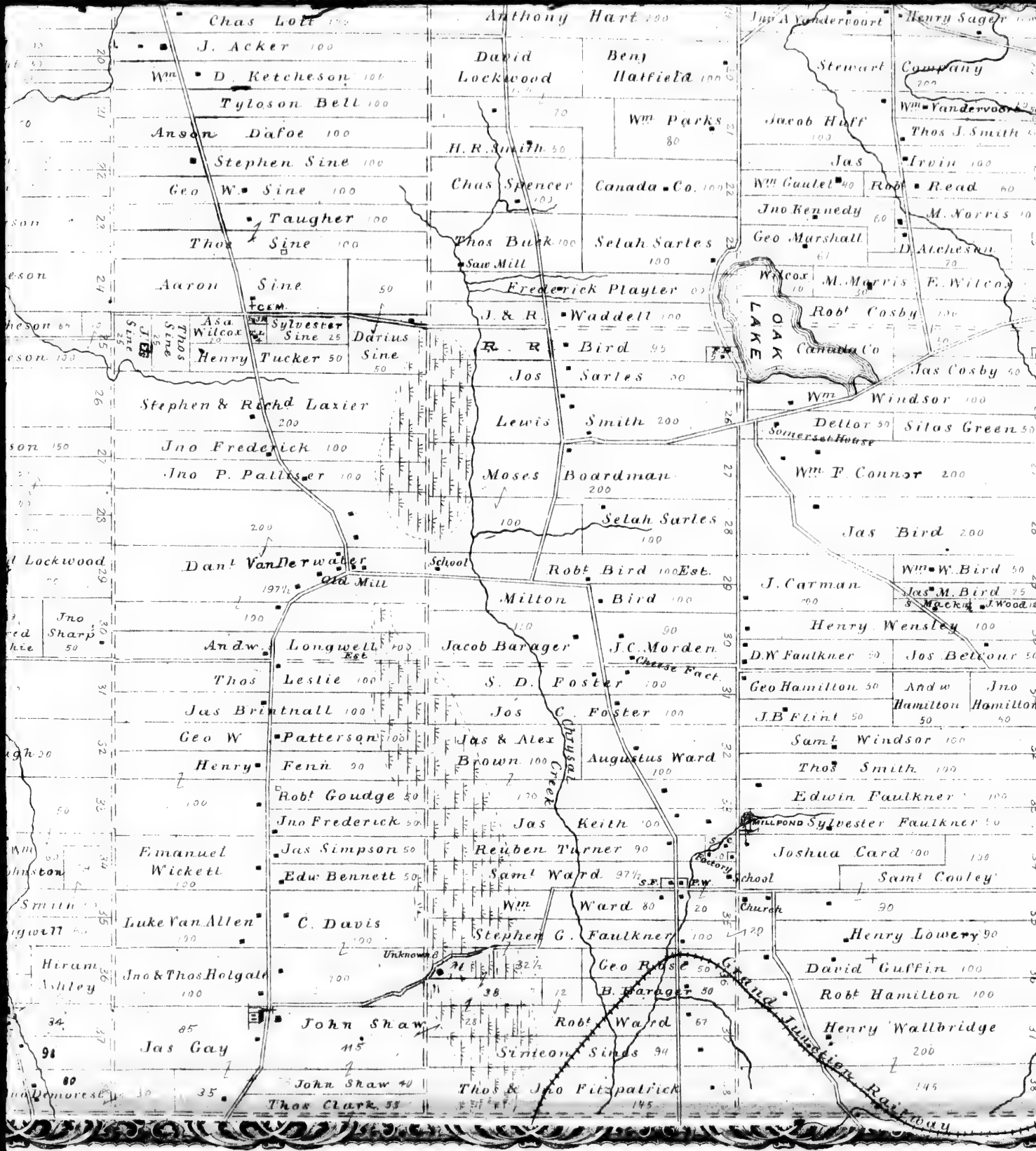
Scale 50 Chains per Inch



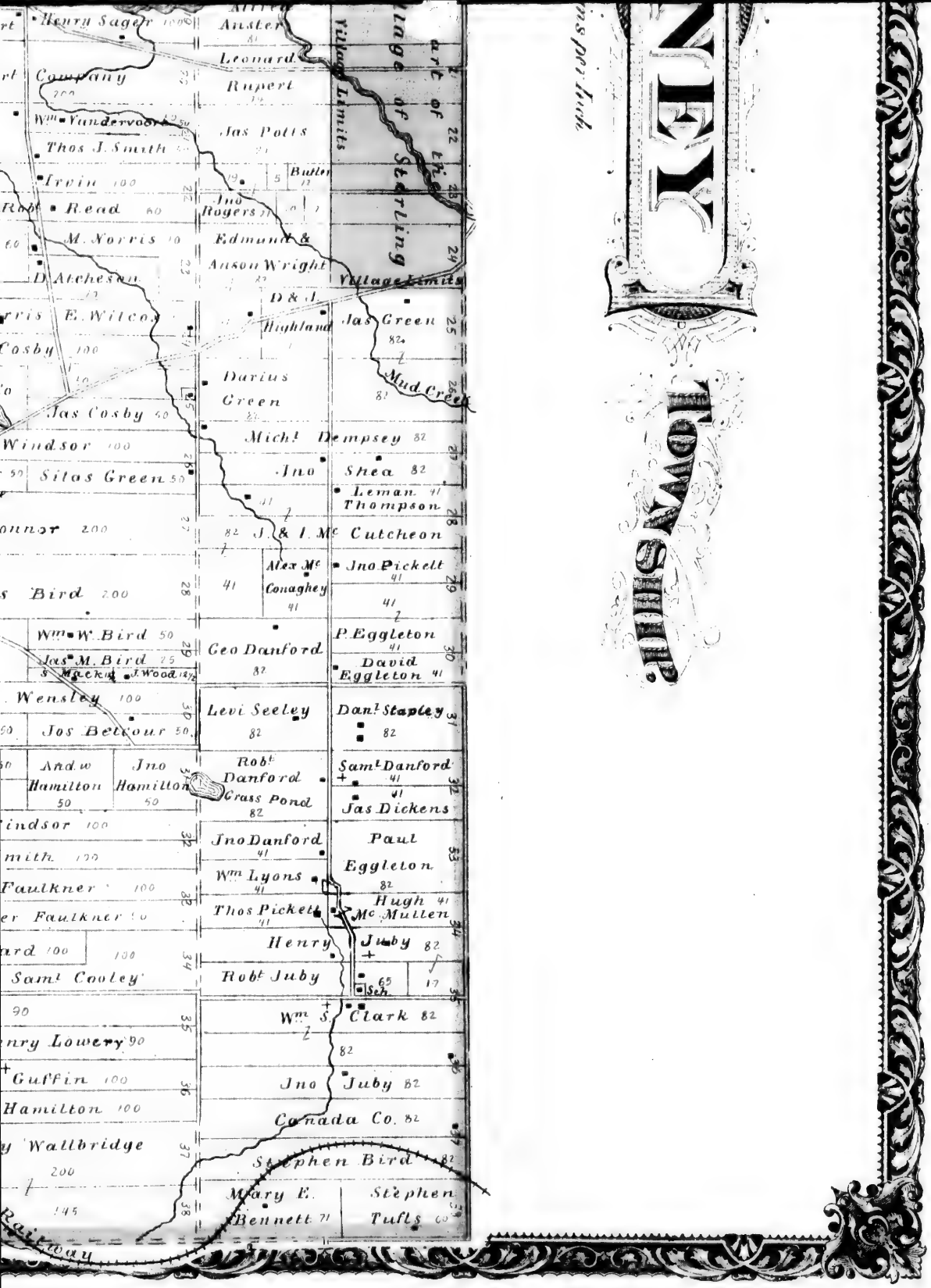
School Lands
J. W. Kelly 260
Jno Finkle 40
Jones 50
Abel Finkle 64
C.W. Finkle 50
Henry Alford 64
Church
Culver & Massey 224
S & G. Ostrom 70
N. B Gilbert 196
Ketcham Graham 100
Richard Filleter 280
Ketchan Graham 182
Dr E. H. Coleman 80
C & J Ostrom 134
I. B. Ostrom 134
Jas Knox 160
Elijah Ketcheson Jr 25
Henry Grass 100
Jno H. Holden 115
Elijah Ketcheson
T. W & J. Dockstater 100
Jacob Jones
Thos Blanchard 86
Mrs H. Jones 80
Abel Jones
Thos Jones 85
Chas Jones 75
Abel H Jones 95
Anson Jones 66
Estate of C. W. Young 66
Cemetery
D. Jones
P. W. Gillum
Cornelius Davis 100
Richard Davis 150
School
Creeper
Wm Johnson
Town Lots
Saml Sills 48
Marshall Estate 75
Benj Gilbert 100
Institute for Deaf & Dumb
Lanagan
Wm H Ponton 75
Mrs Morton
Mrs Jones
Jas W. Ponton 75
Holton
Town Lots
TRUNK RAIL WAY
BAY OF QUINTE
Marshall Van Dewaters 100
W. S. Yates 200
Frederick A Spafford 110
Warren W Spafford 90
Wm Powers 85
Oliver Lawrence
Cornelius Lawrence
Sidney Lawrence 100
Mrs Geo. Ellinor 200
E. Burrill 100
Gilbert Van Dewaters 100
Lemuel P. Hogle 150
Isaac B. Hough 47½
Saml Trevorton 52½
Jas Bain 30
Jas Walker 70
Jas Farley 155
Saml Farley 100
Manley Farley 100
David Van Dewaters 99
Henry Van Dewaters 99
H. Yeomans 65
Van Dewaters 50
Jas Zwick 50
Luke Ostrom Jr. 83½
F. M. Vanblaricum 100
Thos Sweeney 62½
Geo Johnston 75
Est Jas Gilbert 62½
Jas. Gilbert Est. 92½
Gilbert Thrasher
Alex Thompson
Alex Robertson
Wm Donnelly
Chas Wilkins
Saml Kyle 18½



Dewaters 100
Jno W. Mc Mullen 100
Noah Westover 50
Geo Reddick 100
Geo Graham
Robt W. Mc Mullen 200
Jas Scott 100
Robt Dracup 100
Dant Dafoe 90
Dant Wright 50
Kehoe
A. L. Crouter 110
Dorland Clapp 100
Wm Roan
Chas Demorest
Farley 150
Anson
Mc Mullen Estate 100
Jno O. Sharp 100
Chisholm
Misses Heagle
A. L. Crouter 74
Jas P. Sharp 100
Chisholm
Geo
Oliver Lawrence
Cheese Fct
Lawrence
Wm O. Maybee 200
Reuben White 100
Saml Bonesteel 100
Elias Ketcheson
Chisholm Estate 100
Robt Davis 100
D. Ockerman 40
C. Ketcheson
Aaron
E.D.V.
Maj. Benj. Vandervoort 79
I. B. Ostrom 100
Maj. Benj. Vandervoort 50
Geo Hall 50
Jno Graham 50
Peter Ketcheson
Miller
David Ketcheson
Jno R. Brower 100
M. Ketcheson 100
Jos Goldsmith 92½
Jno Graham 100
Geo Ketcheson 100
Stephen
P. Hogle 150
Perry Goldsmith 92½
Dr. Goldsmith 60
T. Ketcheson 150
Peter L. Goldsmith 140
B. W. Lane 100
Jas A. Chisholm 100
Jno Hagerman 100
Rose
Farley 155
G.&W.A.&J.C.S & Jno Drewry 100
Jno Vandervoort
Rose
Lewis Phillips 100
David Lockwood 100
David Purdy 200
Saml T. Wilmot 100
Massey
Wm J. Dafoe 100
Alfred McClatchie
Jno Sharp 50
Jno J. Roblin 200
Jno Sharp
Church
School
Gilbert B. Thrasher 200
Henry Tucker 95
Jeremiah Knox 105
Lucas 200
Philip Zwick 100
Tillottson Fralick 110
Wm McIntosh 47½
Barnabas W. Lane 46
Calvin Merritt 105
Mc Cullough
F. M. 100
S.T.&S.S. Casey 98
Thos Blair 90
Jacob Fretz 100
Jno Fretz 100
Mc Laren
Geo Johnston 75
Alex & Geo Johnston 200
Thos Vermilyea 200
Wm Johnston
Emanuel Wickett
Gilbert Thrasher
Albert A. Thrasher 200
Chas Ketcheson 200
Wm Smith 50
B Longwill 50
Luke Van All
Robt Murdoff 200
Reuben Vermilyea 100
Mrs. Jacob Johnson 40
Albert Johnson 60
Hiram Ashley
Jno & Thos Hol
Philip Roblin 100
Andw Kimmerley 100
Saml P. Knight 200
Lake
Simmons
Jas Gay
Philip Roblin 150
Jno Symmington 50
Jno Vermilyea
Wm H. Bird
Ewen
Jno Demorest
WALL BRIDGE PO



Chas Lott
J. Acker 100
Wm D. Ketcheson 100
Tyloson Bell 100
Anson Dafoe 100
Stephen Sine 100
Geo W. Sine 100
Taugher 100
Thos Sine 100
Aaron Sine
Asa Wilcox
Sylvester Sine 25
Darius Sine 50
Henry Tucker 50
Stephen & Richd Laxier 200
Jno Frederick 100
Jno P. Palliser 100
Dant VanDerwater
Old Mill
Andw Longwell
Thos Leslie 100
Jas Brintnall 100
Geo W Patterson 100
Henry Fenn 90
Robt Goudge 50
Jno Frederick 50
Emanuel Wickett 100
Jas Simpson 50
Edw Bennett 50
Luke Van Allen 100
C. Davis 100
Jno & Thos Holgate 100
John Shaw 115
Jas Gay 85
John Shaw 40
Thos Clark 55
Anthony Hart 200
David Lockwood
Benj Hatfield 100
Wm Parks 80
H. R. Smith 50
Chas Spencer 100
Canada Co. 100
Thos Buck 100
Saw Mill
Selah Sarles 100
Frederick Playter
J. & R. Waddell 100
R. R. Bird 95
Jos Sarles 50
Lewis Smith 200
Moses Boardman 200
Selah Sarles 100
School
Robt Bird 100 Est.
Milton Bird 100
Jacob Barager
J.C. Morden
Cheese Fact.
S. D. Foster 100
Jos C. Foster 100
Jas & Alex Brown 100
Chrysal Creek
Augustus Ward 100
Jas Keith 100
Reuben Turner 90
Saml Ward 97½
Wm Ward 80
Stephen G. Faulkner 100
Unknown
Geo Rose 50
B. Barager 50
Robt Ward 67
Simeon Sines 94
Thos & Jno Fitzpatrick 145
Jno A Vandervoort
Henry Sager
Stewart Company 200
Wm Vandervoort
Jacob Huff 100
Thos J. Smith
Jas Irvin 100
Wm Gaulet 40
Robt Read 60
Jno Kennedy 60
M. Norris
Geo Marshall 67
D. Atcheson 70
Wilcox 10
M. Morris 30
E. Wilcox
OAK LAKE
Robt Cosby 100
Canada Co
Jas Cosby 50
Wm Windsor 100
Dettor 50
Somerset House
Silas Green 50
Wm F. Connor 200
Jas Bird 200
J. Carman 100
Wm W. Bird 50
Jas M. Bird 25
S. Mack
J. Wood
Henry Wensley 100
D.W Faulkner 50
Jos Belcour 50
Geo Hamilton 50
Andw Hamilton 50
Jno Hamilton 50
J.B Flint 50
Saml Windsor 100
Thos Smith 100
Edwin Faulkner 100
MILLPOND
Sylvester Faulkner 50
Joshua Card 100
Factory
School
Saml Cooley
Church
Henry Lowery 90
David Guffin 100
Robt Hamilton 100
Henry Wallbridge 200
Grand Junction Railway
Jno Sharp 50
Hiram Ashley



Henry Sager
Company
Wm Vandervoort
Thos J. Smith
Irvin
Robt Read
M. Norris
D. Atcheson
E. Wilcox
Cosby
Jas Cosby
Windsor
Silas Green
Bird
Wm W. Bird
Jas M. Bird
Wensley
Jos Belcour
And.w Hamilton
Jno Hamilton
Faulkner
Saml Cooley
Lowery
Guffin
Hamilton
Wallbridge
Railway
Anster
Leonard
Rupert
Jas Potts
Butler
Jno Rogers
Edmund & Anson Wright
D & J. Highland
Darius Green
Michl Dempsey
Jno Shea
Leman Thompson
J. & I. Mc Cutcheon
Alex Mc Conaghey
Jno Pickett
Geo Danford
P. Eggleton
David Eggleton
Levi Seeley
Danl Stapley
Robt Danford
Grass Pond
Saml Danford
Jas Dickens
Jno Danford
Paul Eggleton
Wm Lyons
Thos Pickett
Hugh Mc Mullen
Henry Juby
Robt Juby
Wm S. Clark
Jno Juby
Canada Co.
Stephen Bird
Mary E. Bennett
Stephen Tufts
Village Limits
Village of Sterling
Mud Creek
Village Limits

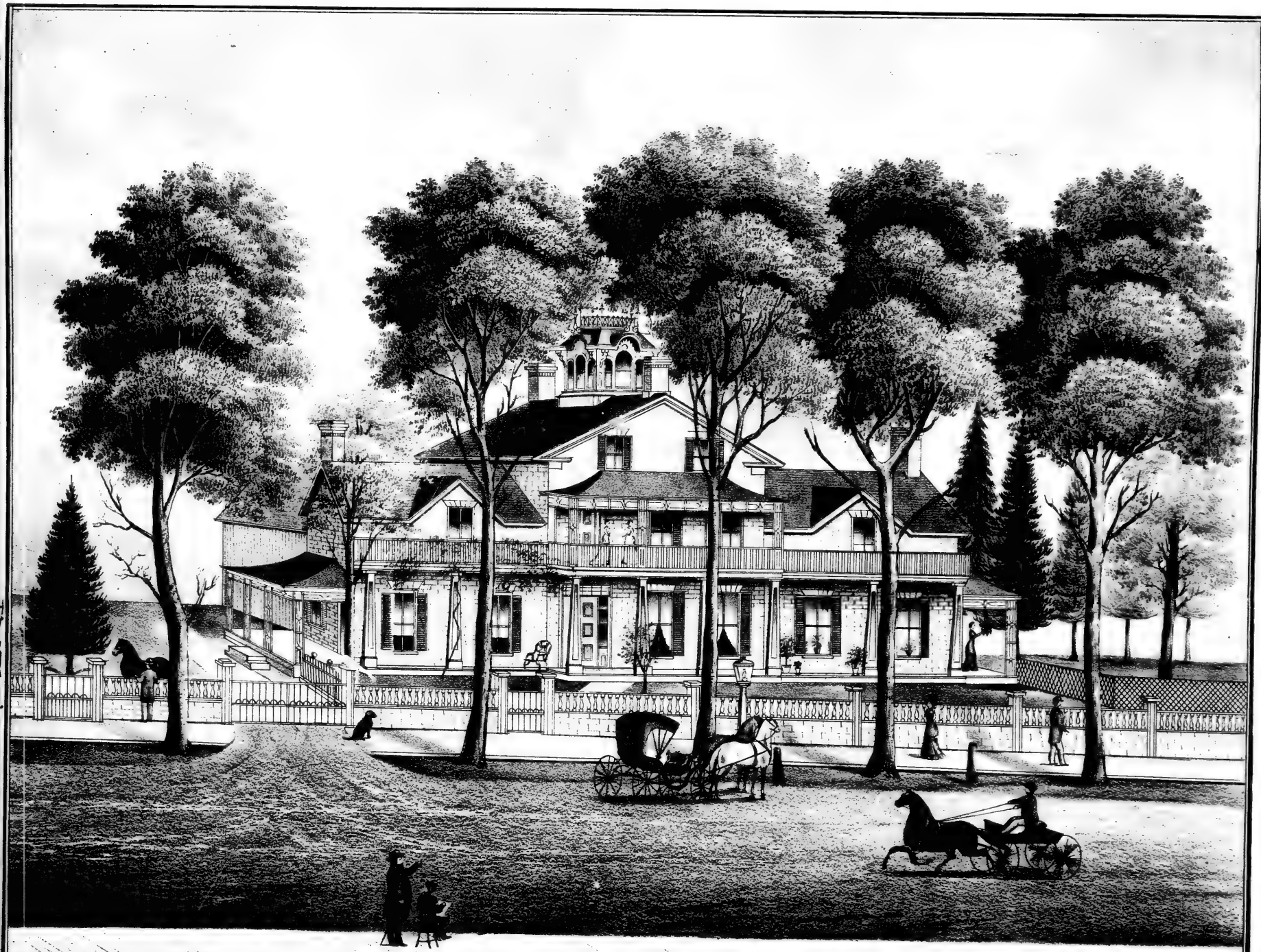
R. S. Millson M.D.
Belleville

P. V. Doreand M.D.
M. R. C. P. & S. Ed.
Belleville

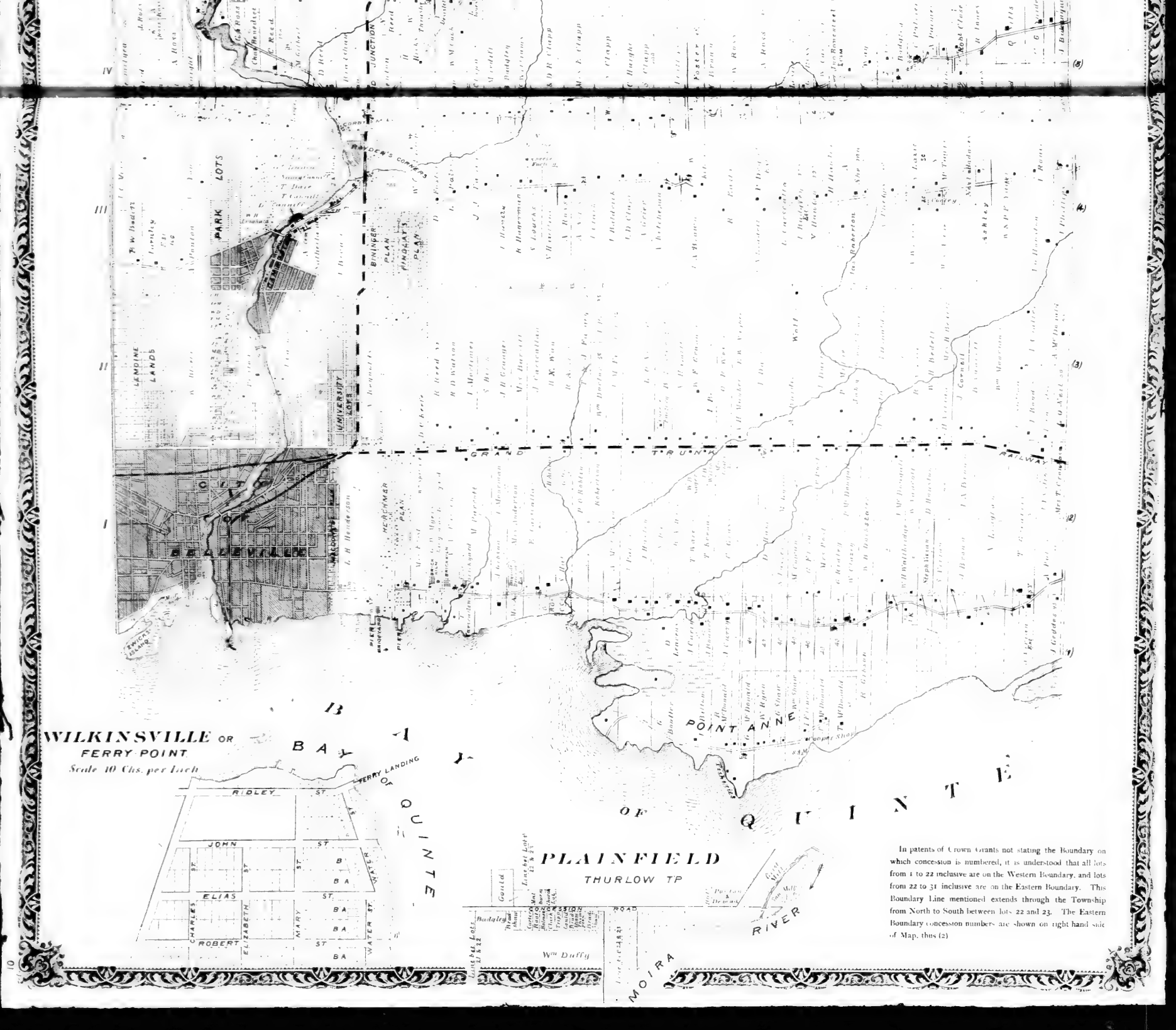
Alex Robertson
Mayor of Belleville

James Jamieson
Hungerford Tp. Deceased.

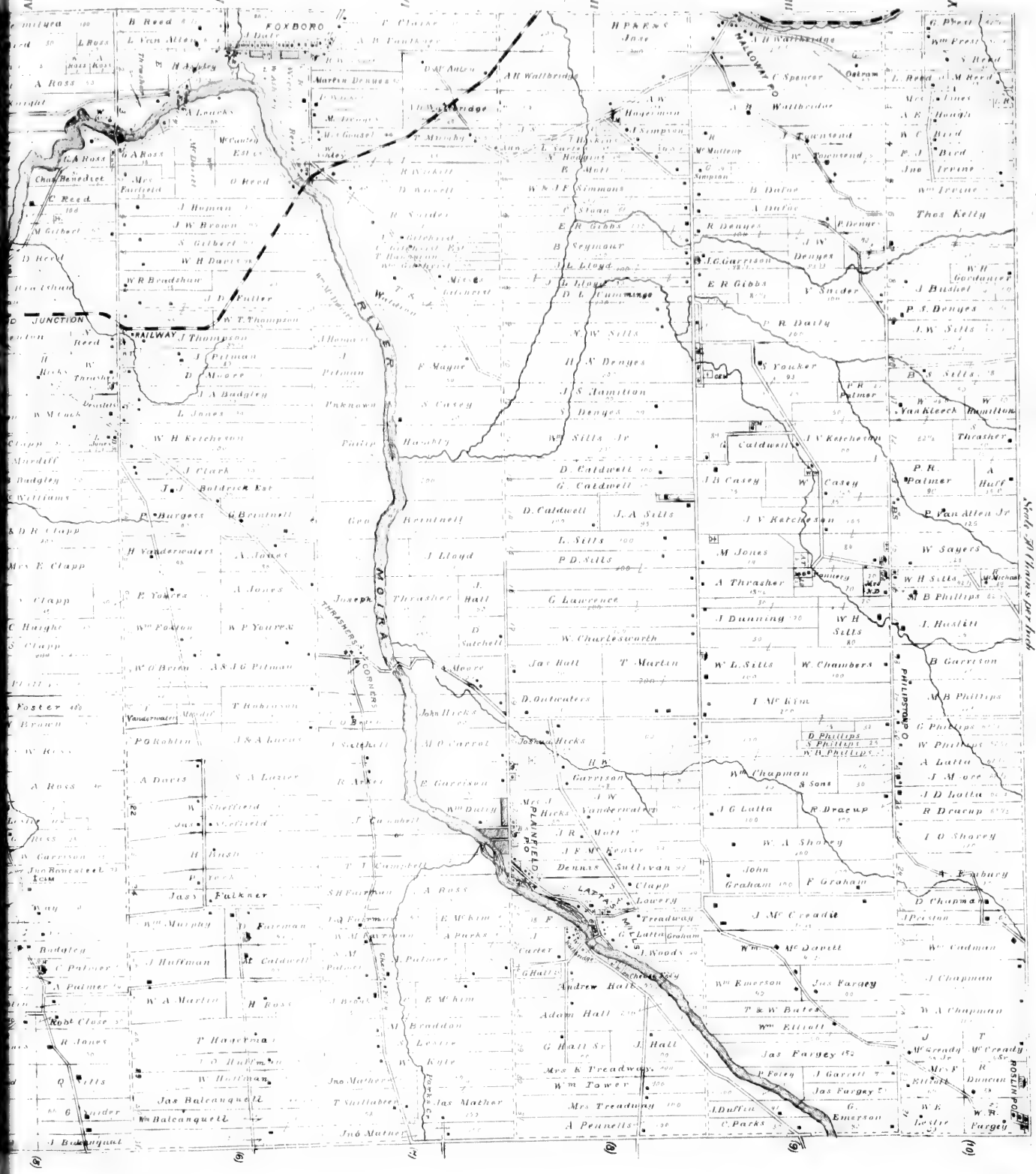
Honorable Edmund Murney.
Belleville, Ont. Died 15th August 1861.

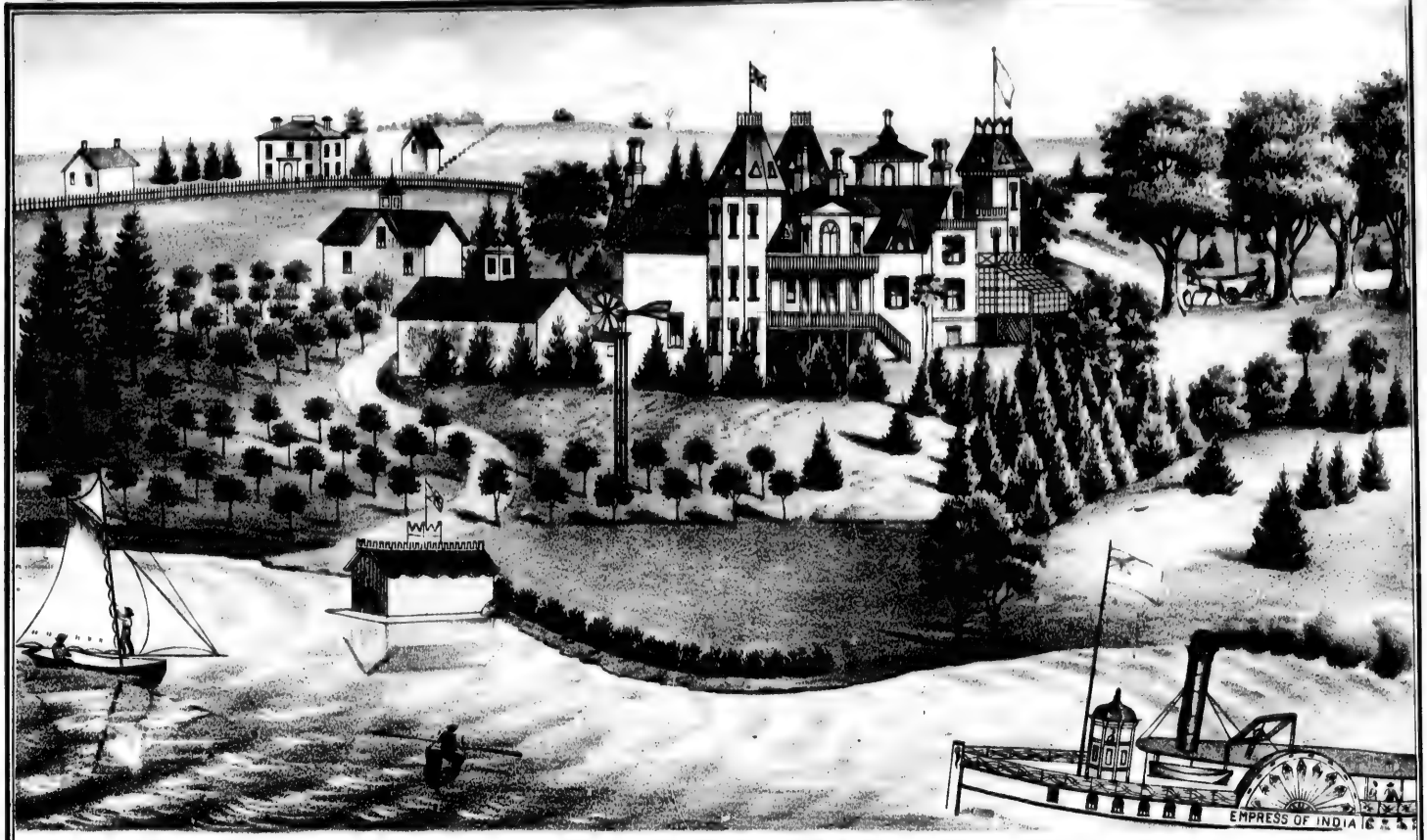


"SUMMER HILL", RES. OF **J. PLATT NASH, M.D.** PICTON, ONT.

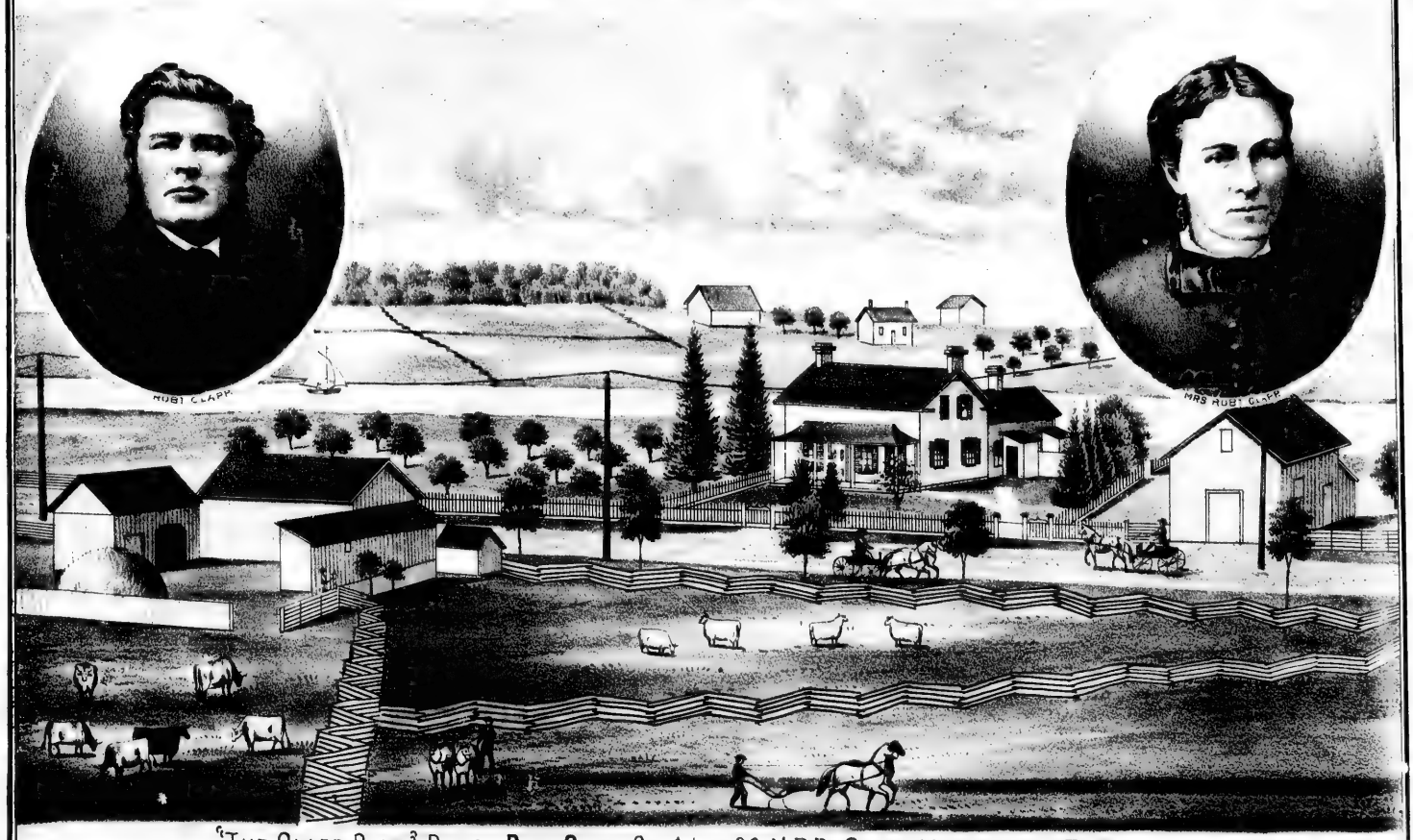

BELLEVILLE
PARK LOTS
LANDMINE LANDS
UNIVERSITY LOTS
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
POINT ANNE
BAY OF QUINTE
WILKINSVILLE OR FERRY POINT
Scale 10 Chs. per Inch
FERRY LANDING
RIDLEY ST.
JOHN ST.
ELIAS ST.
ROBERT ST.
CHARLES
ELIZABETH
MARY
WATER ST.
PLAINFIELD
THURLOW TP
ROAD
Wm Duffy
MOIRA RIVER
In patents of Crown Grants not stating the Boundary on which concession is numbered, it is understood that all lots from 1 to 22 inclusive are on the Western Boundary, and lots from 22 to 31 inclusive are on the Eastern Boundary. This Boundary Line mentioned extends through the Township from North to South between lots 22 and 23. The Eastern Boundary concession numbers are shown on right hand side of Map, thus (2)

# MAP OF THURLOW TOWNSHIP

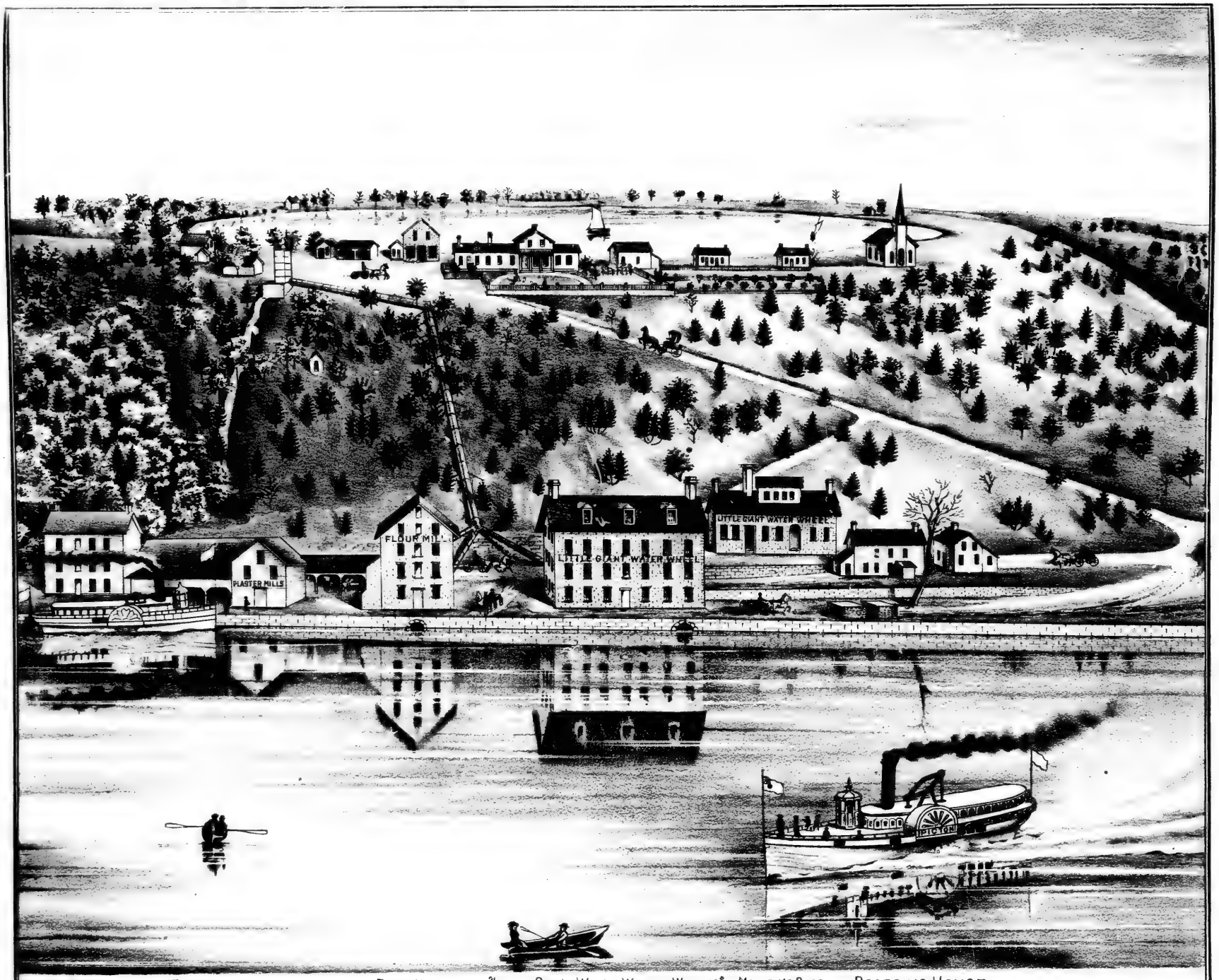




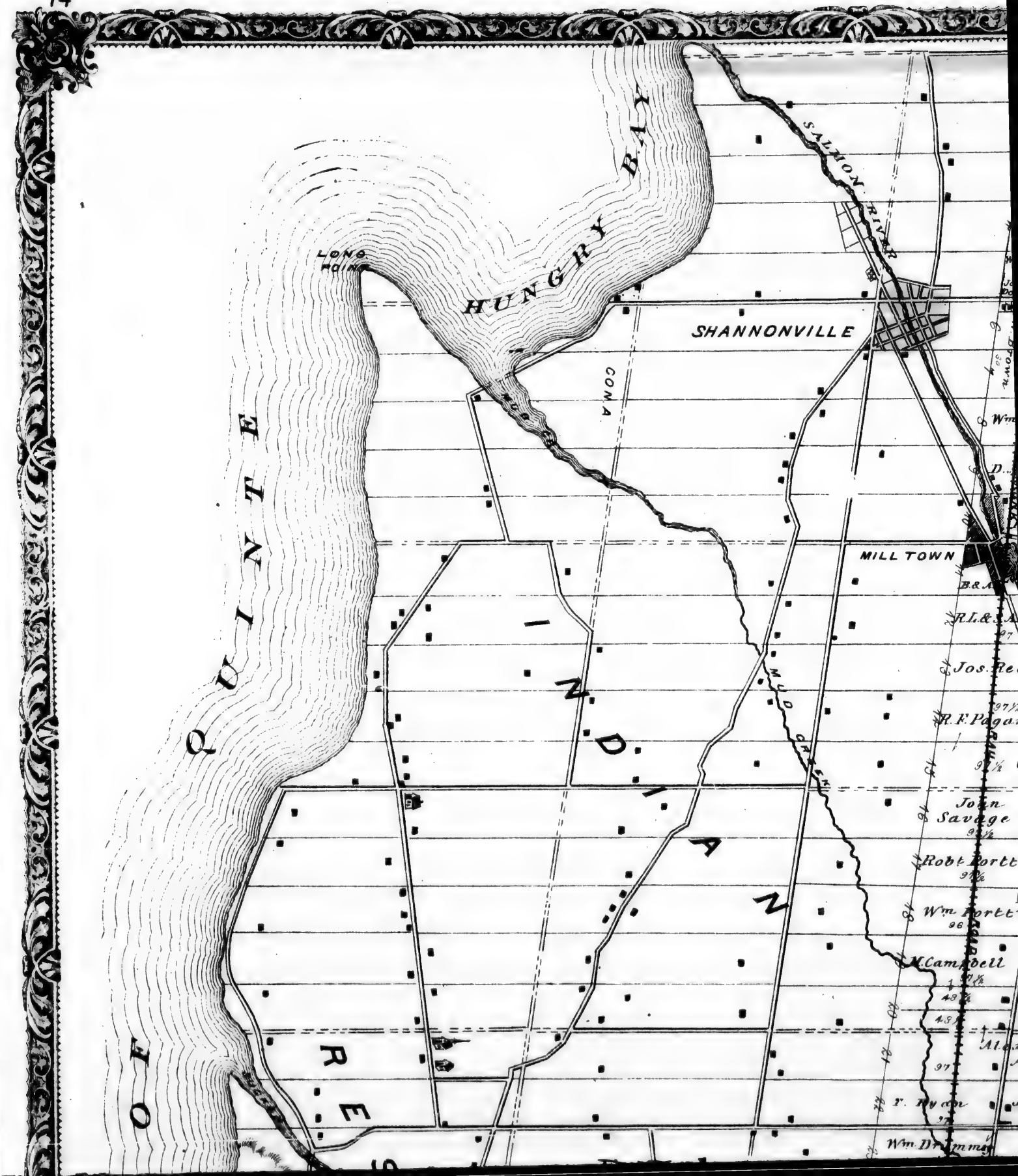

"VILLENEUVE HOUSE", RES. OF **PH. LOW, ESQ. Q.C.** PICTON, ONTARIO CANADA.

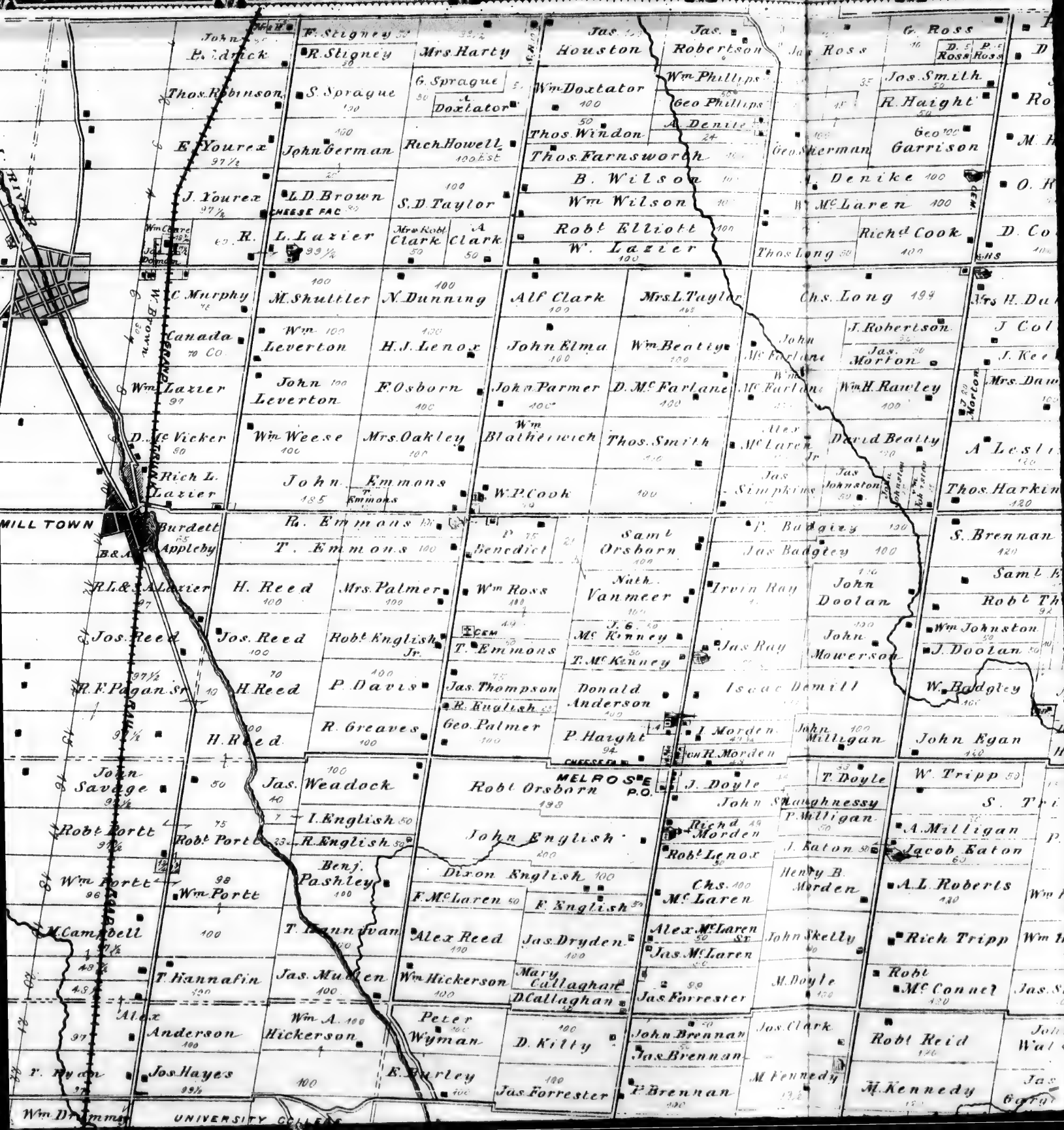



"THE CLAPP PLACE", RES. OF **ROBT CLAPP**, CON. 1. LOT 26, N.B.R. SOUTH MARYSBURG TP. ONT.




STORE HOUSE. PLASTER MILLS. FLOUR MILLS. "LITTLE GIANT WATER WHEEL WORKS." MOULDING SHOP. BOARDING HOUSE.
STORE. RES. NEAR PICTON ONT. MT. CARMEL CHURCH.
LAKE ON THE MOUNTAIN IS 190 FEET ABOVE LEVEL OF THE BAY & THE WHOLE MACHINERY OF THESE MILLS IS DRIVEN BY WATER SUPPLIED FROM THIS LAKE.


HUNGRY BAY
LONG POINT
SALMON RIVER
SHANNONVILLE
CONA
MUD CR.
MILL TOWN
QUINTE
INDIAN
MUD CREEK
RES
OF
B.&A.
R.L.&S.A.
Jos. Re
R.F. Pagan
John Savage
Robt Portt
Wm Portt
M. Campbell
T. Ryan
Wm. Dr Immy


MILL TOWN
MELROSE P.O.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
CHEESE FAC
B&A
RIVER
W. BROWN
Thos. Robinson
E. Yourex
J. Yourex
L. D. Brown
L. Lazier
R. Stigney
Mrs Harty
S. Sprague
G. Sprague
J. Doxtator
John Berman
Rich Howell
S. D. Taylor
Mrs Robt Clark
A. Clark
Jas. Houston
Jas. Robertson
Wm Doxtator
Wm Phillips
Geo Phillips
A. Denike
Thos. Windon
Thos. Farnsworth
B. Wilson
Wm Wilson
Robt Elliott
W. Lazier
Jas Ross
G. Ross
Jas. Smith
R. Haight
Geo Sherman
Garrison
J. Denike
W. McLaren
Richd Cook
Thos Long
C. Murphy
M. Shuttler
N. Dunning
Alf Clark
Mrs L. Taylor
Chs. Long
Canada Co
Wm Leverton
H. J. Lenox
John Elma
Wm Beatty
John McFarlane
J. Robertson
Jas. Morton
Wm Lazier
John Leverton
F. Osborn
John Parmer
D. McFarlane
Wm H. Rawley
D. McVicker
Wm Weese
Mrs. Oakley
Wm Blatherwick
Thos. Smith
Alex McLaren Jr
David Beatty
Rich L. Lazier
John Emmons
W. P. Cook
Jas Simpkins
Jas Johnston
Thos. Harkin
Burdett Appleby
R. Emmons
T. Emmons
Benedict
Saml Orsborn
P. Badgley
Jas Badgley
S. Brennan
R. L. & S. A. Lazier
H. Reed
Mrs. Palmer
Wm Ross
Nath. Vanmeer
Irvin Ray
John Doolan
Jos. Reed
Robt English Jr.
T. Emmons
J. G. McKinney
T. McKinney
Jas Ray
John Mowerson
Wm Johnston
J. Doolan
R. F. Pagan Sr
P. Davis
Jas. Thompson
R. English
Donald Anderson
Isaac Demill
W. Badgley
R. Greaves
Geo. Palmer
P. Haight
J. Morden
R. Morden
John Milligan
John Egan
John Savage
Jas. Weadock
Robt Orsborn
J. Doyle
T. Doyle
W. Tripp
Robt Portt
I. English
R. English
John English
John Shaughnessy
P. Milligan
Richd Morden
A. Milligan
Robt Lenox
J. Eaton
Jacob Eaton
Wm Portt
Benj. Pashley
Dixon English
Chs. McLaren
Henry B. Morden
A. L. Roberts
M. Campbell
T. Hannafin
F. McLaren
F. English
Alex Reed
Jas. Dryden
Alex McLaren Sr
Jas. McLaren
John Skelly
Rich Tripp
Jas. Mullen
Wm Hickerson
Mary Callaghan
D. Callaghan
Jas Forrester
M. Doyle
Robt McConnel
Alex Anderson
Wm A. Hickerson
Peter Wyman
D. Kilty
John Brennan
Jas Brennan
Jos. Clark
Robt Reid
T. Ryan
Jos Hayes
E. Burley
Jas. Forrester
P. Brennan
M. Kennedy
M. Kennedy
Wm Drimmer

G. Ross
P. Ross 60
Jas. Huffman 40
O. Allison
A. Mather
John Huffman 100
Robt Gibson 100
P. Shanno
D. Ross 60
Wm Huffman 40
Jos. Smith
Saml Robinson 120
John Sullivan 78
H. Conlin 75
O Hart 150
Mrs. Jones 16
Jas. Parks
R. Lloy
L. Lloy
R. Haight 50
John Sullivan
M Haight 22
Geo Garrison 100
M. Haight 120
W. J. Skelly 19
Chs Hubble 75
TRUST & LOAN CO 75
John Mather 75
O. Mott 75
Mrs E. McCrister 50
R. Hamilton 100
Denike 100
O. Roblin 120
J. Mott 40
John Ross 75
Huffman 22
Geo Sherry 100
D. Vanalstine 25
John Hamilton 100
McLaren 100
J. Mott 40
R. Mackey 50
T. Doran 20
J. R. Haight 50
W. Atkins
Richd Cook 100
D. Cole 100
Est. C. Garrison 20
J. Longwell 40
S. Purdy 200
Wm McGreary 100
Wm Atkins 50
P. Lansing
BLESSINGTON
S. Moult
Mrs C. P. 100
D Hals
s. Long 199
Mrs H. Dale 120
Chs. Hubel 80
A. Halstead
Jas. Glass 100
G. Huntley 100
E. Collins
J. Robertson
J. Cole 60
M. Lally 80
Jas Lally 100
John A. Todd 100
Thos Shannon 100
Felix Shannon 100
R. M. Pitman 100
Jas. Morton 50
J. Keely
Wm H. Rawley
Mrs. Dawson 100
Jos. Lally 80
John Egan 100
John Bennett 100
John Gibson 100
Jas Hodgin 50
J. McAvoy 50
T. Reed 50
T. Hodgin 50
David Beatty
A Leslie 120
L. White 80
Jas. Pitt 100
W. T. Casey 100
N. S. Appleby 100
Jas Carter 100
R. Gannon 100
Jas Johnston
Thos Harkins 120
John Culkeen 80
T. Wims 100
P. O'Leary 50
T. O'Leary 50
J. Vammeer 100
Geo. Boldrick 100
H. Campbell 98
S. Brennan 120
John Culkeen
Wm Walsh 100
P Donevan 100
John Hawley 100
S. Frost 50
S. Lawrenson
John Doolan
Saml Emerson
T. Keenan 100
J. Powers 50
J. M. Larier 50
John Reed 100
P. Hicks
A. A. Co
Robt Thompson 92
W. Walsh
M. Keenan
Wm Johnston 50
T. Jordan 50
John Mowerson
J. Doolan 50
D Calligan 60
J. O. Leary 100
P Buckley 100
R. Mackey 50
L. E. Cole 100
V. H. Joyce 98
J. Bry
W. Badgley 100
N. Pitt 95
M. Kennedy 80
Jas. Walsh 100
A. L. Roberts 100
Pat Welch 50
Wm Laughery 100
Pat Welch 100
M. Buck
John Egan 120
D. Herald 40
H. Herald 40
P. Farrington 100
R. Mackey 50
Wm Bell
Jas. McGinnis
D. Hayes 50
Geo. Joyce 100
John McGinn
M. Buckle
P. Buckle
T. Doyle
W. Tripp 50
E. McKenney 90
CH. & CEM.
M. Neven 50
Wm McCreary 100
Jas. O'Ray 100
John McGi
S. Tripp
P. McKenney 100
J. Walsh 50
A. Milligan
P. Egan
Francis McGinnes 100
Jas. McKenney 100
T. Kneenan 100
J. Dempsey 100
Foley 50
Jas. O'Ray 50
Jacob Eaton 60
A. L. Roberts 120
Wm Hawley
M. Fitzgerald 100
TRUST & LOAN CO
John Roddy 100
P Cowan 100
R. Ryan 100
Wm Buckle 100
Rich Tripp
Wm Hawley 80
R. Balance 100
Jas. Gargan 94
D. Neven 100
I. Tripp 50
D. M. Tripp 50
M. Halloran 94
John Cockin 100
Robt McConnel 120
Jas. Shea 80
Jas. Gargan
J. C. Hanley 100
Jas. Smith 50
P. Lally 100
T. Hefferan 60
Robt Crawford 100
Robt Reid 120
John Walsh 80
John Hanley 50
Wm Hanley 50
D. Hanley 96
READ P.O.
Thos. Culhane 100
D. Shea 99
B. Holland 40
M. McDermott 50
John Hunt 100
M. Kennedy
Jas. Gargan 30
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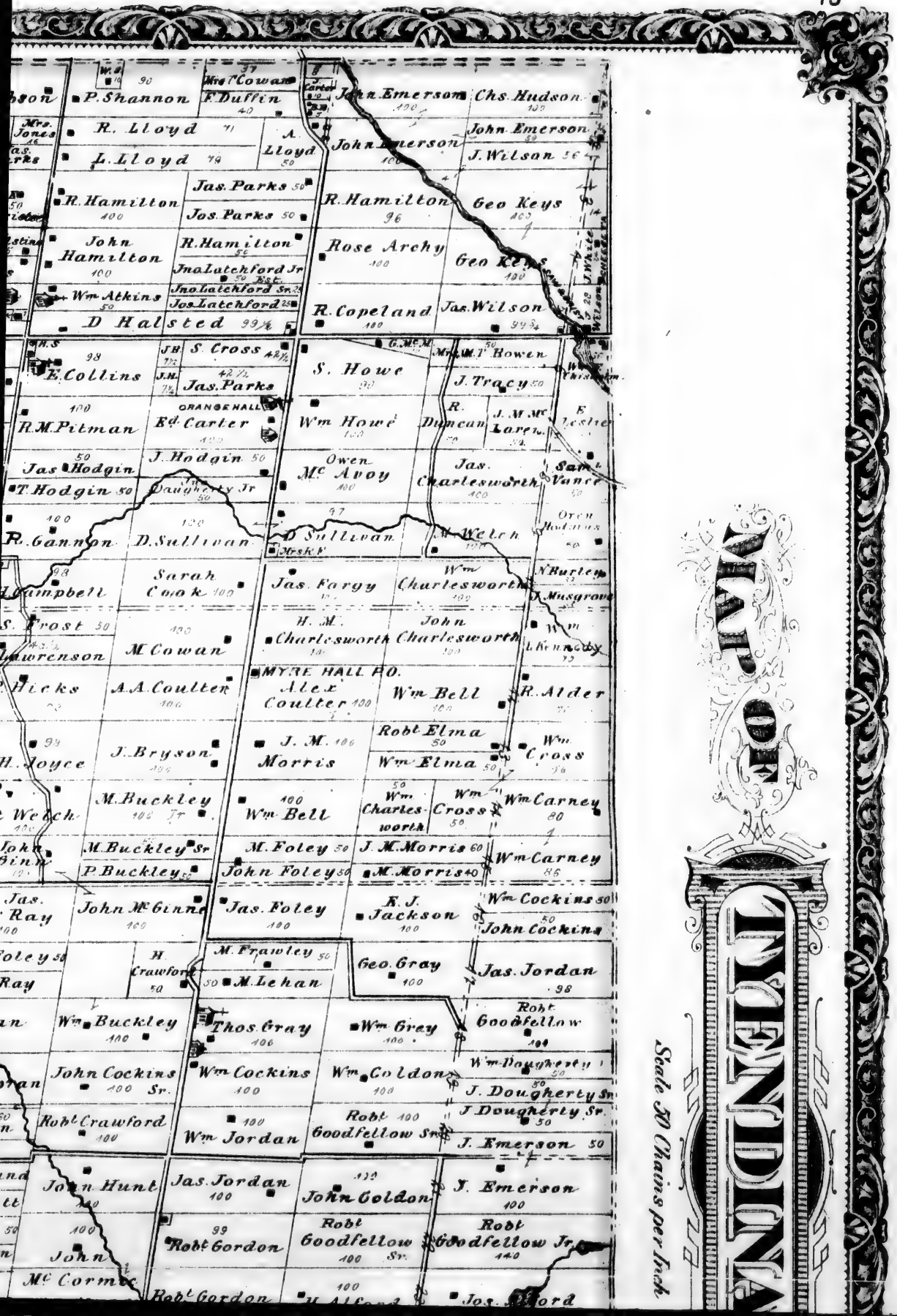
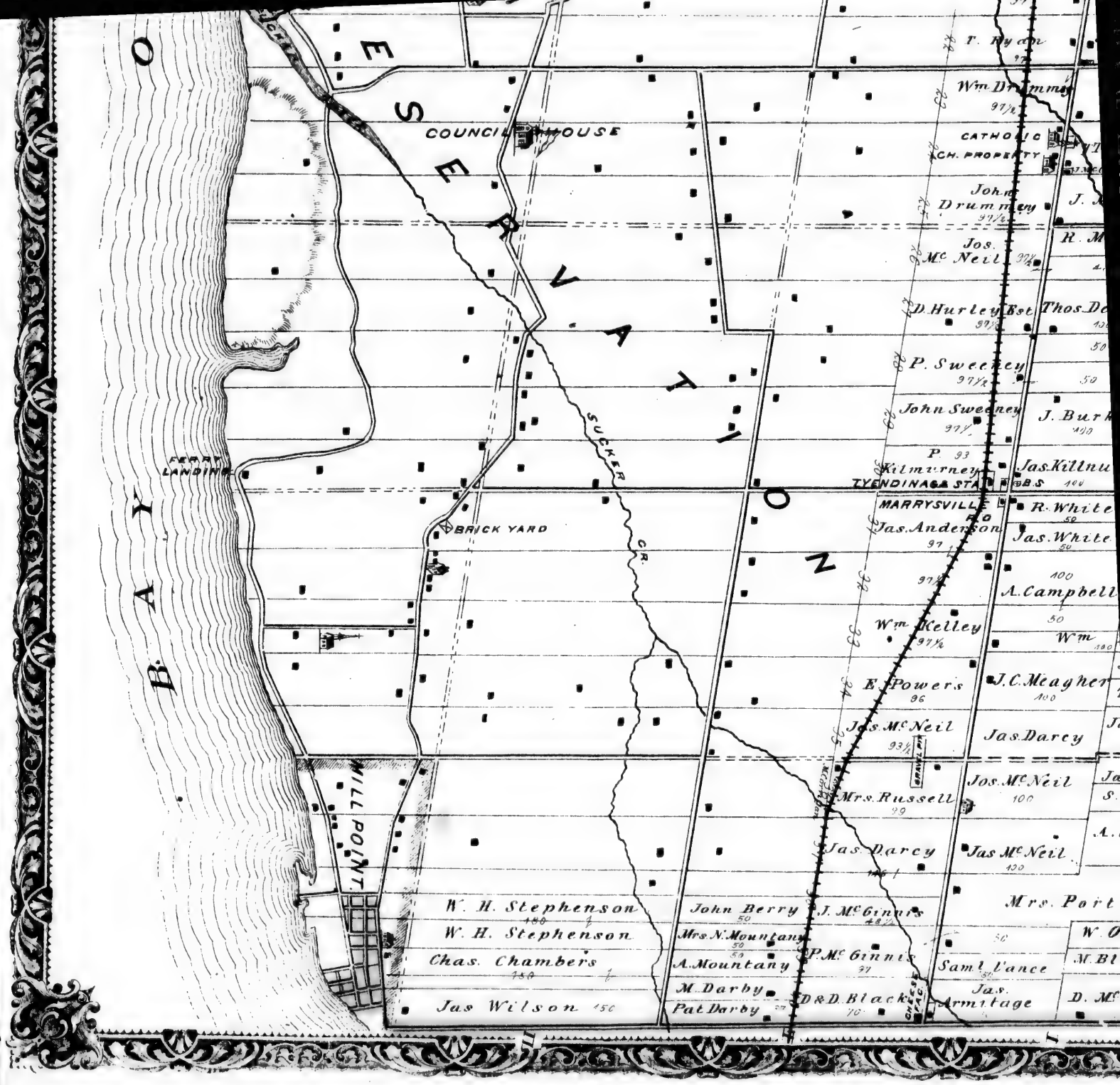
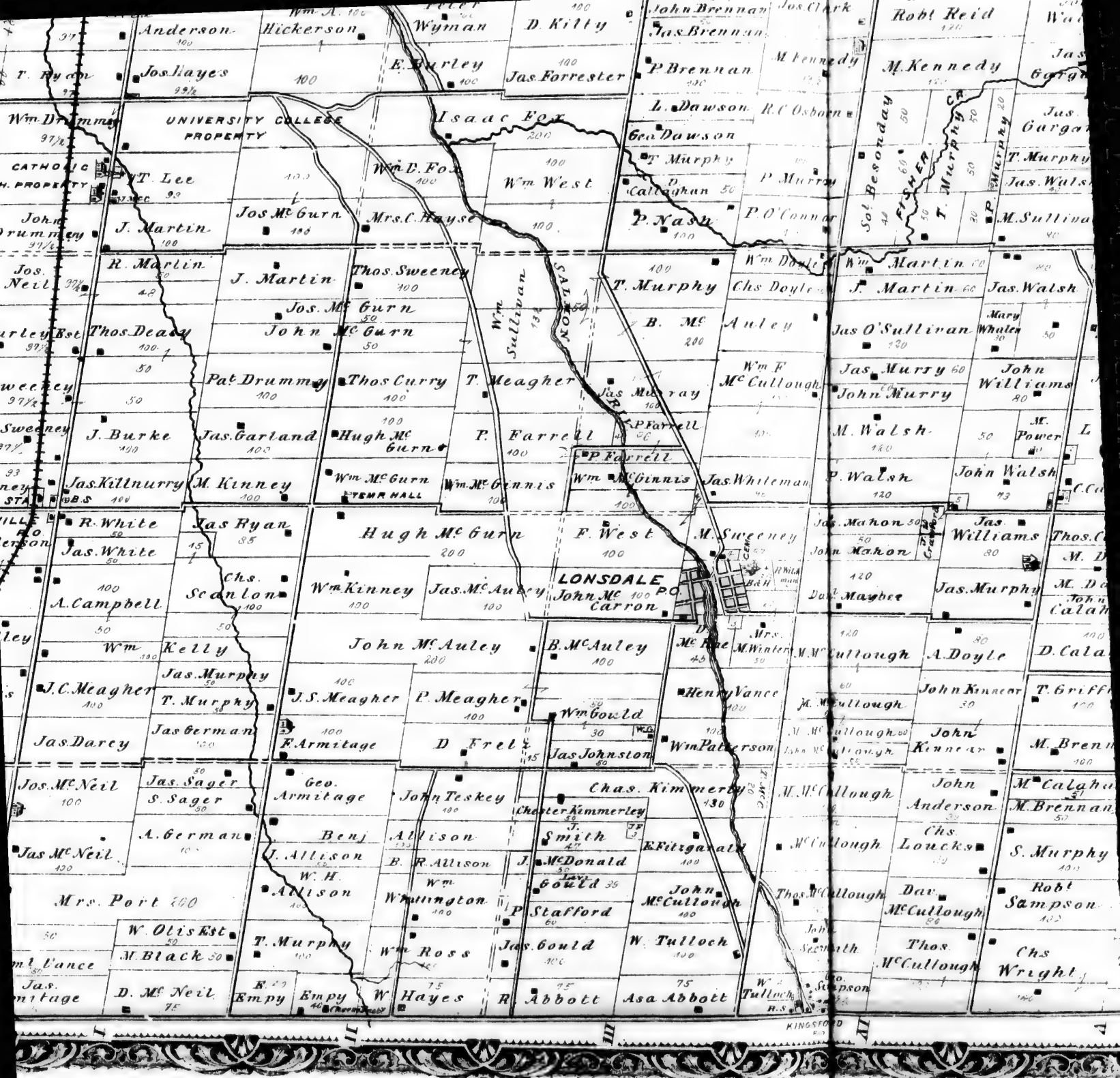
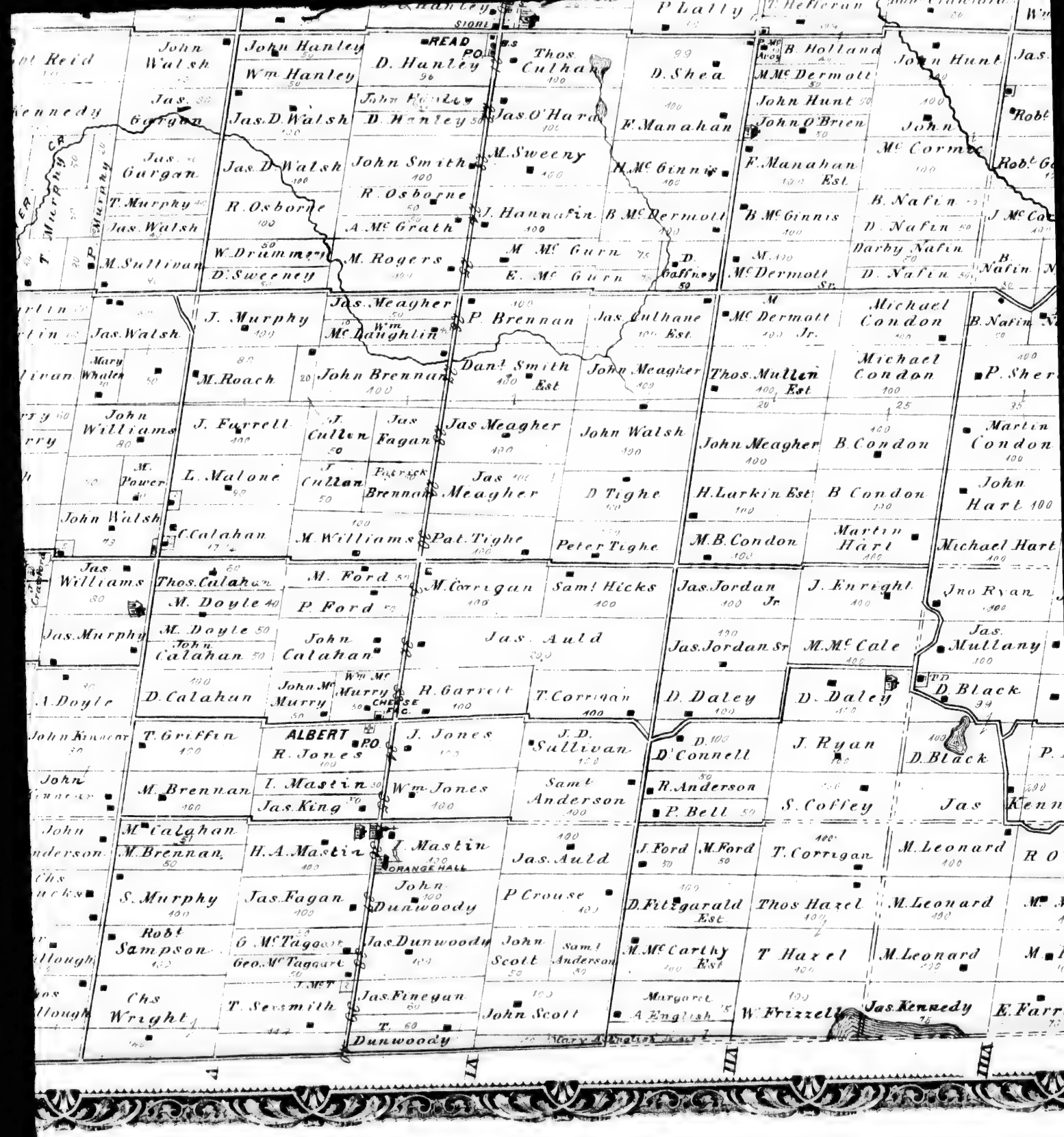
D. Hanley 50
Jas. O'Hara 100
F. Manahan 100
John Hunt 50
John O'Brien 50
John McCormic


P. Shannon
F. Duffin
John Emerson
Chs. Hudson
R. Lloyd
L. Lloyd
A. Lloyd
John Emerson
J. Wilson
Jas. Parks
R. Hamilton
Jos. Parks
R. Hamilton
Geo Keys
John Hamilton
R. Hamilton
Rose Archy
Geo Keys
Jno Latchford Jr
Jno Latchford Sr
Wm Atkins
Jos Latchford
D Halsted
R. Copeland
Jas. Wilson
E. Collins
S. Cross
Jas. Parks
S. Howe
J. Tracy
R. M. Pitman
Ed. Carter
Wm Howe
R. Duncan
J. M. McLaren
Jas Hodgin
J. Hodgin
Owen McAvoy
Jas. Charlesworth
T. Hodgin
Daugherty Jr
R. Gannon
D. Sullivan
D Sullivan
Welch
Campbell
Sarah Cook
Jas. Fargy
Wm Charlesworth
S. Frost
M Cowan
H. M. Charlesworth
John Charlesworth
Lawrenson
Hicks
A. A. Coulter
MYRE HALL P.O.
Alex Coulter
Wm Bell
R. Alder
H. Joyce
J. Bryson
J. M. Morris
Robt Elma
Wm Elma
Wm Cross
Welch
M. Buckley
Wm Bell
Wm Charlesworth
Wm Cross
Wm Carney
M. Buckley Sr
M. Foley
J. M. Morris
Wm Carney
P. Buckley
John Foley
M. Morris
Jas. Ray
John McGinne
Jas. Foley
E. J. Jackson
Wm Cockins
John Cockins
Foley
H. Crawford
M. Frawley
M. Lehan
Geo. Gray
Jas. Jordan
Ray
Wm Buckley
Thos. Gray
Wm Grey
Robt Goodfellow
John Cockins Sr.
Wm Cockins
Wm Coldon
Wm Dougherty
J. Dougherty Sr
Robt Crawford
Wm Jordan
Robt Goodfellow Sr
J. Dougherty Sr.
J. Emerson
John Hunt
Jas. Jordan
John Coldon
J. Emerson
John
Robt Gordon
Robt Goodfellow Sr.
Robt Goodfellow Jr.
McCormic
Robt Gordon
Jos. Alford
MAP OF
TYENDINA
Scale 50 Chains per Inch

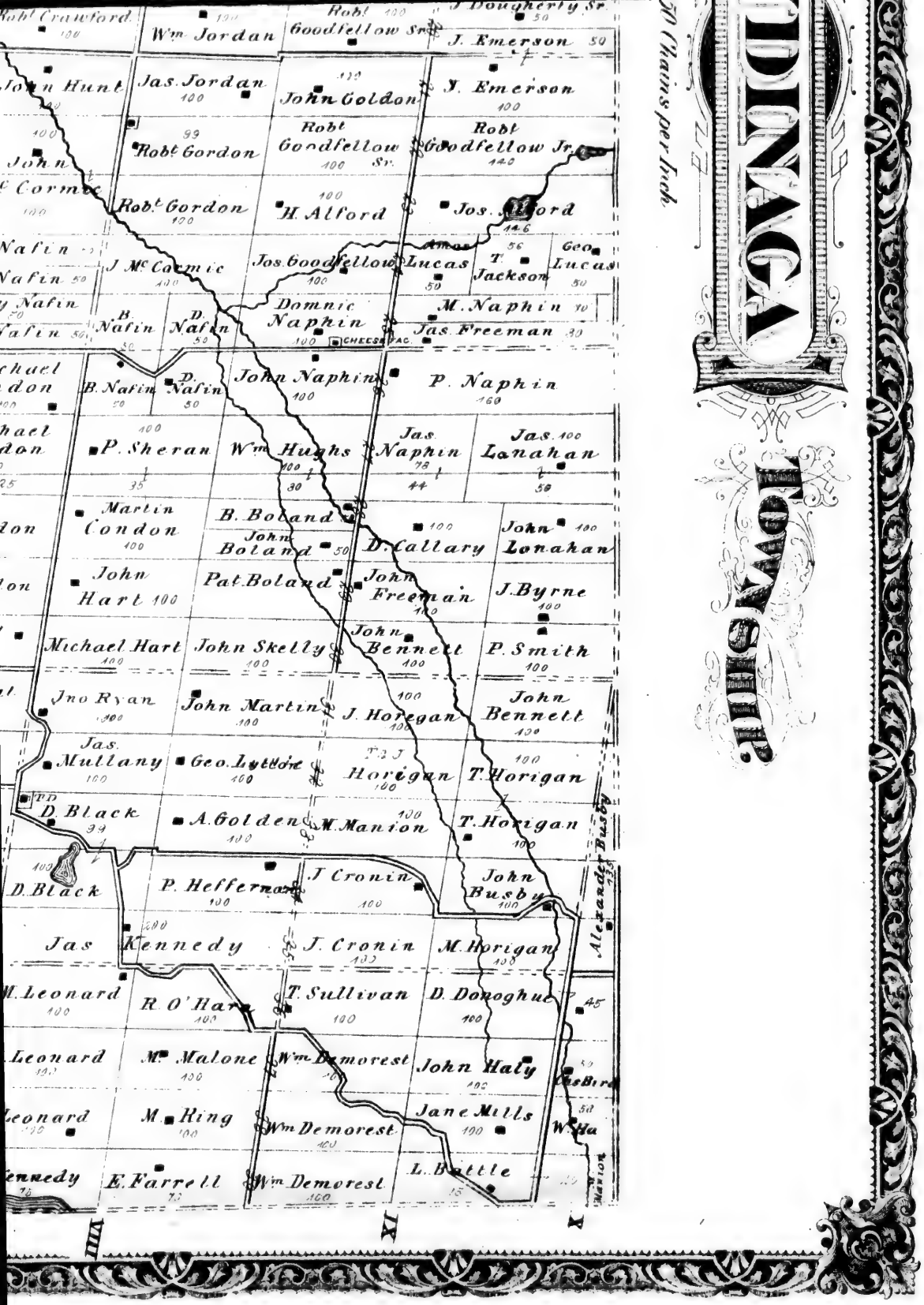

BAY OF QUINTE
RESERVATION
COUNCIL HOUSE
CATHOLIC CH. PROPERTY
FERRY LANDING
BRICK YARD
SUCKER CR.
MILL POINT
TYENDINAGA STA.
MARRYSVILLE P.O.
T. Ryan
Wm. Drummey
John Drummey
Jos. McNeil
D. Hurley Est
Thos. De
P. Sweeney
John Sweeney
J. Burk
P. Kilmurney
Jas. Killnu
Jas. Anderson
R. White
Jas. White
A. Campbell
Wm. Kelley
E. Powers
J. C. Meagher
Jas. McNeil
Jas. Darcy
Mrs. Russell
Jas. McNeil
Jas. Darcy
Jas. McNeil
Mrs. Port
W. H. Stephenson
W. H. Stephenson
Chas. Chambers
Jas Wilson
John Berry
Mrs. N. Mountany
A. Mountany
M. Darby
Pat Darby
J. McGinnis
P. McGinnis
D. & D. Black
Saml. Vance
Jas. Armitage



Anderson
Hickerson
Wyman
D. Kilty
John Brennan
Jas. Brennan
Jos. Clark
Robt Reid
T. Ryan
Jos. Hayes
E. Burley
Jas. Forrester
P. Brennan
M. Kennedy
Wm Drummy
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE PROPERTY
Isaac Fox
L. Dawson
R. C. Osborn
Geo. Dawson
Sol. Besonday
FISHER CR.
T. Murphy
CATHOLIC PROPERTY
T. Lee
Wm D. Fox
Wm West
T. Murphy
P. Murray
Callaghan
P. Nash
P. O'Connor
M. Sullivan
John Drummey
J. Martin
Jos. McGurn
Mrs. C. Hayse
R. Martin
J. Martin
Thos. Sweeney
Wm Sullivan
SALMON RIVER
T. Murphy
Chs Doyle
Wm Martin
J. Martin
Jas. Walsh
Jos. McGurn
John McGurn
B. McAuley
Jas O'Sullivan
Mary Whalen
Thos. Deacy
Pat. Drummy
Thos Curry
T. Meagher
Jas Murray
Wm F McCullough
Jas. Murry
John Murry
John Williams
J. Burke
Jas. Garland
Hugh McGurn
P. Farrell
P. Farrell
M. Walsh
M. Power
Jas. Killnurry
M. Kinney
Wm McGurn
TEMP. HALL
Wm McGinnis
Wm McGinnis
Jas. Whiteman
P. Walsh
John Walsh
R. White
Jas Ryan
Hugh McGurn
F. West
M. Sweeney
Jas. Mahon
John Mahon
Jas. Williams
Jas. White
Chs. Scanlon
Wm Kinney
Jas. McAuley
LONSDALE P.O.
John McCarron
Dan. Maybee
Jas. Murphy
A. Campbell
Wm Kelly
John McAuley
B. McAuley
Mrs. M. Winters
M. McCullough
A. Doyle
D. Cala
Jas. Murphy
J. C. Meagher
T. Murphy
J. S. Meagher
P. Meagher
Henry Vance
M. McCullough
John Kinnear
T. Griff
Jas. Darcy
Jas German
F. Armitage
D. Frelz
Wm Gould
Jas Johnston
Wm Patterson
John Kinnear
M. Brenn
Jos. McNeil
Jas. Sager
S. Sager
Geo. Armitage
John Teskey
Chas. Kimmerly
Chester Kimmerley
M. McCullough
John Anderson
M. Calaha
M. Brennan
A. German
Benj Allison
J. Smith
E. Fitzgerald
McCullough
Chs. Loucks
S. Murphy
Jas McNeil
J. Allison
B. R. Allison
J. McDonald
W. H. Allison
Wm Whittington
Gould
John McCullough
Thos. McCullough
Dav. McCullough
Robt Sampson
Mrs. Port
P. Stafford
W. Otis Est
T. Murphy
Wm Ross
Jas. Gould
W. Tulloch
John Seymith
Thos. McCullough
Chs Wright
M. Black
D. McNeil
E. Empy
Empy
W. Hayes
R. Abbott
Asa Abbott
W. Tulloch
Geo. Sampson
KINGSFORD
I
II
III
IV

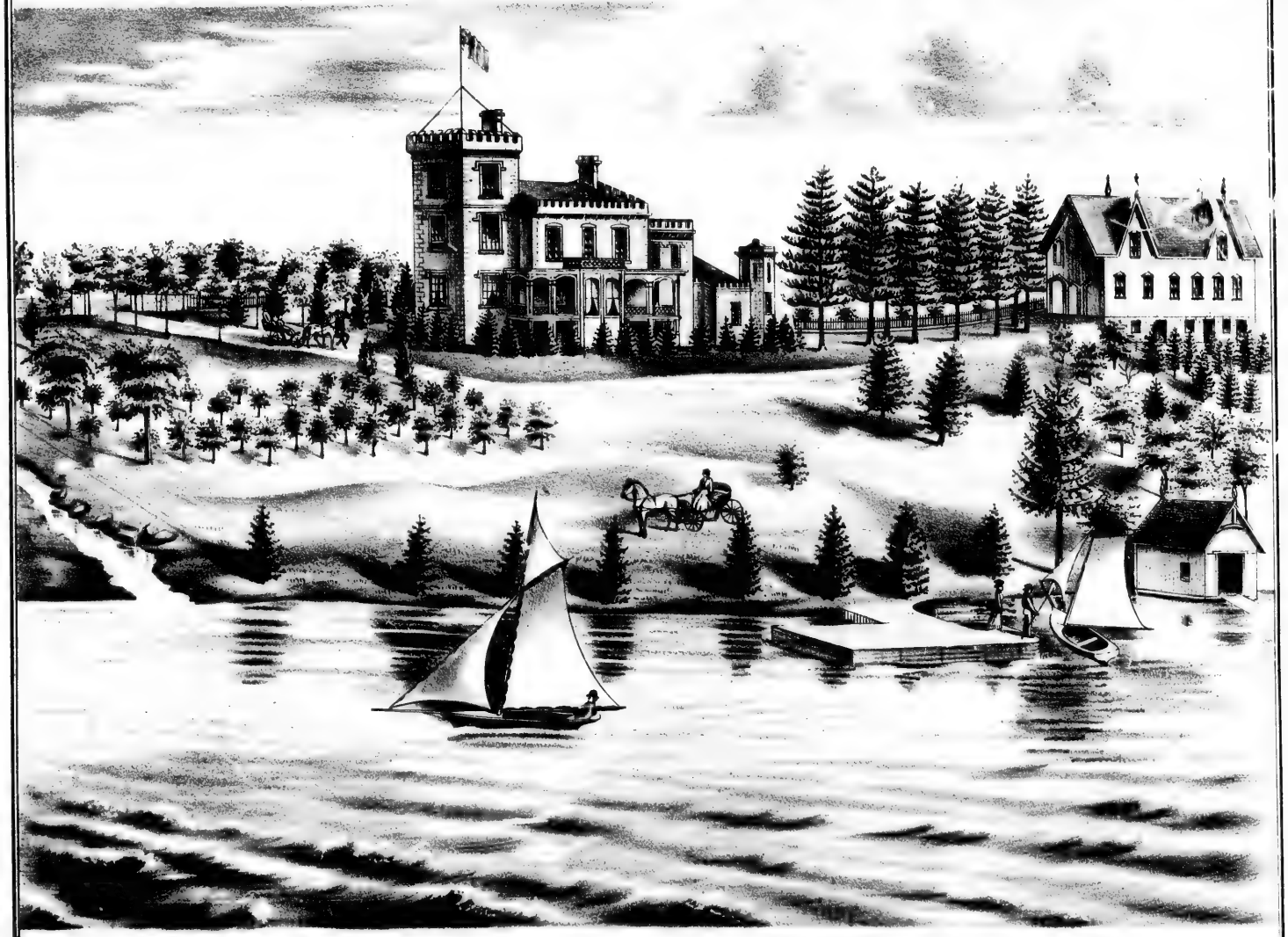


P. Lally
T. Hefferan
John Walsh
John Hanley
Wm Hanley
D. Hanley
READ P.O.
Thos. Culhane
D. Shea
B. Holland
M. McDermott
John Hunt
Jas. Gargan
Jas. D. Walsh
John Hanley
D. Hanley
Jas. O'Hara
F. Manahan
John Hunt
John O'Brien
John McCormic
Jas. Gargan
Jas. D. Walsh
John Smith
M. Sweeny
H. McGinnis
F. Manahan Est.
T. Murphy
R. Osborne
R. Osborne
J. Hannafin
B. McDermott
B. McGinnis
B. Nafin
Jas. Walsh
A. McGrath
D. Nafin
M. Sullivan
W. Drummery
M. Rogers
M. McGurn
E. McGurn
D. Gaffney
M. McDermott Sr.
Darby Nafin
D. Nafin
B. Nafin
Jas. Walsh
J. Murphy
Jas. Meagher
Wm McLaughlin
P. Brennan
Jas. Culhane Est.
M. McDermott Jr.
Michael Condon
B. Nafin
Mary Whalen
M. Roach
John Brennan
Danl Smith Est
John Meagher
Thos. Mullen Est
Michael Condon
P. Sher
John Williams
J. Farrell
J. Cullen
Jas Fagan
Jas Meagher
John Walsh
John Meagher
B. Condon
Martin Condon
M. Power
L. Malone
J. Cullen
Patrick Brennan
Jas Meagher
D. Tighe
H. Larkin Est
B. Condon
John Hart
John Walsh
C. Calahan
M. Williams
Pat. Tighe
Peter Tighe
M. B. Condon
Martin Hart
Michael Hart
Jas. Williams
Thos. Calahan
M. Ford
M. Corrigan
Saml Hicks
Jas. Jordan Jr.
J. Enright
Jno Ryan
M. Doyle
P. Ford
Jas. Murphy
M. Doyle
John Calahan
Jas. Auld
Jas. Jordan Sr
M. McCale
Jas. Mullany
A. Doyle
D. Calahan
John McMurry
Wm McMurry
CHEESE FAC.
R. Garrett
T. Corrigan
D. Daley
D. Daley
D. Black
John Kinnear
T. Griffin
ALBERT P.O.
R. Jones
J. Jones
J. D. Sullivan
D. Connell
J. Ryan
D. Black
John Kinnear
M. Brennan
I. Mastin
Jas. King
Wm Jones
Saml Anderson
R. Anderson
P. Bell
S. Coffey
Jas Kenn
John Anderson
M. Calahan
M. Brennan
H. A. Mastin
I. Mastin
ORANGE HALL
Jas. Auld
J. Ford
M. Ford
T. Corrigan
M. Leonard
Chs Hucks
S. Murphy
Jas. Fagan
John Dunwoody
P. Crouse
D. Fitzgarald Est
Thos Hazel
M. Leonard
Robt Sampson
G. McTaggart
Geo. McTaggart
Jas. Dunwoody
John Scott
Saml Anderson
M. McCarthy Est
T. Hazel
M. Leonard
Chs Wright
T. Seismith
Jas. Finegan
John Scott
Margaret A. English
W. Frizzell
Jas. Kennedy
E. Farr
T. Dunwoody
Mary A. English

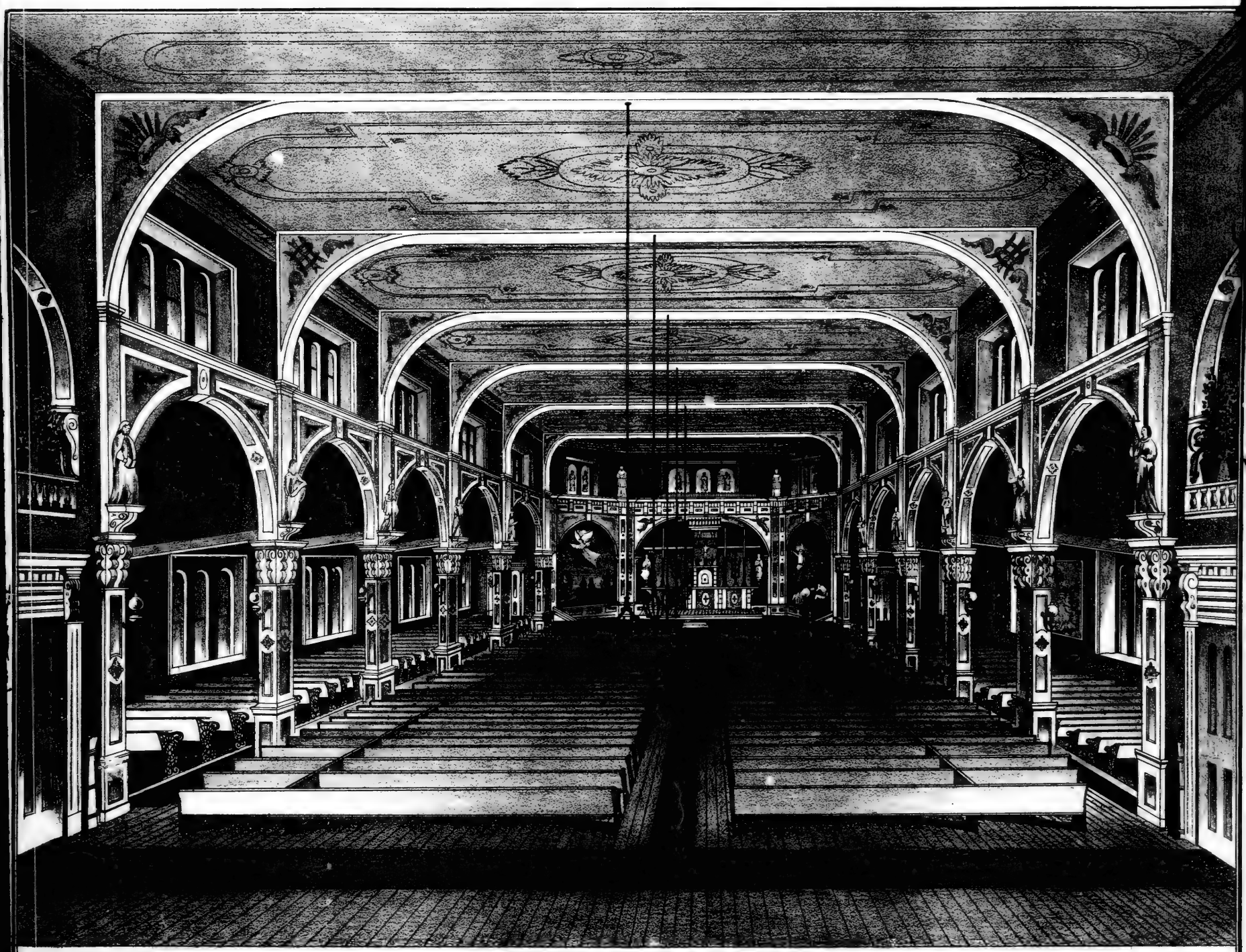


Robt Crawford
Wm Jordan
Robt Goodfellow Sr.
J. Dougherty Sr.
J. Emerson
John Hunt
Jas. Jordan
John Goldon
J. Emerson
Robt Gordon
Robt Goodfellow Sr.
Robt Goodfellow Jr.
Robt Gordon
H. Alford
Jos. Alford
J. McCormic
Jos. Goodfellow
Amos Lucas
T. Jackson
Geo. Lucas
B. Nafin
D. Nafin
Domnic Naphin
M. Naphin
Jas. Freeman
CHEESE FAC.
B. Nafin
D. Nafin
John Naphin
P. Naphin
P. Sheran
Wm Hughs
Jas. Naphin
Jas. Lanahan
Martin Condon
B. Boland
John Boland
D. Callary
John Lanahan
John Hart
Pat. Boland
John Freeman
J. Byrne
Michael Hart
John Skelly
John Bennett
P. Smith
Jno Ryan
John Martin
J. Horegan
John Bennett
Jas. Mullany
Geo. Lytton
T. & J. Horigan
T. Horigan
D. Black
A. Golden
M. Manion
T. Horigan
D. Black
P. Heffernan
J. Cronin
John Busby
Alexander Busby
Jas Kennedy
J. Cronin
M. Horigan
M. Leonard
R. O'Hara
T. Sullivan
D. Donoghue
Leonard
Mr Malone
Wm Demorest
John Haly
Leonard
M. King
Wm Demorest
Jane Mills
Kennedy
E. Farrell
Wm Demorest
L. Battle
VIII
IX
X
50 Chains per Inch
DINAGA
LOWSHIP

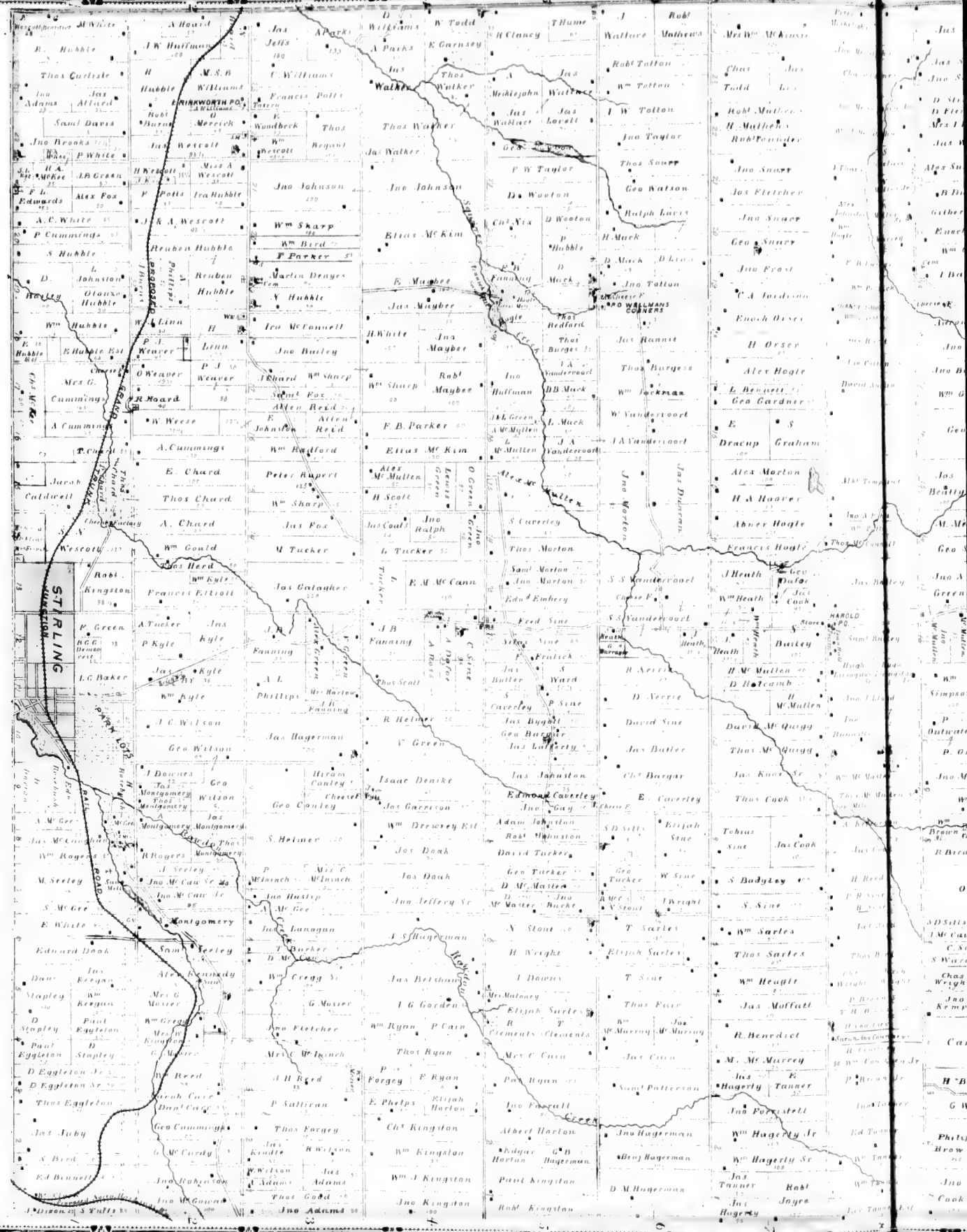
RES OF JOHN H. YOUNG. "LAKE VIEW FARM", LOT 17, STINSON BLOCK, HILLIER TP. ONT. RES OF JAS. YOUNG.



"RICKARTON", RES. OF **A. W. HEPBURN**, PICTON, ONT.



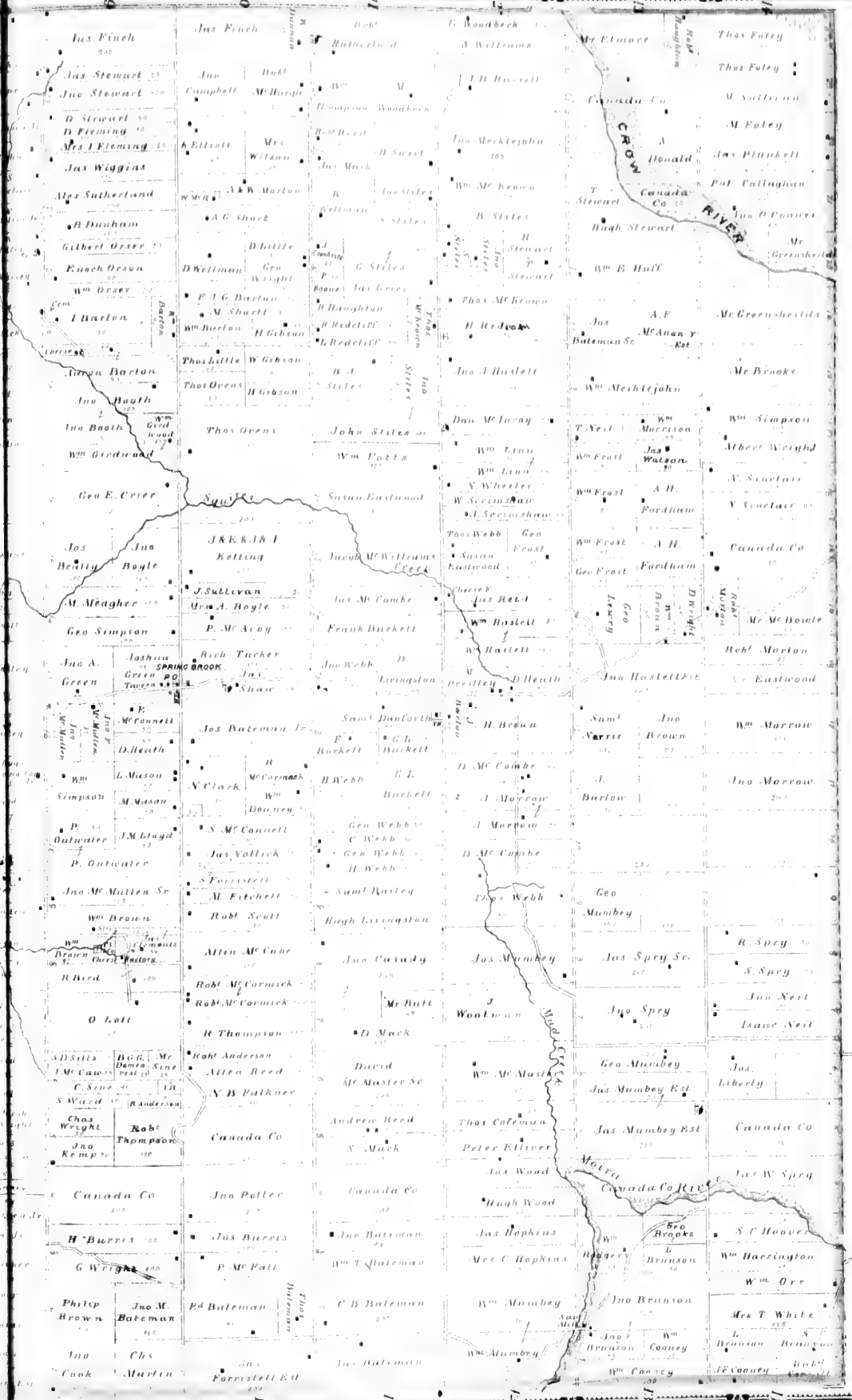
INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF **ST. PETER IN CHAINS**, TRENTON, ONT. ERECTED BY REV. H. BRETTARGH.

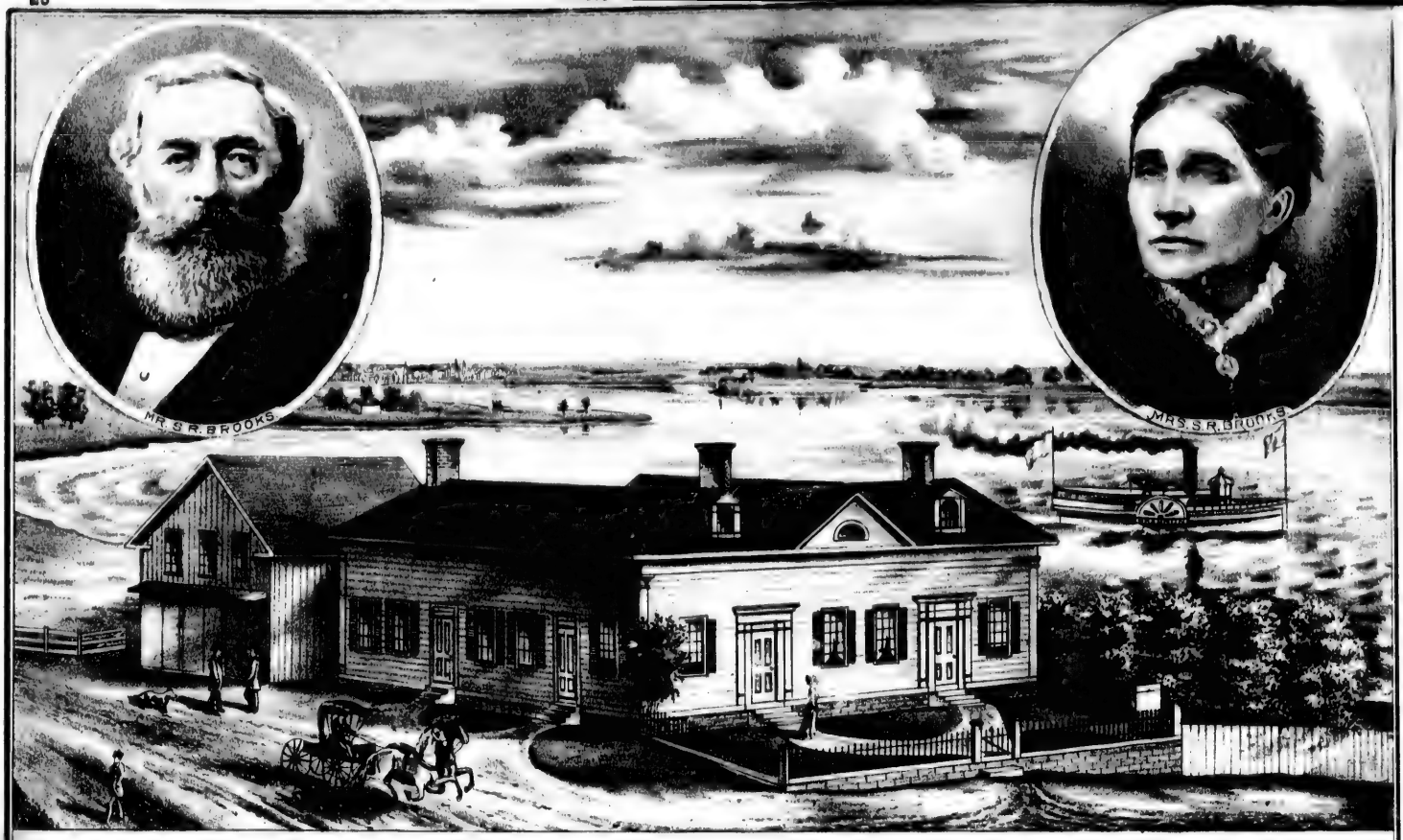


STIRLING
JUNCTION
GRAND TRUNK RAIL ROAD
PROPOSED
PARK LOTS
Rawdon Creek
Squires Creek
Creek
ERINKWORTH P.O.
PO WELLMANS CORNERS
HAROLD P.O.

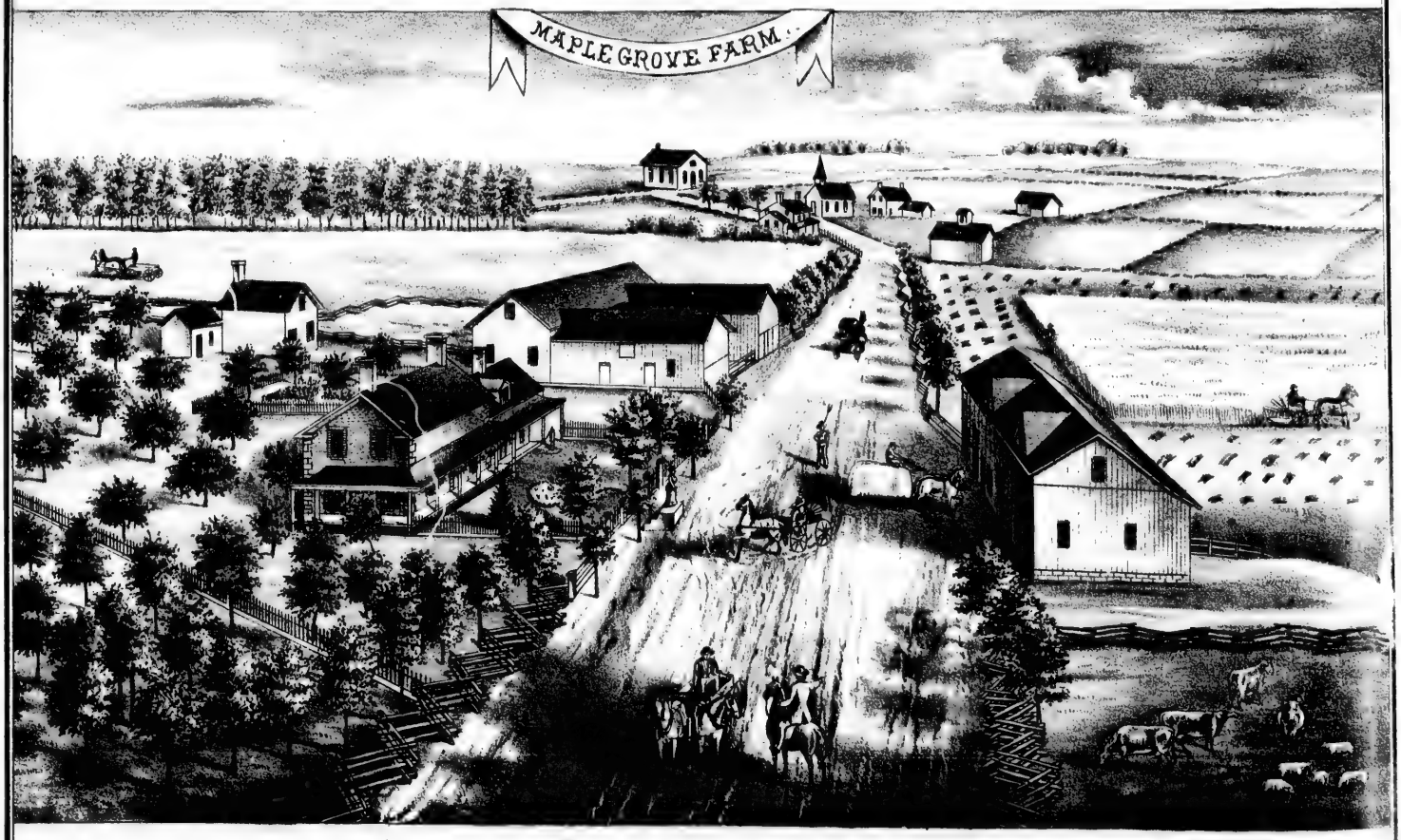
# MAP OF RAWDON TOWNSHIP

Scale 80 Chains per Inch

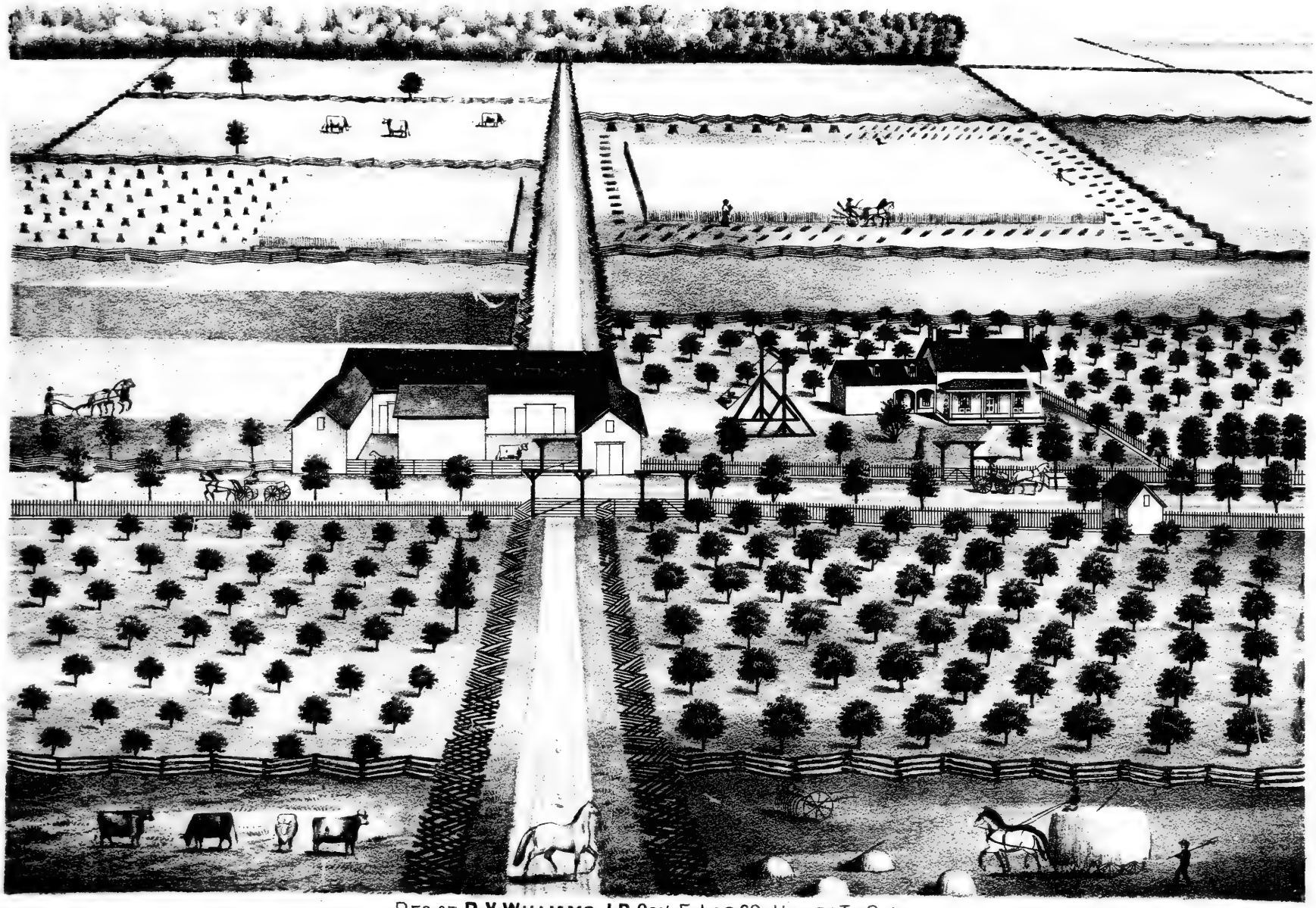




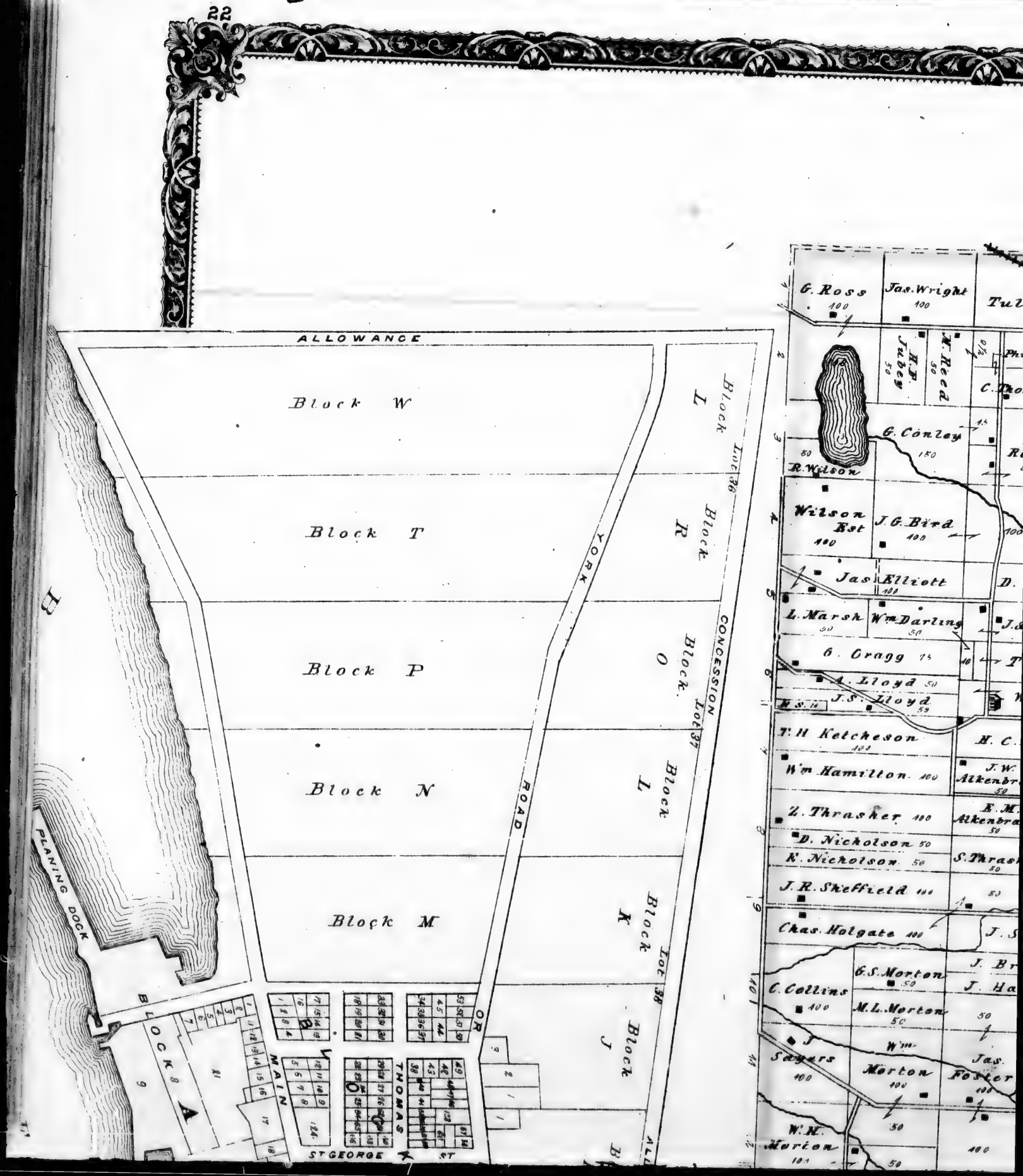

RES. OF **S. R. BROOKS**, NORTH PORT, SOPHIASBURG TP. ONT.

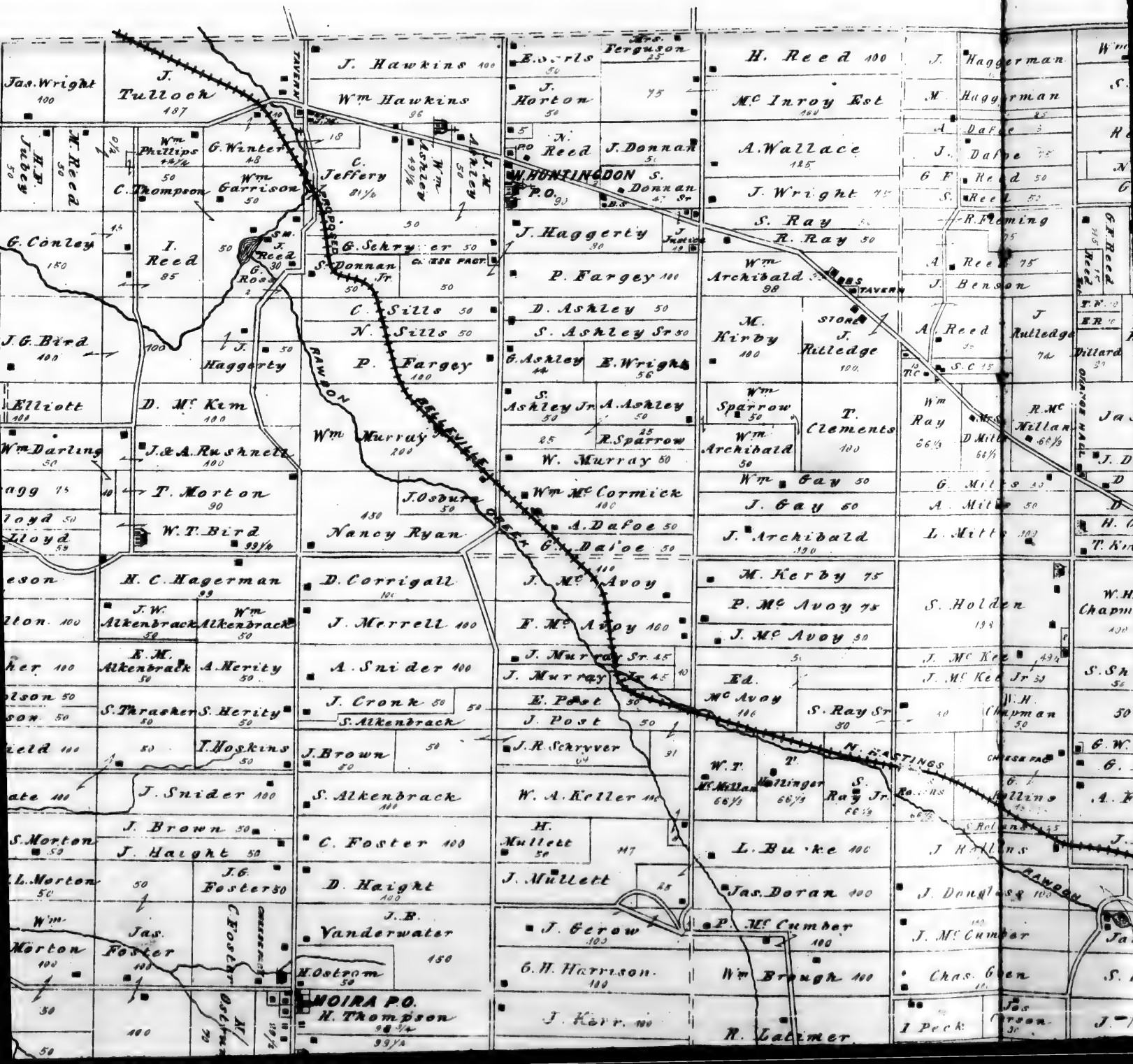


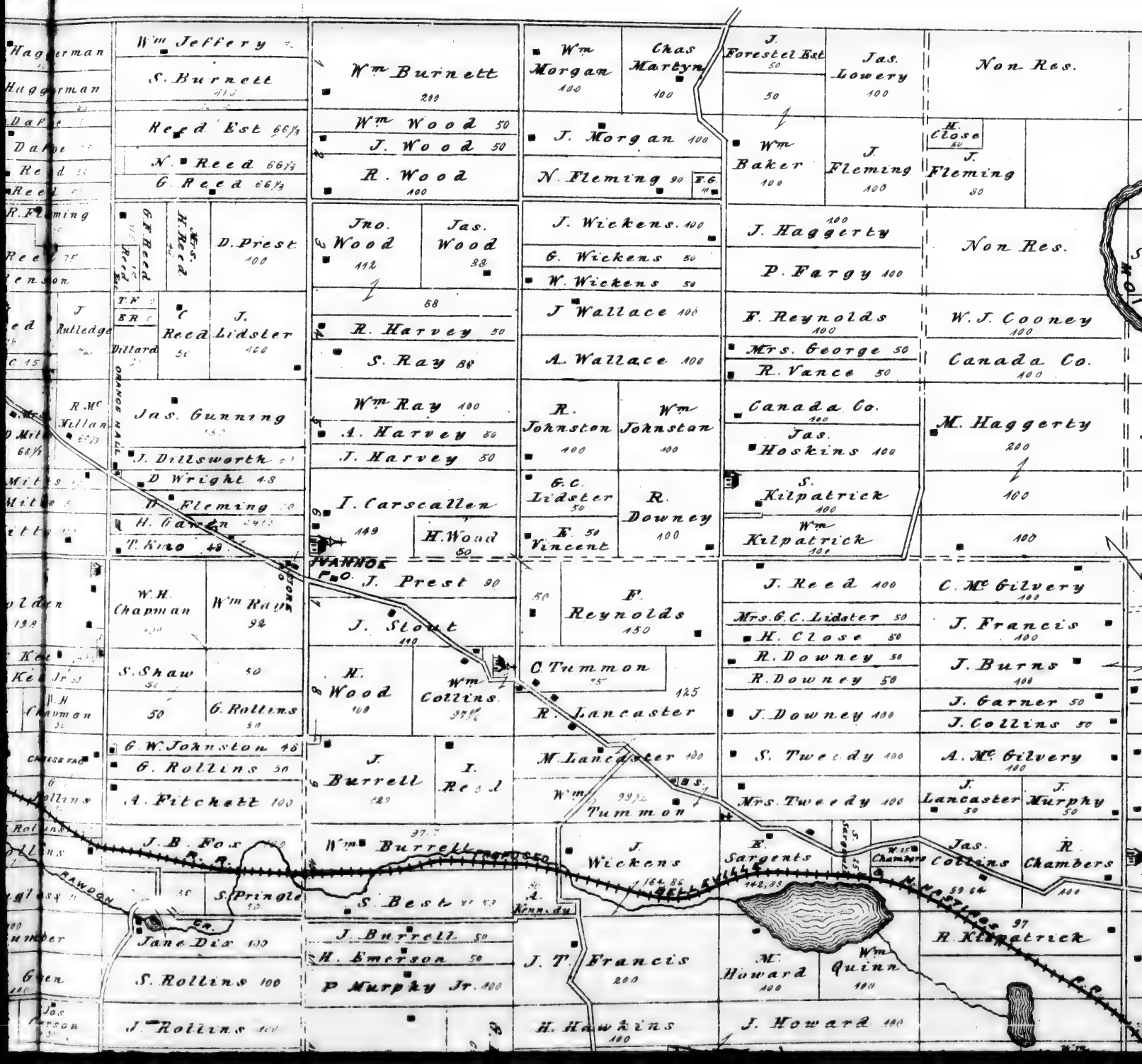

RES. OF **DANIEL PETTET**, CON. 3, LOT 2, MILLIER TP. ONT.

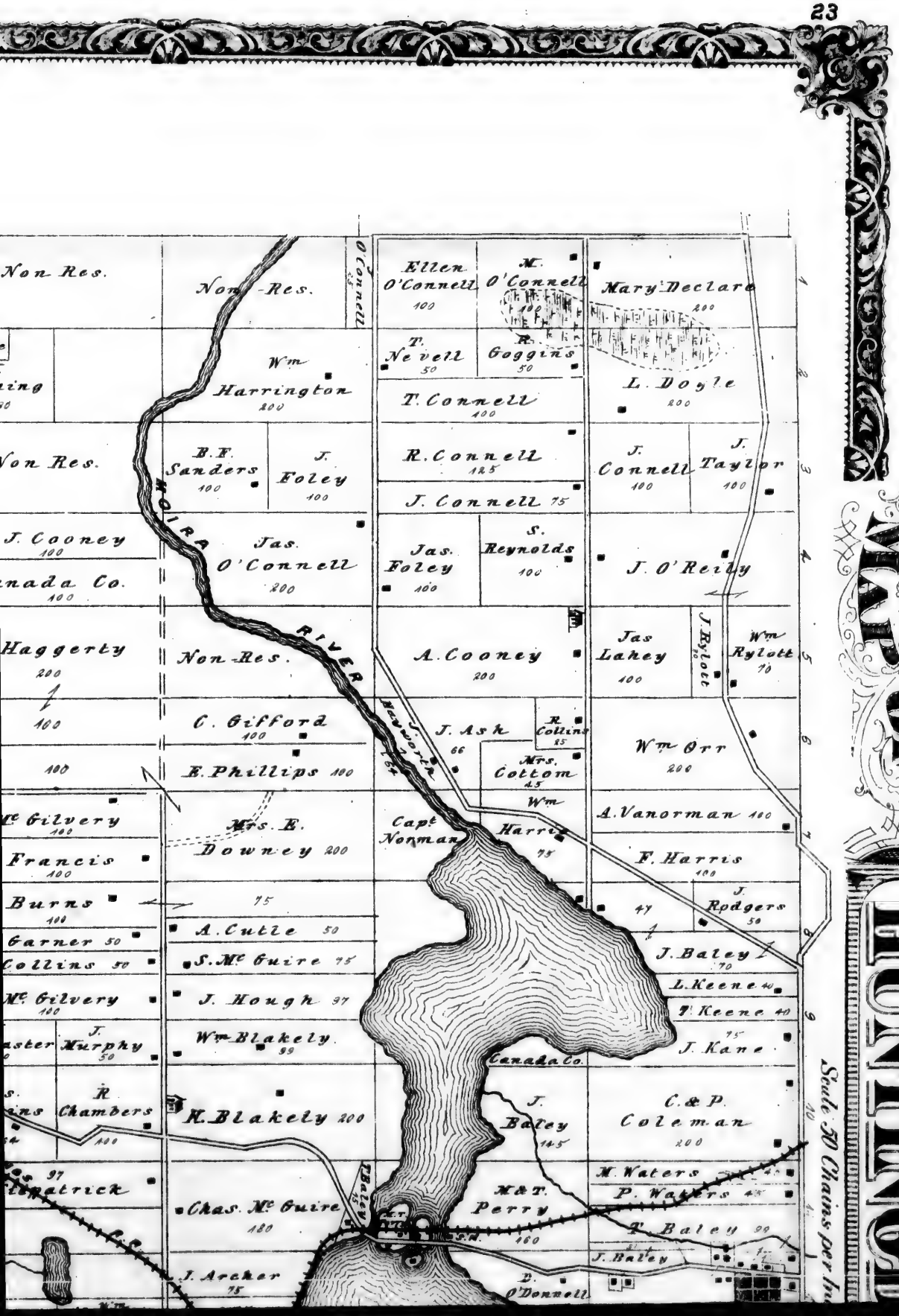


RES OF **D.Y. WILLIAMS J.P.** CON. 5, LOT 69, HILLIER TP. ONT.

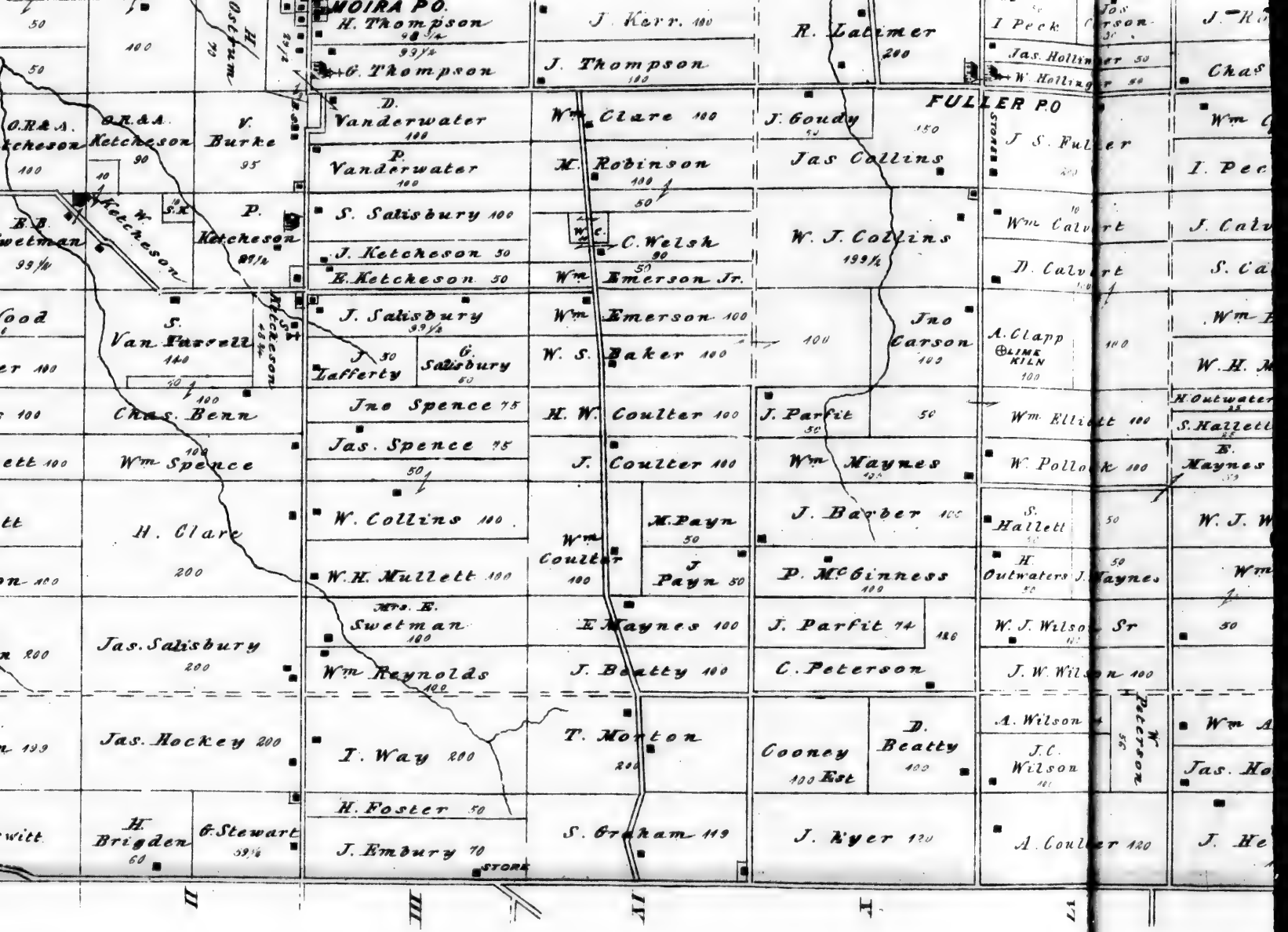

ALLOWANCE
Block W
Block T
Block P
Block N
Block M
Block L
Block R
Block O
Block L
Block K
Block J
Lot 36
Lot 37
Lot 38
YORK ROAD
CONCESSION
PLANING DOCK
BLOCK A
MAIN
THOMAS
ST GEORGE ST
G. Ross 100
Jas. Wright 100
R.F. Jubey 50
M. Reed 50
G. Conley 150
R. Wilson 50
Wilson Est 100
J.G. Bird 100
Jas. Elliott 100
L. Marsh 50
Wm Darling 50
G. Cragg 75
A. Lloyd 50
J.S. Lloyd 59
T.H. Ketcheson 100
Wm Hamilton 100
Z. Thrasher 100
D. Nicholson 50
K. Nicholson 50
J.R. Sheffield 100
Chas. Holgate 100
G.S. Morton 50
C. Collins 100
M.L. Morton 50
J. Sayers 100
Wm Morton 100
Jas. Foster 100
W.H. Morton 100


Jas. Wright 100
J. Tulloch 187
TAVERN
J. Hawkins 100
Wm Hawkins 96
E. Sills 50
Mrs. Ferguson 25
H. Reed 100
J. Haggerman
M. Haggerman
H.F. Tubey 50
M. Reed 50
Wm Phillips 48 1/4
G. Winter 48
C. Thompson 50
Wm Garrison 50
C. Jeffery 81 1/2
Ashley
N. Reed
J. Horton 50
N. Reed
J. Donnan 50
W. HUNTINGDON P.O.
S. Donnan Sr
Mc Inroy Est 160
A. Wallace 125
J. Wright 75
A. Dafoe
J. Dafoe 75
G. F. Reed 50
S. Reed 50
R. Fleming 75
G. Conley 150
I. Reed 85
S. M. Reed 30
G. Rose 2
G. Schryver 50
S. Donnan Jr
CHEESE FACT.
J. Haggerty 90
J. Haggerty 19
S. Ray
R. Ray 50
Wm Archibald 98
TAVERN
J. Benson
A. Reed 75
G.H. Reed 75
Reed
T.N.
E.R.
J.G. Bird 100
J. Haggerty 50
P. Fargey 100
C. Sills 50
N. Sills 50
D. Ashley 50
S. Ashley Sr 50
STORE
M. Kirby 100
J. Rutledge 100
A. Reed 50
J. Rutledge 74
Dillard 30
OLIVER HALL
Elliott 100
D. Mc Kim 100
Wm Darling 50
J. & A. Rushnell 100
Wm Murray 200
G. Ashley 44
E. Wright 56
S. Ashley Jr 50
A. Ashley 50
R. Sparrow 25
Wm Sparrow 50
Wm Archibald 50
T. Clements 100
Wm Ray 66 1/3
Mrs. D. Miller 66 1/3
R. Mc Millan 66 1/3
W. Murray 50
T. Morton 90
W. T. Bird 99 1/4
J. Osburn 50
Nancy Ryan 150
Wm Mc Cormick 100
A. Dafoe 50
G. Dafoe 50
Wm Gay 50
J. Gay 50
J. Archibald 190
G. Mitts 40
A. Mitts 50
L. Mitts 100
H. C. Hagerman 99
D. Corrigall 100
J. Mc Avoy
M. Kerby 75
P. Mc Avoy 75
J. Mc Avoy 50
S. Holden 198
J. W. Alkenbrack 50
Wm Alkenbrack 50
J. Merrell 100
F. Mc Avoy 100
E. M. Alkenbrack 50
A. Herity 50
A. Snider 100
J. Murray Sr 45
J. Murray Jr 45
J. Mc Kee 49 1/4
J. Mc Kee Jr 50
S. Thrasher 50
S. Herity 50
J. Cronk 50
S. Alkenbrack
E. Post 50
J. Post 50
Ed. Mc Avoy 106
S. Ray Sr 30
W.H. Chapman 50
T. Hoskins 50
J. Brown 50
J. R. Schryver 64
N. HASTINGS
CHEESE FACT.
W.T. McMillan 66 1/3
T. Ollinger 66 1/3
S. Ray Jr 66 1/3
Rollins
S. Rollins 45
Rollins
J. Snider 100
S. Alkenbrack 100
W. A. Keller 100
S. Morton 50
J. Brown 50
J. Haight 50
C. Foster 100
H. Mullett 50
L. Bu ke 100
J. Hallins
L. L. Morton 50
J. G. Foster 50
D. Haight 100
J. Mullett 25
Jas. Doran 100
J. Douglass 100
RAWSON
Wm Morton 100
Jas. Foster 100
C. Foster
J. B. Vanderwater 150
J. Gerow 103
P. Mc Cumber 100
J. Mc Cumber
Jan
N. Ostrom 50
G. H. Harrison 100
Wm Brough 100
Chas. Glen
S. R
MOIRA P.O.
N. Thompson 99 3/4
99 1/4
J. Kerr 100
R. Latimer
I. Peck
Jas Carson 50
J. R


Wm Jeffery
S. Burnett
Reed Est 66⅔
N. Reed 66⅔
G. Reed 66⅔
Wm Burnett 200
Wm Wood 50
J. Wood 50
R. Wood 100
Wm Morgan 100
Chas Martyn 100
J. Morgan 100
N. Fleming 90
J. Forestel Est 50
50
Jas. Lowery 100
Non Res.
Wm Baker 100
J. Fleming 100
H. Close
J. Fleming 80
G. Reed
H. Reed
D. Prest 100
Jno. Wood 112
Jas. Wood 88
J. Wickens 100
G. Wickens 50
W. Wickens 50
J. Haggerty 100
P. Fargy 100
Non Res.
J. Rutledge
C. Reed 50
J. Lidster 160
Dillard
R. Harvey 50
S. Ray 88
J. Wallace 100
A. Wallace 100
F. Reynolds 100
Mrs. George 50
R. Vance 50
W. J. Cooney 100
Canada Co. 100
R. McNillan
Jas. Gunning
J. Dillsworth
D. Wright 48
D. Fleming
H. Gawlen
T. Kiro 48
Wm Ray 100
A. Harvey 50
J. Harvey 50
I. Carscallen 149
H. Wood 50
R. Johnston 100
Wm Johnston 100
G. C. Lidster 50
F. Vincent 50
R. Downey 100
Canada Co. 100
Jas. Hoskins 100
S. Kilpatrick 100
Wm Kilpatrick 100
M. Haggerty 200
100
100
IVANHOE P.O.
J. Prest 90
J. Slout 110
W. H. Chapman
Wm Ray 92
S. Shaw 50
50
G. Rollins 50
H. Wood 100
Wm Collins 37½
F. Reynolds 150
C. Tummon 75
125
R. Lancaster
M. Lancaster 100
Wm Tummon 99½
J. Reed 100
Mrs. G. C. Lidster 50
H. Close 50
R. Downey 50
R. Downey 50
J. Downey 100
S. Tweedy 100
Mrs. Tweedy 100
C. McGilvery 100
J. Francis 100
J. Burns 100
J. Garner 50
J. Collins 50
A. McGilvery 100
J. Lancaster 50
J. Murphy 50
G. W. Johnston 48
G. Rollins 50
A. Fitchett 100
J. Burrell 120
I. Reed
J. B. Fox
Wm Burrell
J. Wickens
E. Sargents
Jas. Collins
R. Chambers
S. Pringle 50
S. Best
Jane Dix 100
J. Burrell 50
H. Emerson 50
P. Murphy Jr. 100
J. T. Francis 200
M. Howard 100
Wm Quinn 100
R. Kilpatrick
S. Rollins 100
J. Rollins 100
H. Hawkins 100
J. Howard 100
ORANGE HALL
CHEESE FAC.
RAWDON
Cr.
GELLERVILLE
HASTINGS
C.P.R.
C.P.R.


MAP OF HUNTINGD
Scale 50 Chains per In
Non Res.
Non-Res.
O'Connell
Ellen O'Connell 100
M. O'Connell 100
Mary Declare 200
T. Nevell 50
R. Goggins 50
Wm Harrington 200
T. Connell 100
L. Doyle 200
Non Res.
B.F. Sanders 100
J. Foley 100
R. Connell 125
J. Connell 100
J. Taylor 100
J. Connell 75
J. Cooney 100
Jas. O'Connell 200
Jas. Foley 100
S. Reynolds 100
J. O'Reily
nada Co. 100
Haggerty 200
Non-Res.
A. Cooney 200
Jas Lahey 100
J. Rylott
Wm Rylott 70
100
C. Gifford 100
J. Ash 66
R. Collins 25
Wm Orr 200
100
E. Phillips 100
Mrs. Cottom 45
Wm Harris 75
A. Vanorman 100
Mc Gilvery 100
Mrs. E. Downey 200
Capt Norman
Francis 100
F. Harris 100
Burns 100
75
J. Rodgers 50
47
Garner 50
A. Cutle 50
Collins 50
S. Mc Guire 75
J. Baley 70
Mc Gilvery 100
J. Hough 97
L. Keene 40
T. Keene 40
J. Murphy 50
Wm Blakely 99
J. Kane 75
Canada Co.
R. Chambers 100
H. Blakely 200
J. Baley 145
C. & P. Coleman 200
M. Waters
P. Waters
M & T. Perry 160
Chas. Mc Guire 180
T. Baley 99
J. Baley
J. Archer 75
D. O'Donnell
MOIRA RIVER
Newworth
S.N.

VILLAGE OF
MILL POINT
TYENDINAGA TP
Scale 10 Chs. per Inch.
ALLOWANCE
Lot 39
Block H
Block G
Lot 40
Block F
Block E
DUNDAS
ST.
FIRST
SECOND
FOURTH
CENTRE
ST. GEORGE
WATER
QUINTE
W. H. Morton
O.R.&A. Ketcheson
A. N. Mullett
B. B. Swetman
D. A. Wood
F. Foster
J. Mills
D. Fitchett
A. Fitchett
R. Patterson
J. Anderson
Ann C. Anderson
ROSLIN P.O.
Jno. Hewitt
H. Brigden
Jas. Sal
Jas. Ho
Wm. Sp
Chas.
Van Fu
Ketcheson
W. Ketcheson


MOIRA P.O.
H. Thompson
G. Thompson
J. Kerr 100
J. Thompson 100
R. Latimer 200
I. Peck
Jas. Hollinger 50
W. Hollinger 50
FULLER P.O.
D. Vanderwater 100
P. Vanderwater 100
Wm Clare 100
M. Robinson 100
J. Goudy 50
Jas Collins
J. S. Fuller
O.R.&A. Ketcheson 90
V. Burke 95
P. Ketcheson 87½
S. Salisbury 100
J. Ketcheson 50
E. Ketcheson 50
C. Welsh 90
Wm Emerson Jr.
W. J. Collins 199½
Wm Calvert
D. Calvert
S. Van Tassell 140
J. Salisbury 99½
J. Lafferty 50
G. Salisbury 50
Wm Emerson 100
W. S. Baker 100
Jno Carson 100
A. Clapp
LIME KILN 100
Chas. Benn
Jno Spence 75
Jas. Spence 75
H. W. Coulter 100
J. Parfit 50
Wm Elliott 100
Wm Spence
J. Coulter 100
Wm Maynes
W. Pollock 100
H. Clare 200
W. Collins 100
M. Payn 50
J. Barber 100
S. Hallett
W. H. Mullett 100
Wm Coulter 100
J. Payn 50
P. McGinness 100
H. Outwaters 50
J. Maynes
Mrs. E. Swetman 100
E. Maynes 100
J. Parfit 74
W. J. Wilson Sr
Jas. Salisbury 200
Wm Reynolds 100
J. Beatty 100
C. Peterson
J. W. Wilson 100
Jas. Hockey 200
I. Way 200
T. Morton 200
Cooney Est 100
D. Beatty 100
A. Wilson
J. C. Wilson
W. Peterson 56
H. Foster 50
H. Brigden 60
G. Stewart 59½
J. Embury 70
STORE
S. Graham 119
J. Eyer 120
A. Coulter 120
II
III
IV
V
VI

S. Rollins 100
J. Rollins 100
Chas Geen 100
Wm Carson
I. Peck
J. Calvert 100
S. Calvert 100
Wm Barber 100
W. H. Mullett 100
H Outwaters
S. Hallett
S. Maynes 50
E. Maynes
W. J. Wilson Sr. 100
Wm Pool
J. Clare 50
Wm Adams 100
Jas. Hodgens 100
J. Hewitt 140
H. Emerson 50
P Murphy Jr. 100
P. Murphy 135 Sr.
G. Elliott 65
P. Vanalor 120
J. Ray 200
L. Mitts 200
D. Fleming 200
R. Adams 50
Jas. Foster 50
J. Beatty 100
Jas. Lowery 200
Jas. Orr 140
J. T. Francis 200
H. Hawkins 100
P. Emerson 100
W. Graham 100
P. Wetman 100
G. Reed 100
R. Farrell 100
Nancy Ryan 100
Wm Elliott 100
Thos. Jones 200
R. Johnston 200
J. Porter 140
M. Howard 100
Wm Quinn 100
J. Howard 100
G. C. Smith 100
Chas. Mc Kim 200
Non-Res.
Wm Graham 100
Non-Res.
J. Graham 130
J. Adams 70
E. Vincent 100
T. 50 Graham
Non-Res.
J. E. 18
R. E. 18
J. 50 Elliott
R. Elliott 50
R. Elliott 100
F. Elliott 50
J. G. Elliott 50
C. Morrison 140
R. Kilpatrick
Wm Blakely 50
R. Williamson 100
R. Downey 100
Wm Holland 100
A. Wright 100
D. Wright 100
W. H. Pitman 100
J. F. Reynolds 100
Wm Gordon 200
Wm Prentice 100
Wm Curry 100
Jas. Wright 100
A. Finley 70
P. Casey 70
Fuller 200
Calvert
Elliott 100
Wilson 100
W. Peterson
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI

Chains per Inch
Kilpatrick
Chas. McGuire 180
M&T. Perry 160
M. Waters
P. Waters
T. Baley 90
J. Baley
J. Archer 75
D. O'Donnell 90
Wm Blakely 50
W. Ferguson 65
C. Kirk
Williamson 100
J. Ferguson 170
F. Seymour
R. Downey 100
A. Henderson 130
Wm Holland 100
J. Ivers 200
M&T. Perry 50
A. Wright 100
Mrs. Johnson 100
P. Chard
Wm Conly 50
D. Wright 100
R. Adams 100
H. Price 50
W. H. Pitman 100
J. F. Reynolds 100
Jas. Landon 200
Jas. Pitts 100
Wm Gordon 200
J. Richley 100
Canada Company
J. B. Smith 50
C. Gay 120
Wm Bentice 100
Wm Curry 100
J. Jeffery Jr. 100
J. Jeffery Sr 100
T. C. Wallbridge 100
F. Francis
W. J. Brady 170
Jas. Wright 100
50
Wm Finley 100
J. Finley 100
R. Gordon 195
W. H. Dingman 193
A. Finley 70
P. Casey 70
John Gordon 140
G. McCarney 140
T. C. Wallbridge 140
MOIRA LAKE
IX
XIX
XIII
XIV

J. Matt Nash M.D.
Picton.

W.H.R. Allison, Picton.

Wm Owens
Ex Mayor, Picton.

Ellerrilf
Barrister-at-Law, Picton, Ont.

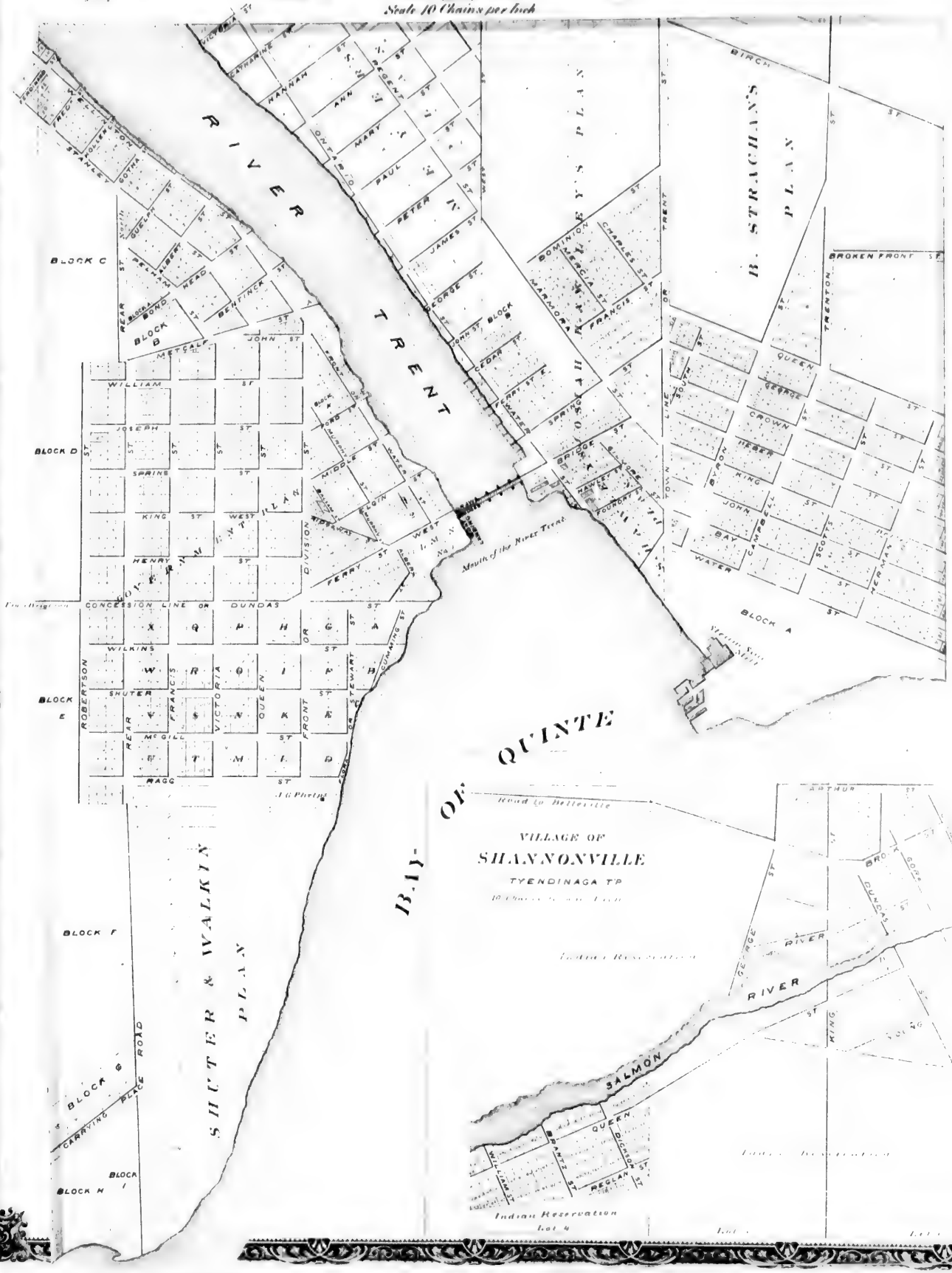
A. W. Hepburn
Picton.

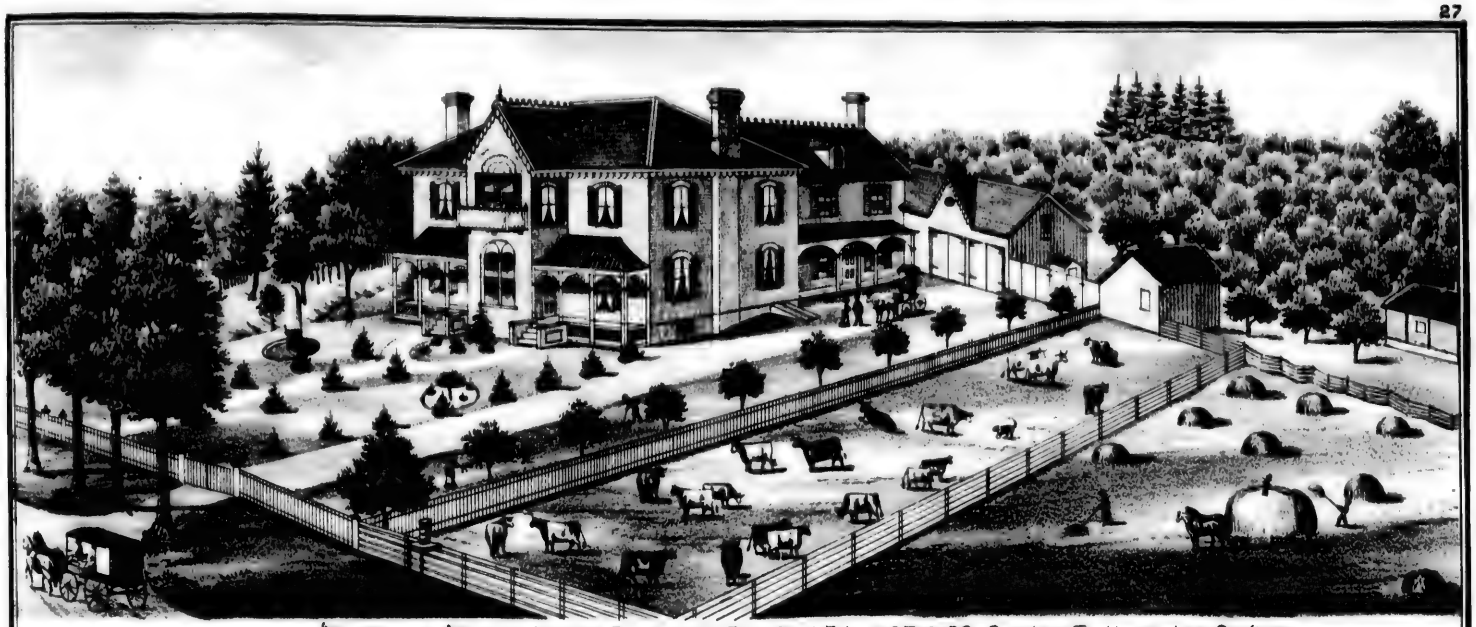
# PLAN OF BELLEVILLE HASTINGS CO.

Scale 13 Chains an Inch

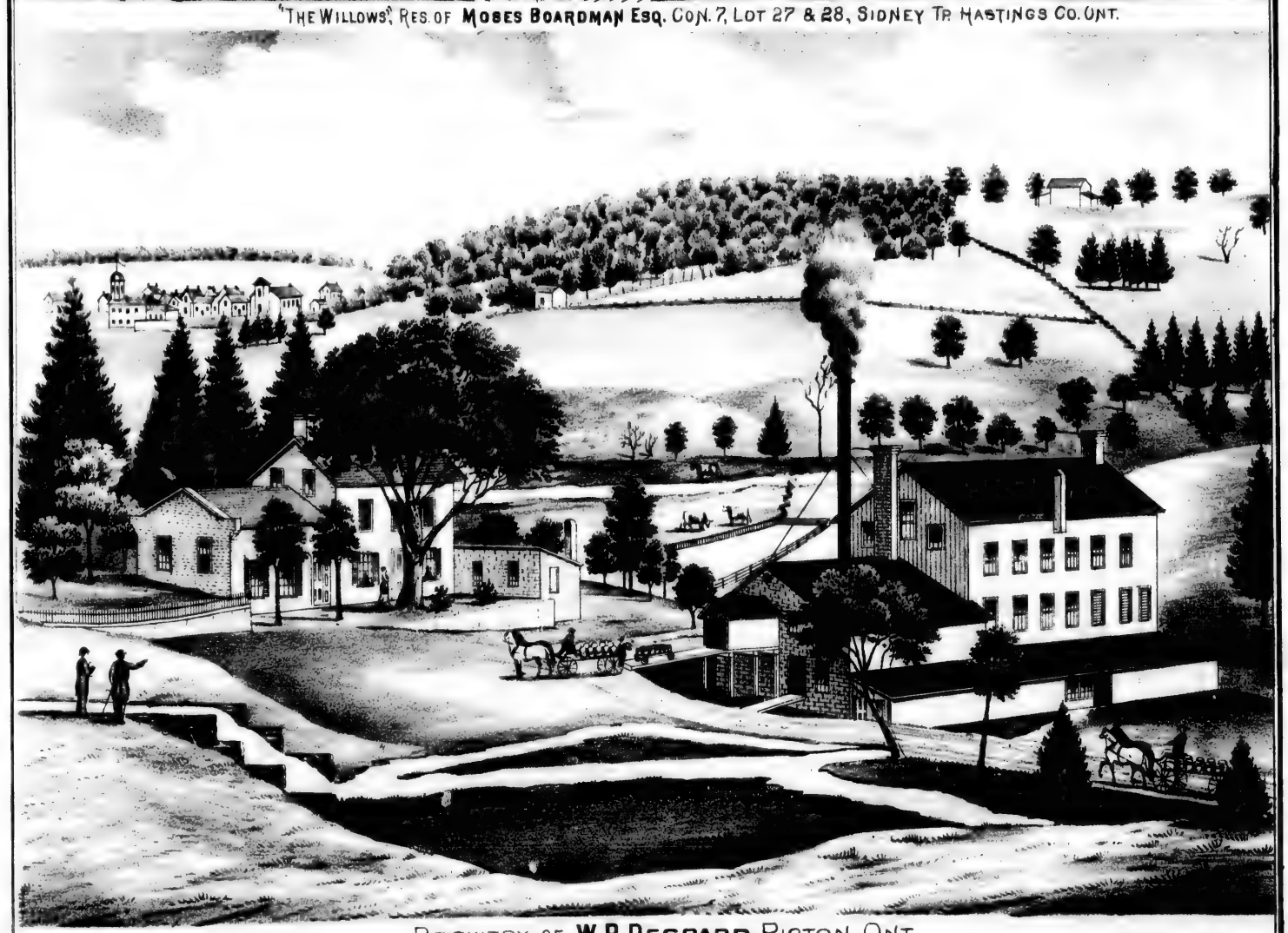
# PLAN OF TRENTON HASTINGS CO.

*Scale 10 Chains per Inch*



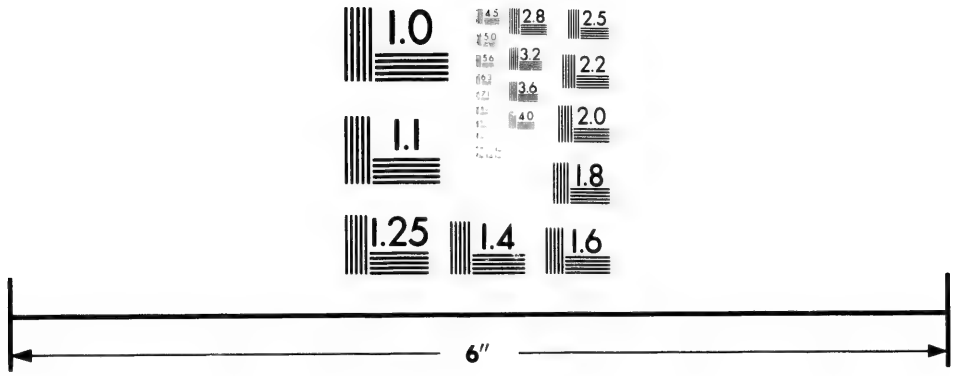


"THE WILLOWS", RES. OF **MOSES BOARDMAN** ESQ. CON. 7, LOT 27 & 28, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.



BREWERY OF **W. P. DESPARD**, PICTON, ONT.

**IMAGE EVALUATION**
**TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



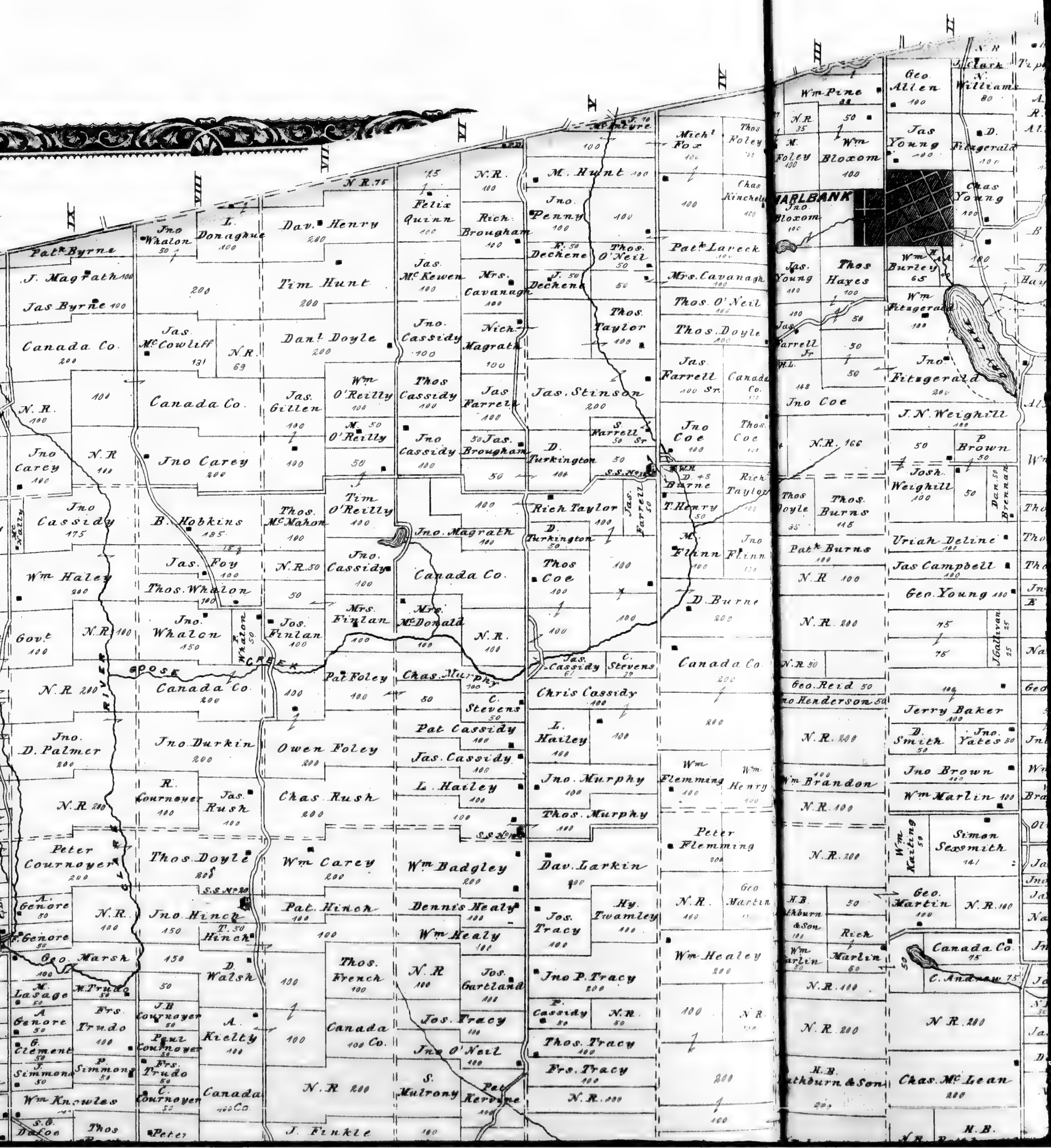

Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

2.8
3.2
2.5
3.6
2.2
2.0
1.8
1.1
1.0

# IOWA RECORD

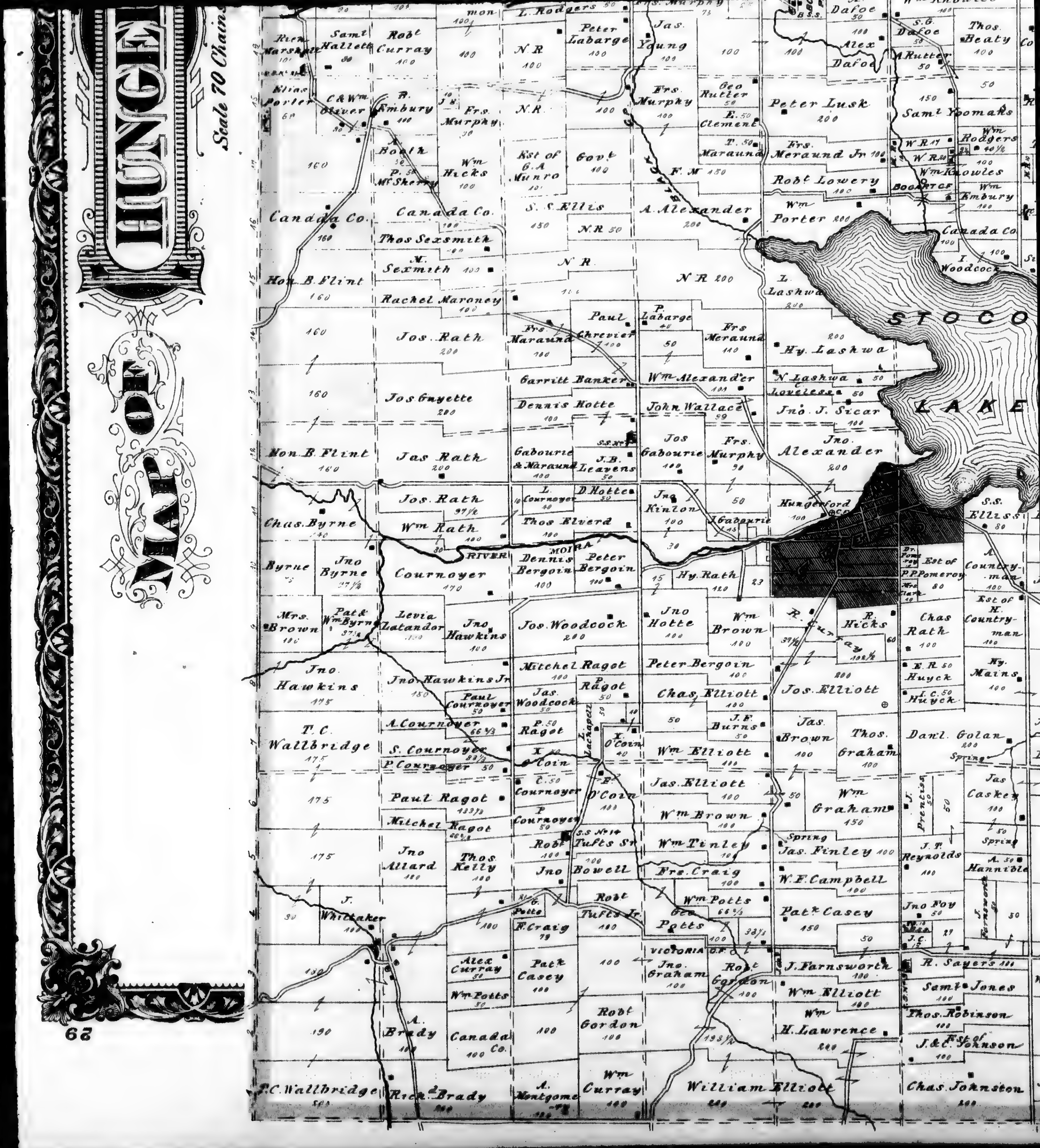
Scale 1 in. per Inch



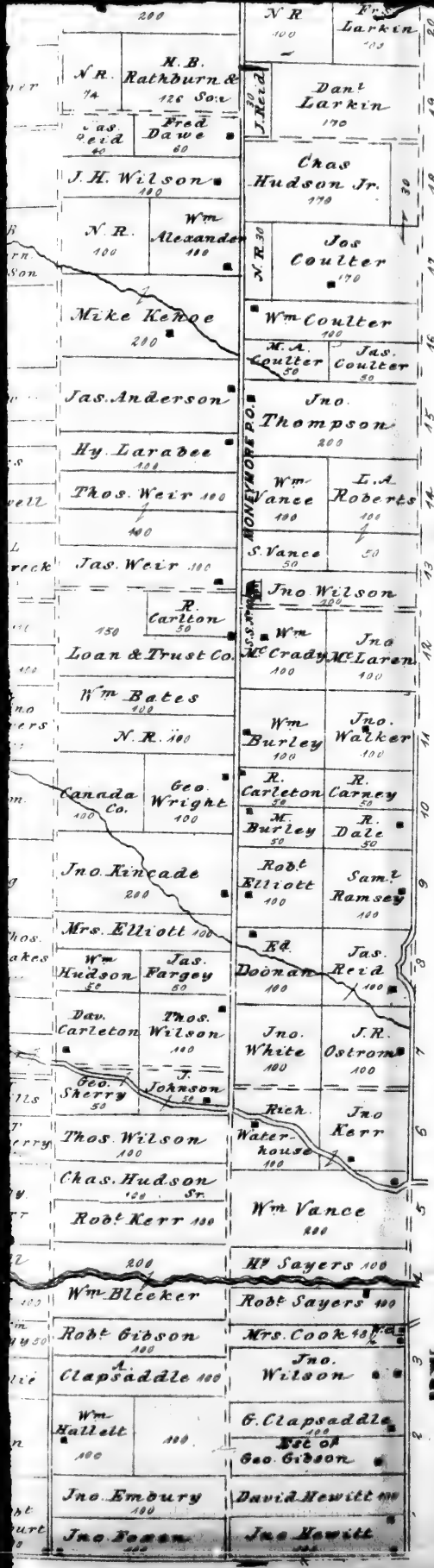
IX
VIII
VII
VI
V
IV
III
II
N.R. 75
MARLBANK
Patk Byrne
J. Magrath 100
Jas Byrne 100
Canada Co. 200
N.R. 100
Jno Carey 100
N.R 100
Jno Cassidy 175
Wm Haley 200
Govt 100
N.R. 100
N.R. 200
Jno. D. Palmer 200
N.R. 200
Peter Cournoyer 200
A. Genore 50
N.R. 100
Geo. Marsh
M. Lasage 50
A Genore 50
G. Clement 50
J. Simmons 50
Wm Knowles
Frs Trudo 100
P. Simmons 50
Thos
RIVER
CLARE
GOOSE CREEK
Jno Whalon 50
L. Donaghue 100
Jas. McCowliff 131
N.R. 69
Canada Co.
Jno Carey 200
B. Hobkins 185
Jas. Foy 100
Thos. Whalon 100
Jno. Whalon 150
T. Whalon 50
Canada Co 200
Jno Durkin 200
R. Cournoyer 100
Jas. Rush 100
Thos. Doyle 200
S.S. No 20
Jno Hinch 150
T. Hinch 50
D. Walsh
J.B Cournoyer 50
Paul Cournoyer
Frs. Trudo 50
C. Cournoyer 50
A. Kielty 100
Canada 100 Co.
Peter
Davd Henry 200
Tim Hunt 200
Danl Doyle 200
Jas. Gillen 100
Thos. McMahon 100
N.R. 50
Jos. Finlan 100
Owen Foley 200
Chas Rush 200
Wm Carey 200
Pat. Hinch 100
Canada 100 Co.
N.R 200
J. Finkle
Felix Quinn 100
Jas. McKewen 100
Jno. Cassidy 100
Wm O'Reilly 100
M. O'Reilly 50
Tim O'Reilly 100
Jno. Cassidy 100
Mrs. Finlan 100
Pat Foley 100
Thos Cassidy 100
Jno Cassidy 100
Jno. Magrath 100
Canada Co.
Mrs. McDonald 100
Chas. Murphy 100
Pat Cassidy 100
Jas. Cassidy 100
L. Hailey 100
S.S. No
Wm Badgley 200
Dennis Healy
Wm Healy 100
Thos. French 100
N.R 100
Jos. Tracy
Jno O'Neil
S. Mulrony
Pat Kervine
Rich. Brougham 100
Mrs. Cavanagh 100
Nich. Magrath 100
Jas Farrell 100
Jas. Brougham 50
N.R. 100
C. Stevens 50
Jos. Gartland 100
M. Hunt 100
Jno. Penny 100
F. Dechene 50
J. Dechene 50
Thos. O'Neil 50
Thos. Taylor 100
Jas. Stinson 200
S. Farrell Sr 50
D. Turkington 100
S.S. No
Rich Taylor 100
D. Turkington 50
Jas. Farrell 50
Thos Coe 100
Jas. Cassidy 61
C. Stevens 39
Chris Cassidy 100
L. Hailey 100
Jno. Murphy 100
Thos. Murphy 100
Dav. Larkin 200
Hy. Twamley 100
Jos. Tracy 100
Jno P. Tracy 200
P. Cassidy 50
N.R 50
Thos. Tracy
Frs. Tracy 100
N.R. 100
Michl Fox 100
Thos Foley
Chas Kincheloe 100
Patk Lareck 100
Mrs. Cavanagh 100
Thos. O'Neil 100
Thos. Doyle 100
Jas. Farrell 100 Sr.
Canada Co.
Jno Coe 100
Thos. Coe 100
D. 48 Burne
T. Henry 50
Rich Taylor 100
M. Flinn 100
Jno Flinn 100
D. Burne 200
Canada Co 200
Wm Flemming 100
Wm Henry 100
Peter Flemming 200
N.R. 100
Geo Martin
Wm Healey 200
N.R 100
Wm Pine
N.R. 35
M. Foley 100
Wm Bloxom 100
Jno. Bloxom 100
Jas. Young 100
Thos Hayes 100
Jas. Farrell Jr
Jno Coe
N.R. 166
Thos Doyle 35
Thos. Burns 115
Patk Burns 100
N.R 100
N.R. 200
N.R 50
Geo. Reid 50
Jno Henderson 50
N.R. 200
Wm Brandon 100
N.R. 100
N.R. 200
H.B. Rathburn & Son 100
Wm Marlin 50
Rich Marlin 50
N.R. 100
N.R. 200
H.B. Rathburn & Son
Geo. Allen 100
J. Clark
N. Williams 80
Jas Young 100
D. Fitzgerald 100
Chas Young 100
Wm Burley 65
Wm Fitzgerald 100
Jno. Fitzgerald 200
J.N. Weighill 100
P Brown 50
Josh. Weighill 100
Dan Brennan 50
Uriah Deline 100
Jas Campbell 100
Geo. Young 100
J. Gallivan 25
Jerry Baker 100
D. Smith 50
Jno. Yates 50
Jno Brown 100
Wm Marlin 100
Wm Kailing 50
Simon Sexsmith 141
Geo. Martin 100
N.R. 100
Canada Co. 75
C. Andrew 75
N.R. 200
Chas. McLean 200
H.B.

VILLAGE OF
MARLBANK
HUNGERFORD TP.
Scale 10 Chs-an Inch.
CON VII
LOT 35
LOT 16
CONCESSION ROAD
JAMES ST.
ANN ST.
WILLIAM ST.
MOIRA
LIME LAKE P.O.
Tipper
Allen
Jno Allen
B. Morton
Thos. Hayes
Alx Summerville
Wm Brandon
Thos Brandon Sr.
Thos. Brandon Jr.
Thos. Germain
Jno. Maxwell
E. Germain
Nathan Dunn Sr.
Geo Henderson
Jno Henderson
Wm Henderson
Wm Brandon
Chas Bird
Oliver Wallace
Jas. Henderson
Jno Henderson
Jas. McFarland
Nathan Dunn Jr.
Jno Johnson
Jas. Martin
Jas. Alexander
Dan. Larkin
Frs Larkin
Chas Young
Jno. Yates
Baker
Simon
N. R.
Brown
Dan. Brennan
J. Gallivan

CON VII
LOT 18
GLARA
MAIN ST.
ESSION ROAD ALLOWANCE
LOT 34
CON. H
HENRY Side Line
ANN ST.
WILLIAM
ALLEN
FRANKLIN
NEWTON
ST.
MATILDA
LOT 35


MAP OF HUNGERFORD
Scale 70 Chains
STOCO
LAKE
MOIRA
RIVER
Hungerford
VICTORIA
Robt Curray
Peter Labarge
Jas. Young
Alex Dafoe
Thos. Beaty
Peter Lusk
Sam^l Yeomans
Frs. Murphy
Geo Rutter
E. Clement
Wm Hicks
Est of G.A Munro
Robt Lowery
Wm Knowles
Canada Co.
S. S. Ellis
A. Alexander
Wm Porter
Thos Sexsmith
M. Sexmith
Hon. B. Flint
Rachel Maroney
Jos. Rath
Paul Chrevier
P. Labarge
Frs Meraund
Hy. Lashwa
Jos Guyette
Garritt Banker
Wm Alexander
N. Lashwa
Dennis Hotte
John Wallace
Jno. J. Sicar
Jas Rath
Jos Gabourie
Frs. Murphy
Jno. Alexander
Gabourie & Maraund
J.B. Leavens
Chas. Byrne
Wm Rath
Thos Elverd
Jno Kinlon
Jno Byrne
Cournoyer
Dennis Bergoin
Peter Bergoin
Hy. Rath
Est of P.P. Pomeroy
A. Countryman
Mrs. Brown
Levia Latandor
Jno Hawkins
Jos. Woodcock
Jno Hotte
Wm Brown
R. Hicks
Chas Rath
Jno. Hawkins
Jno Hawkins Jr
Mitchel Ragot
Peter Bergoin
E. R. Huyck
Hy. Mains
Jas. Woodcock
Chas. Elliott
Jos. Elliott
T. C. Wallbridge
A. Cournoyer
S. Cournoyer
P. Cournoyer
Wm Elliott
Jas. Brown
Thos. Graham
Danl. Golan
Paul Ragot
Jas. Elliott
Wm Graham
Jas Caskey
Mitchel Ragot
Wm Brown
Wm Tinley
Jas. Finley
J. T. Reynolds
Jno Allard
Thos Kelly
Jno Bowell
Frs. Craig
W. F. Campbell
J. Whittaker
Robt Tufts Jr.
Geo Potts
Wm Potts
Patk Casey
Jno Foy
Alex Curray
Patk Casey
Jno. Graham
Robt Gordon
J. Farnsworth
R. Sayers
Wm Potts
Wm Elliott
Saml Jones
A. Brady
Canada Co.
Robt Gordon
H. Lawrence
Thos. Robinson
J. & C. Johnson
T. C. Wallbridge
Richd Brady
A. Montgomery
Wm Curray
William Elliott
Chas. Johnston

STOCO
LAKE
STOCO
SUGAR LAW
WHITE LAKE
MONEYMORE P.O.
CHAPMAN P.O.
PARSONAGE
Thos. Beaty
Peter Cournoyer
J. Finkle
Pat Murphy
Hy Finkle
Finkle
Ed. Doran
Chris Carleton
Pat. Kylie
Jas. Reid
Fred Dawe
Alex Rutter
Geo. Scott
W. J. Walker
Sam. Coulter
Jas. Wilson
Jos. Dawe
J. H. Wilson
Sam. Yoomans
Wm Rodgers
T. D. Mulrony
Jno Smith
Jno Banks
S. Mulrony
J. Mulrony
A. 50 Parks
Mrs. Johnson
Jno. Johnson
N. R. Rathburn & Son
Wm Alexander
Hugh Foley
Noble
Thos. Slush
Jno Bird
Thos. Conlin
Mike Kenoe
Canada Co
Jas. Bird
Thos. Wood Jr
A. Caniff
Jas. Irwin
Jas. Anderson
Hy. Larabee
Thos. Weir
Jas. Weir
Jno Durkin
Rick. Gubourie
Jno Carson
Hugh Coulter
Wm Beckett
S. Bradley
Thos. McCamon
Allen Caniff
Geo. McKay
G. Parks
Wm O'Brien
H. B. Rathburn & Son
Loan & Trust Co.
Wm Bates
Edw. Mains
A. & J. Calder
J. Countryman
Est of G. A. Munro
Ed. Mains
J. Philips
D. Philips
T. McCamon
Canada Co
S. Simpkins
Jno. Kincade
Chas Rath
Hy. Mains
Ed. Wilson
Mrs. J. Trumper
Wm Fluke
Sam. Fisher
Carleton
Geo Sherry
Hy. Mouck
Thos. Stokes
Mrs. Elliott
Mark Golan
Dav Robin
Geo. H. Clare
Sid Way
Jas Caskey
Jas Tucker
Jno Blakely
Jas. Elliott
Jno Elliott
Mrs. M. E. Graham
Jno Newton
Jas. Clare
Jno Suttle
W. J. Carleton
Hy. Kerr
A. Free
F. Sherry
Jno Foy
Uriah West
Est of S. L. Adams
A. C. Irvine
Jas. Embury
Robt Porter
Mrs. Prentiss
Robt Gibson
R. Sayers
Sam. Jones
Thos. Robinson
J. & C. Johnson
Chas. Johnston
Sam. Porter
Geo. Rutledge
Mary Coyle
Jas. Graham
Thos. Stokes
Jas. Barber
Mrs. M. Clare
Jno Lewis
R. Farrell
Eliza Farrell
Jerry West
Wm West
Alex Morton
Jno Embury
Alex Love
Jerry West Jr.
Mrs. Brown
Isaiah Clark
Robt Hulbert
Jno Fogan
Geo. Empey
A. Coulter
Thos. Kerr
Robt Kerr
Chas. Hudson
Wm Bleeker
Clapsaddle
Wm Hallett




VILLAGE OF

# STOCO

HUNGERFORD TP.

Scale 10 Chs - an Inch.

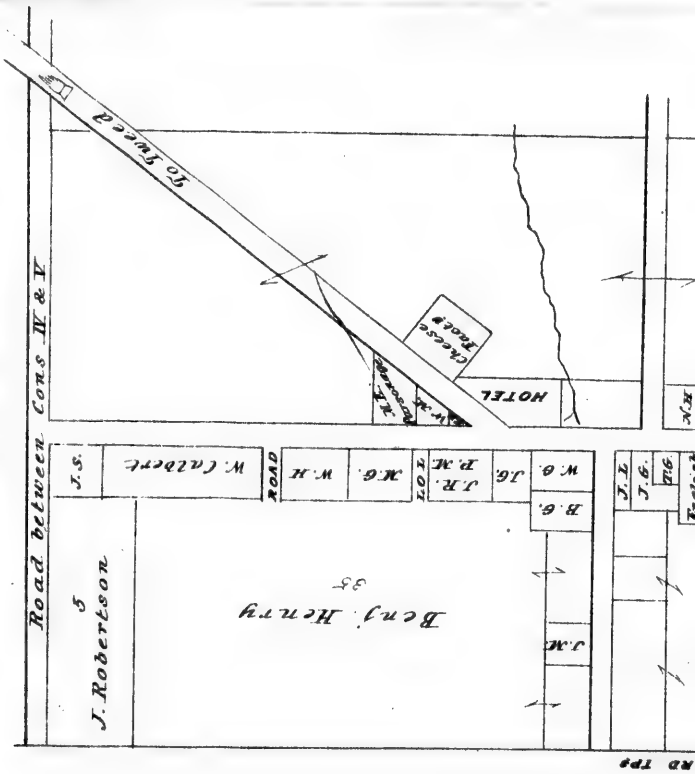
CON VIII LOT 15

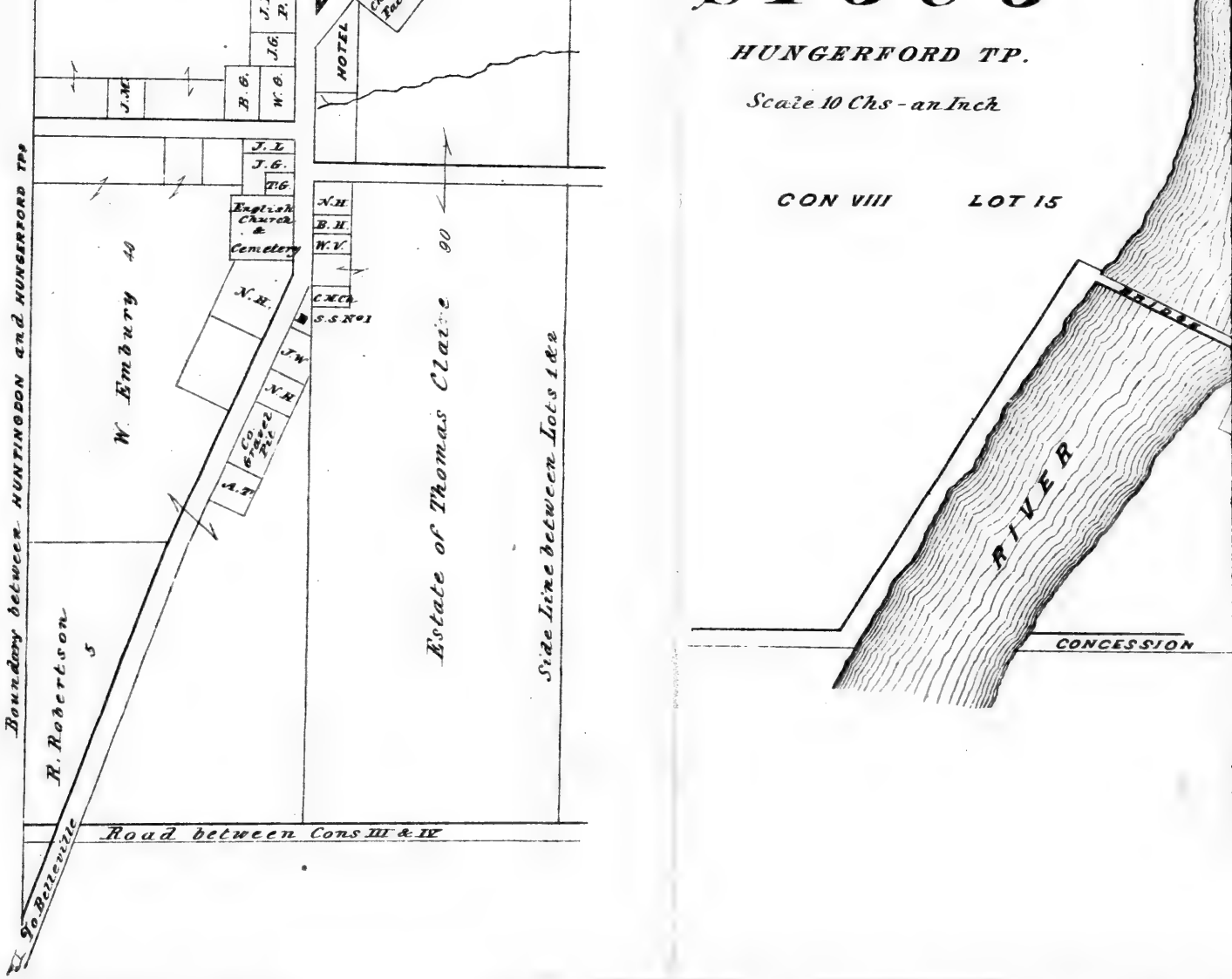
VILLAGE OF

# THOMASBURG

HUNGERFORD TP.

Scale 10 Chs - an Inch.




HUNGERFORD TP.
Scale 10 Chs - an Inch
CON VIII
LOT 15
RIVER
CONCESSION
Boundary between HUNTINGDON and HUNGERFORD TPS
W. Embury 40
R. Robertson 5
Estate of Thomas Claire 90
Side Line between Lots 1 & 2
Road between Cons III & IV
To Belleville
HOTEL
English Church & Cemetery
J.L.
J.G.
T.G.
N.H.
B.H.
W.V.
C.M.Ch.
S.S. No 1
J.W.
N.H.
Co. Gravel Pit
A.T.
J.M.
B.G.
W.G.
J.G.
J.P.

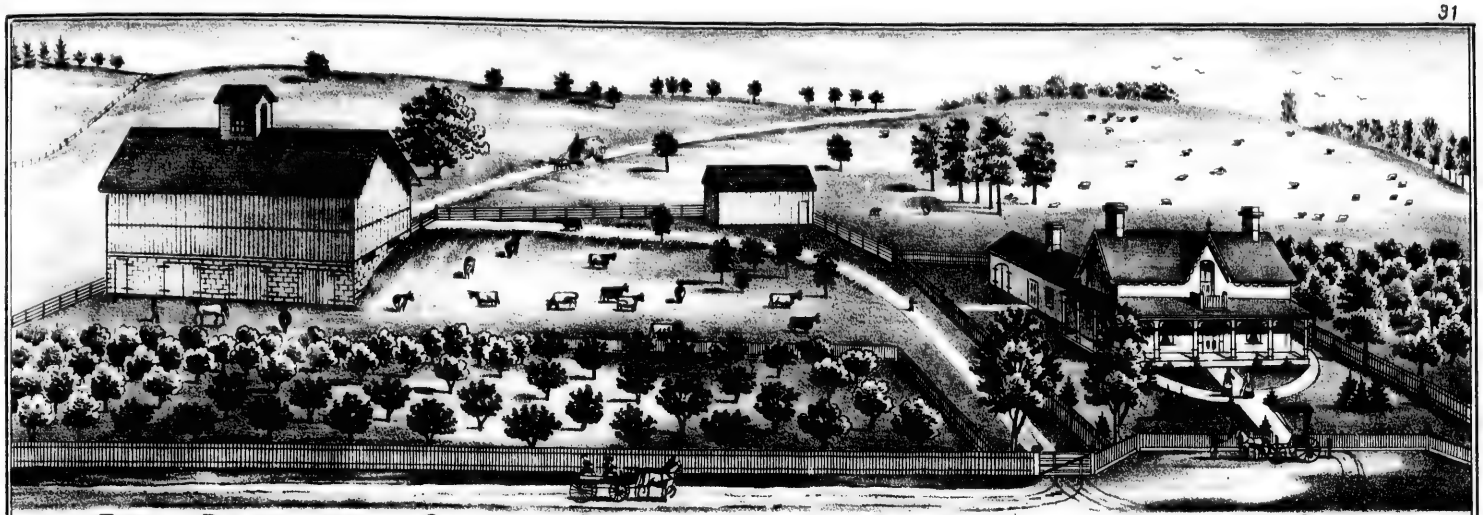
"PROSPECT HOUSE", THE RES. OF C.F. FRANCES ESQ. BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW, TRENTON, ONT.



REV. M. BRENNAN.

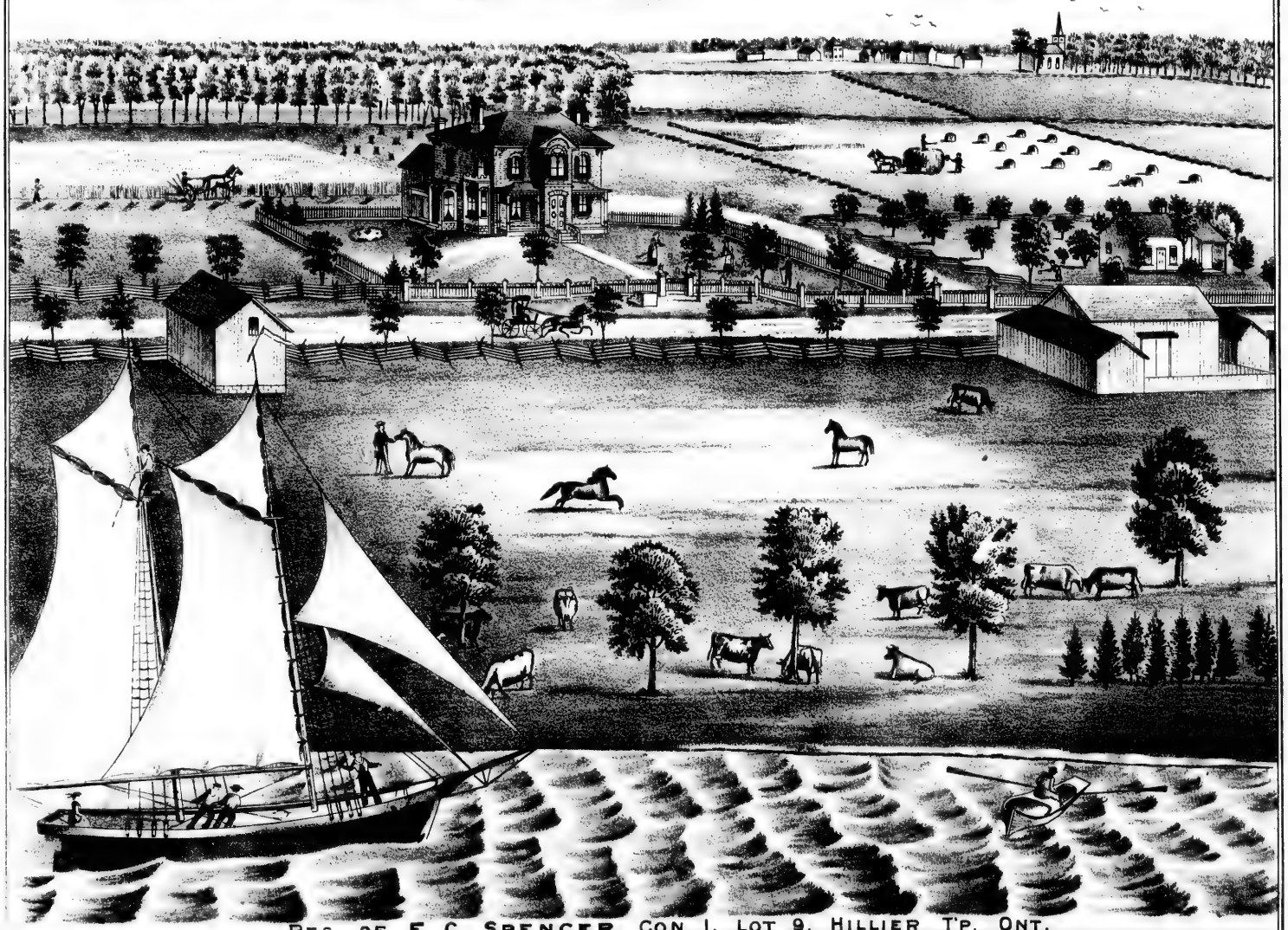
REV. JOHN BRENNAN.

PRESBYTERY. ST. GREGORY'S R.C. CHURCH, PICTON, ONT. SCHOOL.



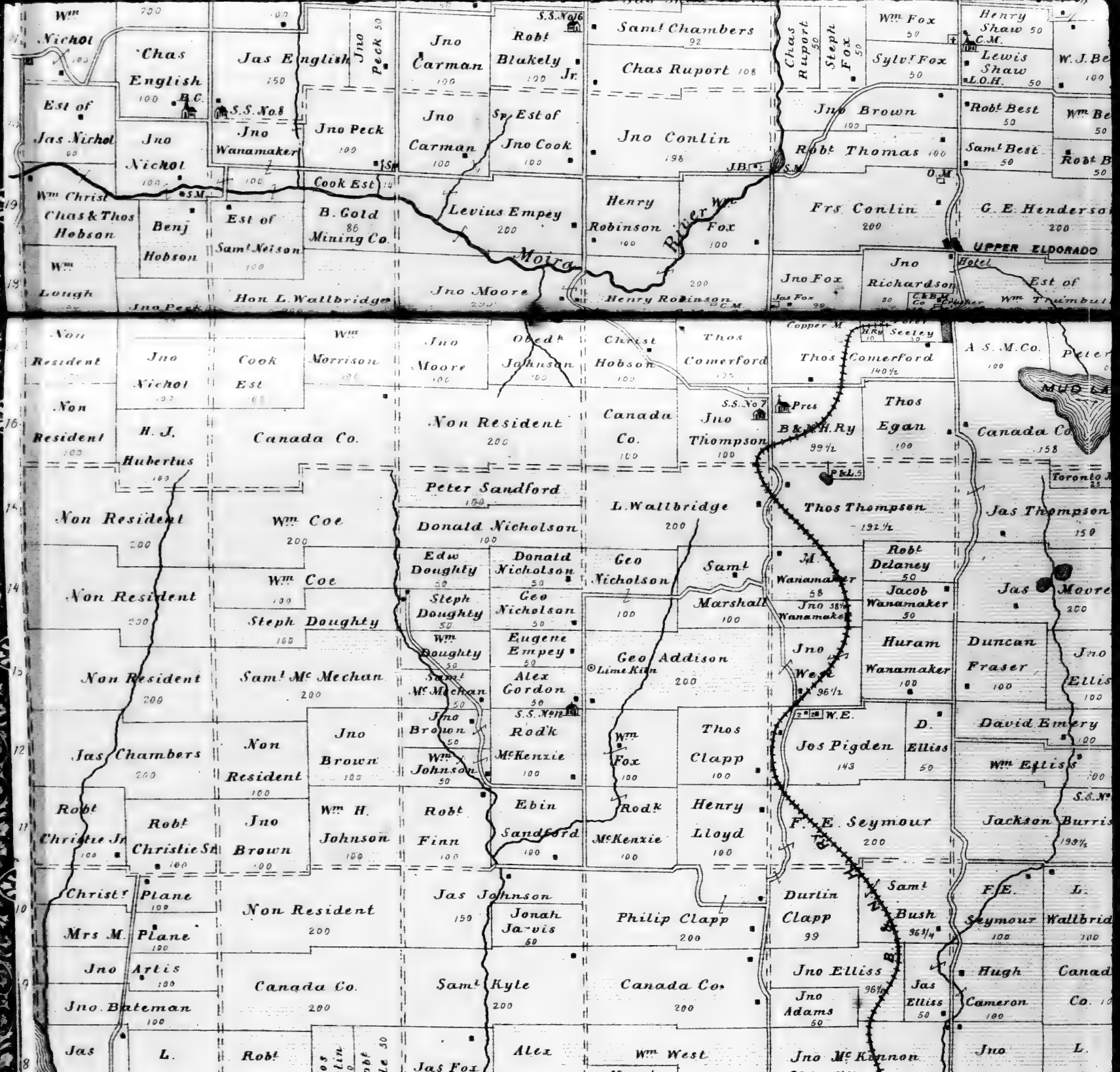
FARM RESIDENCE OF CHARLES SPENCER ESQ. CON. 8 LOT 2 THURLOW TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.

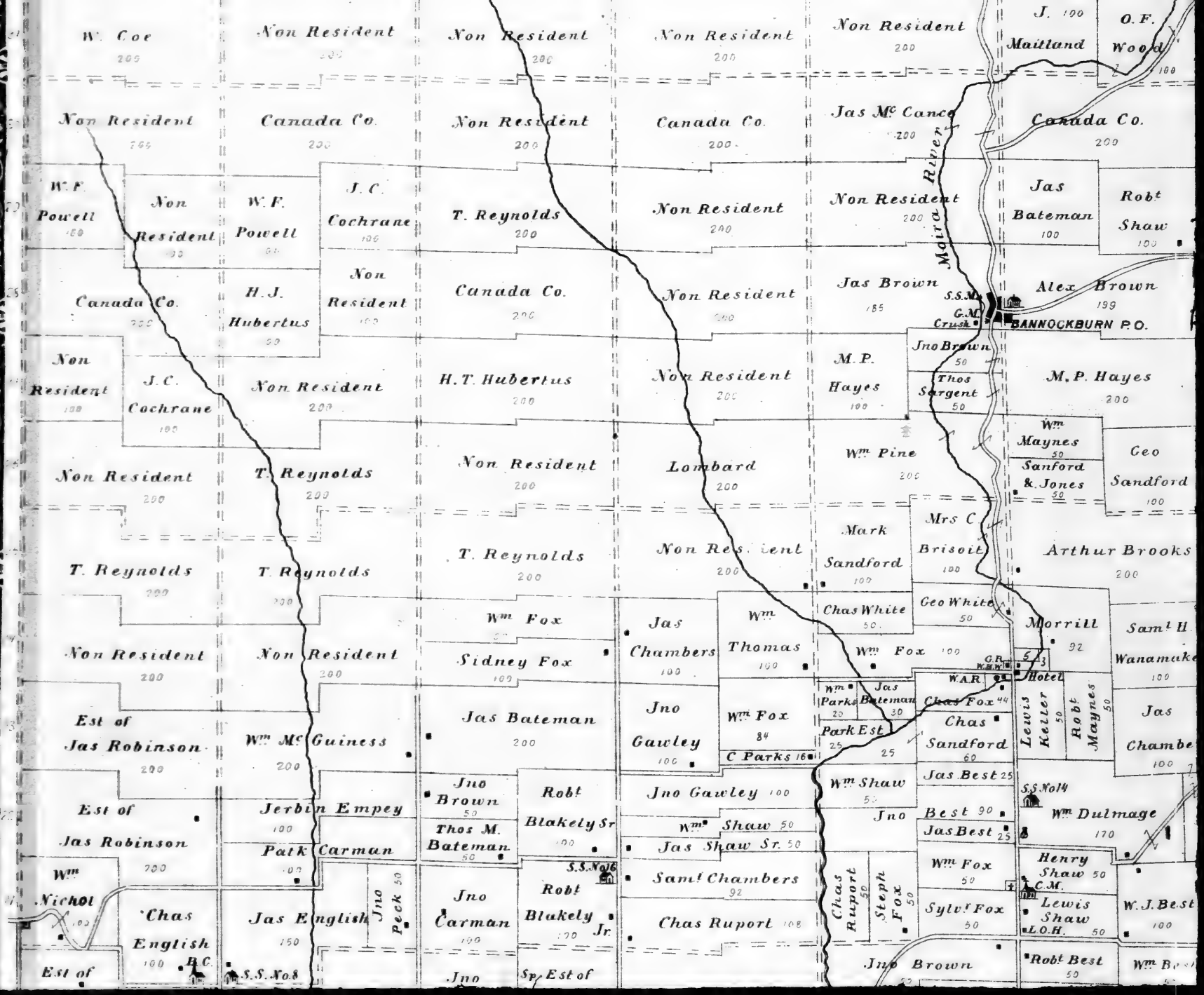
MAPLE FARM



RES. OF F. C. SPENCER, CON. 1. LOT 9. HILLIER T'P. ONT.

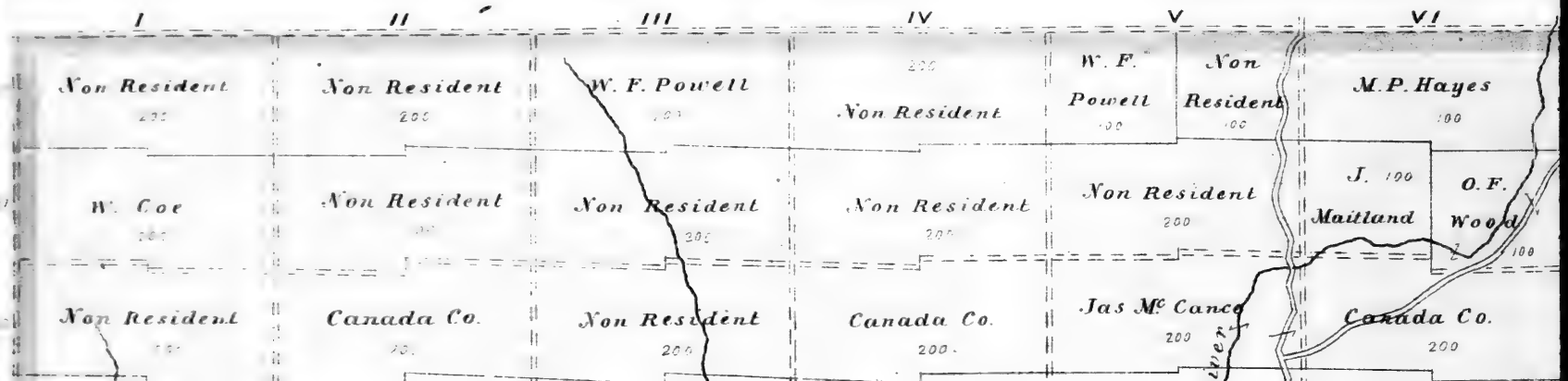
Mrs M. Plane 100
200
159
Jas Jarvis 50
Philip Clapp 200
Clapp 99
Dunn 96 3/4
Seymour 100
Wallbrid 100
Jno Artis 100
Canada Co. 200
Sam^l Kyle 200
Canada Co. 200
Jno Elliss 96 1/2
Jas Elliss 50
Hugh Cameron 100
Canad Co. 10
Jno. Bateman 100
Jno Adams 50
Jas Jarvis 100
S.S. No. 11
L. Wallbridge 100
Rob^t Sheldrake 100
Jos Devlin 50
Rob^t Lyle 50
Jas Fox 100
Alex Mc Lure 100
Wm West 150
Marg^t Mc Lure 50
Jno Mc Kinnon Lime Kiln 197
Jno Embury 100
L. Wallbrid 100
Non Resident 200
Jno Ivers 100
Alex Palmer 100
Mrs M. Mc Coy 100
Neil Mc Lure 100
Jno Mc Lure 100
Wm West 100
Malcolm McIntosh 100
Geo Miller 97
Mrs Mc Kay 200
A. G. Northup 100
Wm Mc Beath 100
Henry O Hara 100
Jas O. Hara Jr. 50
Jas O. Hara Sr. 50
Chas O. Hara 50
Jas O. Hara 150
S.M.
Alex Cross 100
B.M.
Geo Miller 47
Mrs Vanderwater 96 1/4
Pat^k Feeny 100
Jos Bailey 50
Est of C. Bailey 50
S.S. No. 2
Henry O. Hara 50
Jno Ross 100
Canada Co. 200
Non Resident 100
Dougall & Clure 100
Canada Co. 200
Wm Mc Beath 100
Ann Mc Beath 100
Geo Haggerty 100
Jno Stewart
Arch Harvey
Jno Welsh 100
Crown Dep^t 100
W. F. Powell 100
Crown Dep^t 200
Crown Dep^t 200
Jno Bateman 100
Donald Mc Kenzie 100
Jas O. Hara Sr. 100
Mrs M. Vallier 97
S.D. 6
Chas St Charl 106
L. Wallbridge 100
W. F. Powell 100
Canada Co. 200
Chas Lewis 100
J. Lingham 25
Alex Trotter 75
Canada Co. 100
Jno Bateman 100
Hugh Mc Kenzie 100
Pat^k Gillan 86
Charles F. Aylesworth 94
Jno St Charles 60
Crown Dep^t 100
J. Vestervelt 100
Non Resident 200
Jas Fitzgerald 100
Jno Rodgers 100
Isaac Canniff 50
Chas Lewis 50
Mrs C. Conner 100
Rod^k Mc Kenzie 62
37
Mrs Mc Beat
Non Resident 100
Jno Cooney 100
Jno Cooney 100
S. Rollins 50
Hugh Mc Kenzie 50
Leonard Kane 100
Thos Rodgers 100
Jno Haight 200
Sam^l Rollins 178
Brick Yard
H. Seymo 100


Wm Nichol
Chas English
Jas English
Jno Peck
Jno Carman
Robt Blakely Jr.
S.S. No 16
Saml Chambers
Chas Ruport
Chas Ruport
Steph Fox
Wm Fox
Sylvl Fox
Henry Shaw
C.M.
Lewis Shaw
L.O.H.
W. J. Be
Est of Jas Nichol
Jno Nichol
Jno Wanamaker
S.S. No 8
Jno Peck
Jno Carman
Sp. Est of Jno Cook
Jno Conlin
Jno Brown
Robt Best
Wm Be
Robt Thomas
Saml Best
Robt B
Wm Christ
Chas & Thos Hobson
Benj Hobson
Est of Saml Neison
Cook Est
B. Gold Mining Co.
Levius Empey
Henry Robinson
Wm Fox
Frs Conlin
G. E. Henderso
UPPER ELDORADO
Moira River
Wm Lough
Jno Peck
Hon L. Wallbridge
Jno Moore
Henry Robinson
Jno Fox
Jno Richardson
Hotel
Est of Wm Trumbul
Non Resident
Jno Nichol
Cook Est
Wm Morrison
Jno Moore
Obedh Johnson
Christ Hobson
Thos Comerford
Thos Comerford
A. S. M. Co.
MUD LA
Non Resident
H. J. Hubertus
Canada Co.
Non Resident
Canada Co.
Jno Thompson
S.S. No 7
Pres
B & N.H. Ry
Thos Egan
Canada Co
Peter Sandford
L. Wallbridge
Thos Thompson
Jas Thompson
Non Resident
Wm Coe
Donald Nicholson
Edw Doughty
Donald Nicholson
Geo Nicholson
Saml Marshall
H. Wanamaker
Robt Delaney
Jacob Wanamaker
Jas Moore
Non Resident
Wm Coe
Steph Doughty
Steph Doughty
Geo Nicholson
Wm Doughty
Eugene Empey
Geo Addison
Lime Kiln
Jno West
Huram Wanamaker
Duncan Fraser
Jno Ellis
Non Resident
Saml Mc Mechan
Saml Mc Mechan
Alex Gordon
Jas Chambers
Non Resident
Jno Brown
Jno Brown
Wm Johnson
S.S. No 12
Rodk McKenzie
Wm Fox
Thos Clapp
Jos Pigden
D. Ellis
David Emery
Wm Ellis
Robt Christie Jr
Robt Christie Sr
Jno Brown
Wm H. Johnson
Robt Finn
Ebin Sandford
Rodk McKenzie
Henry Lloyd
F. E. Seymour
Jackson Burris
Christr Plane
Mrs M. Plane
Non Resident
Jas Johnson
Jonah Jarvis
Philip Clapp
Durlin Clapp
Saml Bush
F. E. Seymour
L. Wallbrid
Jno Artis
Jno Bateman
Canada Co.
Saml Kyle
Canada Co.
Jno Elliss
Jno Adams
Jas Elliss
Hugh Cameron
Canad Co.
Jas
L.
Robt
Jas Fox
Alex
Wm West
Jno Mc Kinnon
Jno
L.


W. Coe 200
Non Resident 200
Non Resident 200
Non Resident 200
Non Resident 200
J. 100 Maitland
O.F. Wood 100
Non Resident 200
Canada Co. 200
Non Resident 200
Canada Co. 200
Jas Mc Cance 200
Canada Co. 200
W.F. Powell 100
Non Resident 100
W.F. Powell 100
J.C. Cochrane 100
T. Reynolds 200
Non Resident 200
Non Resident 200
Moira River
Jas Bateman 100
Robt Shaw 100
Canada Co. 200
H.J. Hubertus 50
Non Resident 100
Canada Co. 200
Non Resident 200
Jas Brown 185
S.S.No.4
G.M.
Crush
BANNOCKBURN P.O.
Alex Brown 199
Non Resident 100
J.C. Cochrane 100
Non Resident 200
H.T. Hubertus 200
Non Resident 200
M.P. Hayes 100
Jno Brown 50
Thos Sargent 50
M.P. Hayes 200
Non Resident 200
T. Reynolds 200
Non Resident 200
Lombard 200
Wm Pine 200
Wm Maynes 50
Sanford & Jones 50
Geo Sandford 100
T. Reynolds 200
T. Reynolds 200
T. Reynolds 200
Non Resident 200
Mark Sandford 100
Mrs C. Brisoit 100
Arthur Brooks 200
Non Resident 200
Non Resident 200
Wm Fox
Sidney Fox 100
Jas Chambers 100
Wm Thomas 100
Chas White 50
Geo White 50
Wm Fox 100
Morrill 92
Saml H. Wanamake 100
G.R.
W.H.W.
W.A.R.
Hotel
Est of Jas Robinson 200
Wm Mc Guiness 200
Jas Bateman 200
Jno Gawley 100
Wm Fox 84
C Parks 16
Wm Parks 20
Jas Bateman 30
Park Est 25
25
Chas Fox 44
Chas Sandford 60
Lewis Keller 50
Robt Maynes 50
Jas Chambe 100
Est of Jas Robinson 200
Jerbin Empey 100
Jno Brown 50
Thos M. Bateman 50
Robt Blakely Sr 100
Jno Gawley 100
Wm Shaw 50
Jas Best 25
Jno Best 90
Jas Best 25
S.S.No14
Wm Dulmage 170
Patk Carman 100
Wm Shaw 50
Jas Shaw Sr. 50
Wm Fox 50
Henry Shaw 50
C.M.
Wm Nichol 100
Chas English 100
B.C.
Jas English 150
Jno Peck 50
Jno Carman 100
S.S.No16
Robt Blakely Jr. 100
Saml Chambers 92
Chas Ruport 108
Chas Ruport 50
Steph Fox 50
Sylvr Fox 50
Lewis Shaw 50
L.O.H.
W.J. Best 100
Est of
S.S.No.8
Jno
Sp. Est of
Jno Brown
Robt Best 50
Wm Best

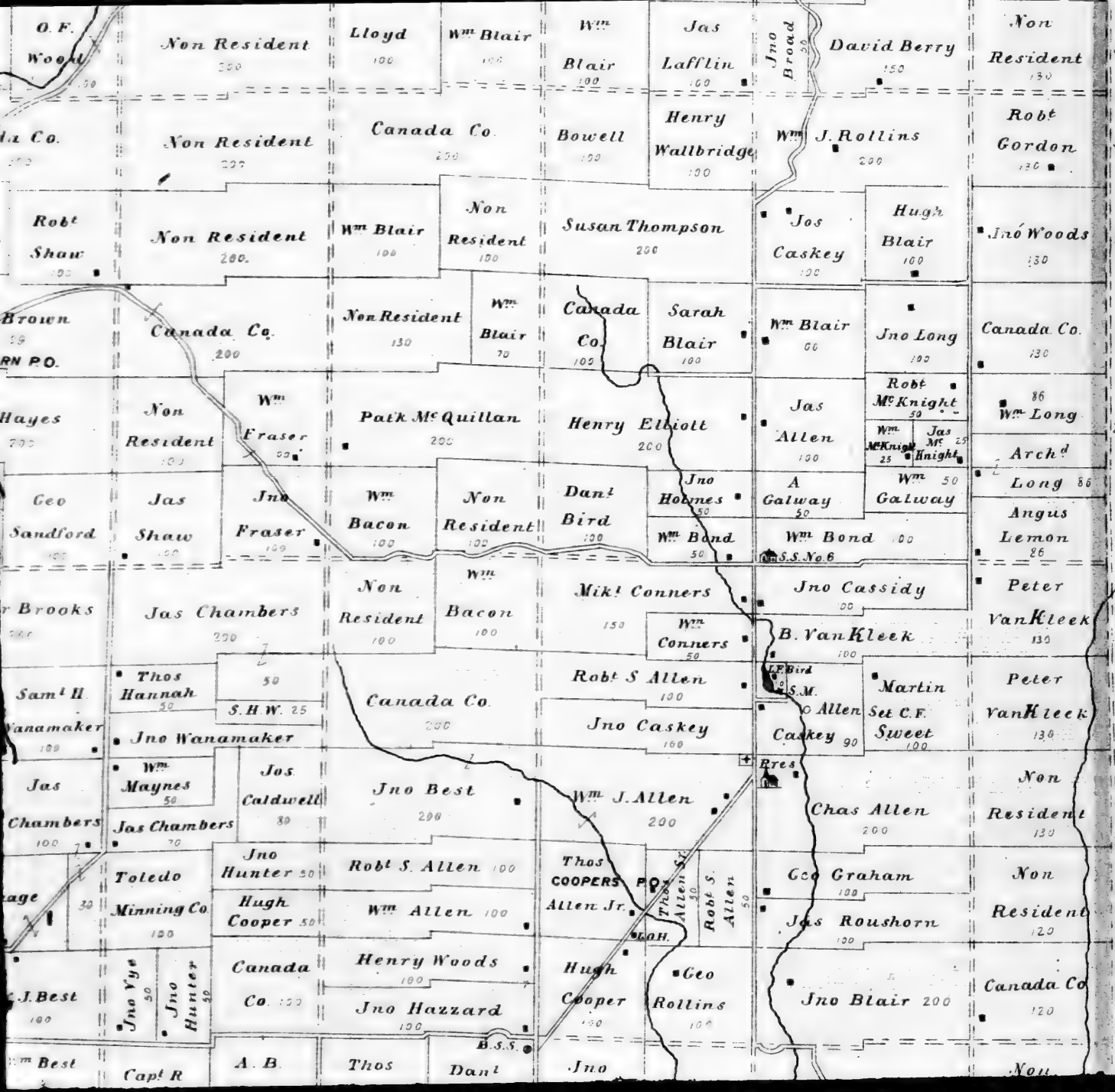
# MAP OF MADO

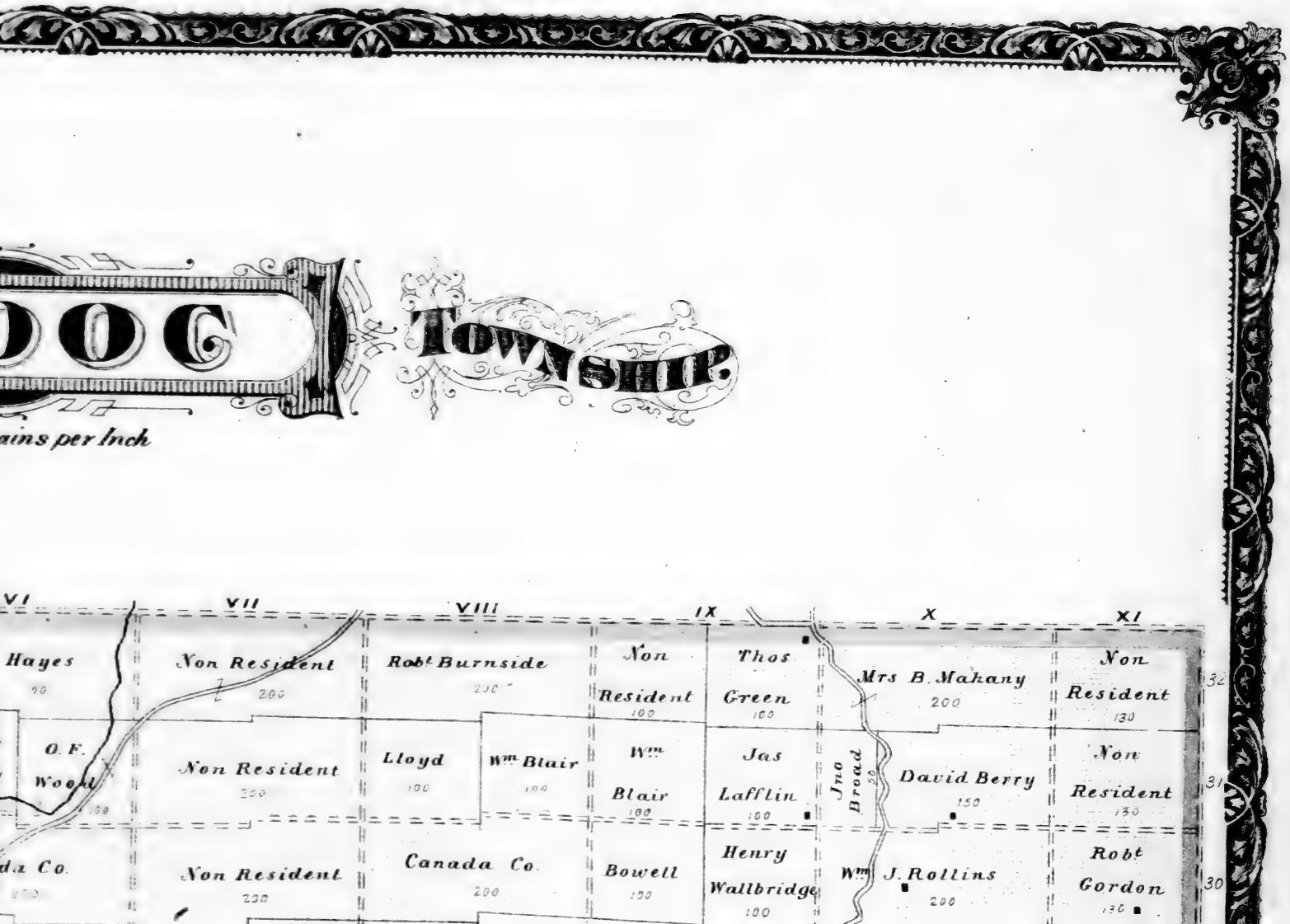
*Scale 50 Chains per Inc*



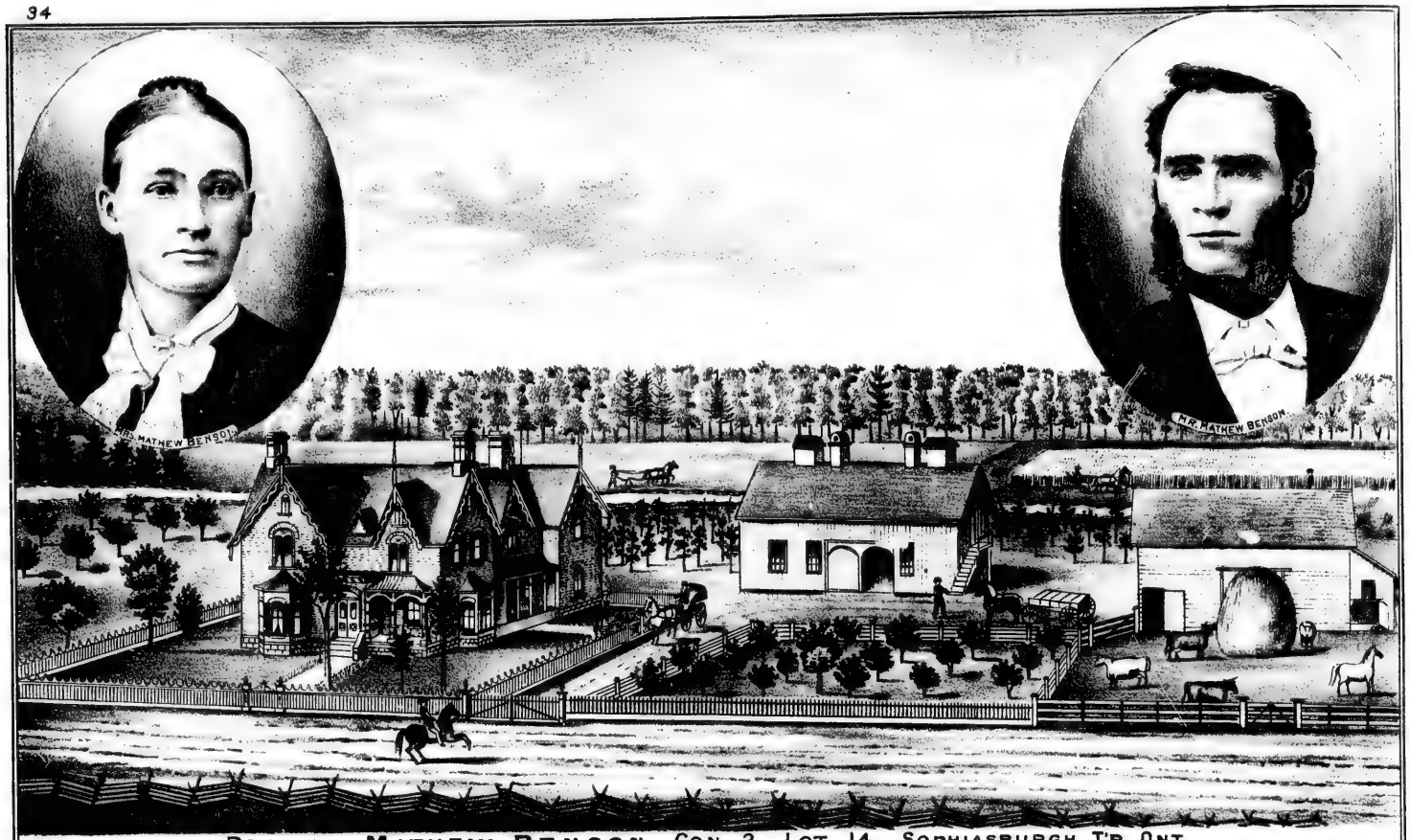
Jas Burnside 50
Richd Farrell 67
Fitz Farrell 67
David Farrell 67
Robt Burnside 50
Rich Farrell 50
Annie Curtis 100
Broad 100
McIlroy 100
Bowen 100
Sager
Bowen 100
Geo Smith 200
Canada Co. 200
Non Resident 100
Geo Sexsmith 100
Jno Colvin 50
Thos Bouk 50
Robt Bacon 100
Wm Jones 50
Jno Fraser 50
W. Jones 100
Richd Davis 50
Jno Moorecraft 200
Jas Montney 22
L. Ager 77
Jno Gillan 100
Jos Moxley 50
Wm McRae 50
Jacob Rickley 100
Richd Davis 50
Thos Hart 50
Jno McCaffery 82
M. Scrimshaw 10
Jas Kelly 100
Peter Van Cleek 100
Wm Montgomery 100
Hamilton McCee 120
Patk Feeny 60
R. Mullett 35
D.E. Elliss 14
Peter Van Cleek 150
Thos Hart 100
McMahan Est 100
Hugh Galway 100
Adam Allan 120
Henry Pringle 80
S.M. Tannery
Albt Pringle 50
Jno Blakely 100
B.S.S.W.M.
S.S.No.3
Peter Van Cleek 100
Peter Van Cleek 50
Jas Marrin 100
Norris Bristol 200
Robt Allan 50
Ina McCarthy 50
L. Agar 50
Chas E. Green 200
Canada Co. 120
Jos Thompson 100
Jno R. Ketcheson 100
Thos Marrin 100
Wesley Huffman 100
Jas Marrin 65
Jno Pluto 65
Jno Lemon 80
Wm Burns 120
Jno Conley 70
30
Jno Dunn 68
Robt Thompson 32
O'Brien Est 50
Jas Thompson 100
W.H. Tumelty 100
Thos Tumelty 100
Jno Nixon 100
Jno McNamara 200
Peter Murphy 120
S. Reid 50
Alexandria C.F.
J.H. T.A. Dunn 50
Jno Caskey 99
W.C.
Patk Marrin 100
Abr'm Bouck 100
Wm Dougan 50
Robt Dougan 50
Wm Feeny Jr. 100
W.H. Tumelty 100
A. Brooks 100
Robt & Jno Dougan 120
Wareham Sp. Tuller 125
Fretz 20
W.H. Tuller 50
W.H. Dingman 100
Oliver Dingman 100
Wm Feeny Sr. 200
Andw Houlett 200
Hon L. Wallbridge 120

Canada Co.
Henry Woods
Jno Hazzard
Hugh Cooper
Geo Rollins
Jno Blair
Canada Co
Capt R Norman
A. B. Merrick
Thos Rimington
Dant Philips
Jno Broad
Geo Rollins
Saml D. Caskey
Non Resident
Robt Moore
Jno N. Moore
Jno McCoy Jr
Wm McCoy
Thos Elliott
Est of Jas Kennedy
Hugh McKenzie
Jno Rhodes
Non Resident
RIMINGTON P.O.
Thos Preston
Wm Irwin
Jas Irwin
Park Feeny
Non Resident
Thos Remington
Wm Thompson
Benj Remington
Hiram Squires
Frs Elliott
O. Conner
Kuneyham Est
Non Resident
Est of Thos Bacon
Thos Bacon S.P.
Chas Bacon
Chas Bacon
Canada Co.
Chas Bacon
Steph Caldwell
Elias Holmes
Jas Berry
Jas Kincaid
Frs Martin
Wm Irwin
Chas Bacon
Jas McCaw
Jno Love
R.T. Ferguson
Alex Wright
Gilbert McCoy
Jas Barry
Abrm Diamond
Dant C. Ketcheson
Jos Hayton
Thos & Rich Keene
Mrs Love
R.T. Ferguson
Robt Reid
Frank Trotter
Irwin Love
Jas Roy
Alex Wilson
Saml Kintons
Saml Colay
Thos Keene Jr.
Thos Keene Sr.
Jas Blakely
Mrs Fretz
Wm Kincaid
Mrs Love
Jno Reid
Jas Simpson
Wm Keene
Jno McCoy
Benj Swales
Jno Eaglesson
Foot
Jno Bateman
Chas Bacon
C. Harris
Donald McKinnon
Fred McKinnon
Alex Glover
L. McKinnon
Alex McKinnon
Jas Dixon
J. Lloyd
Jos Jonin
Moses Lloyd
Thos Badgley
Jos Hazzard
P. Young
Josh Broad
M. Kirk
L. Kirk
Mrs Wm Keene
Alex Kincaid
Wm Sager
Canada Co.
Wm Gunn
Conners
Richd Farrell
Jas Burnside
Geo W. Rose
Jos Broad
Patk McIlroy
Mrs M. Bowen
Jno Sager
Victor Bowen
Richd Farrell
Fitz Farrell
David Farrell
Robt Burnside
Rich Farrell
Annie Curtis
Geo Smith
Canada Co.
Non Resident
Geo
Jno Calvin
Robt
Wm Jones
W. Jones
L. Ager
MUD LAKE
B.S.S.
L.O.H.
B.S.S.
J.Hayton
Bay St. C.P.
W.S.
R.M.Co.

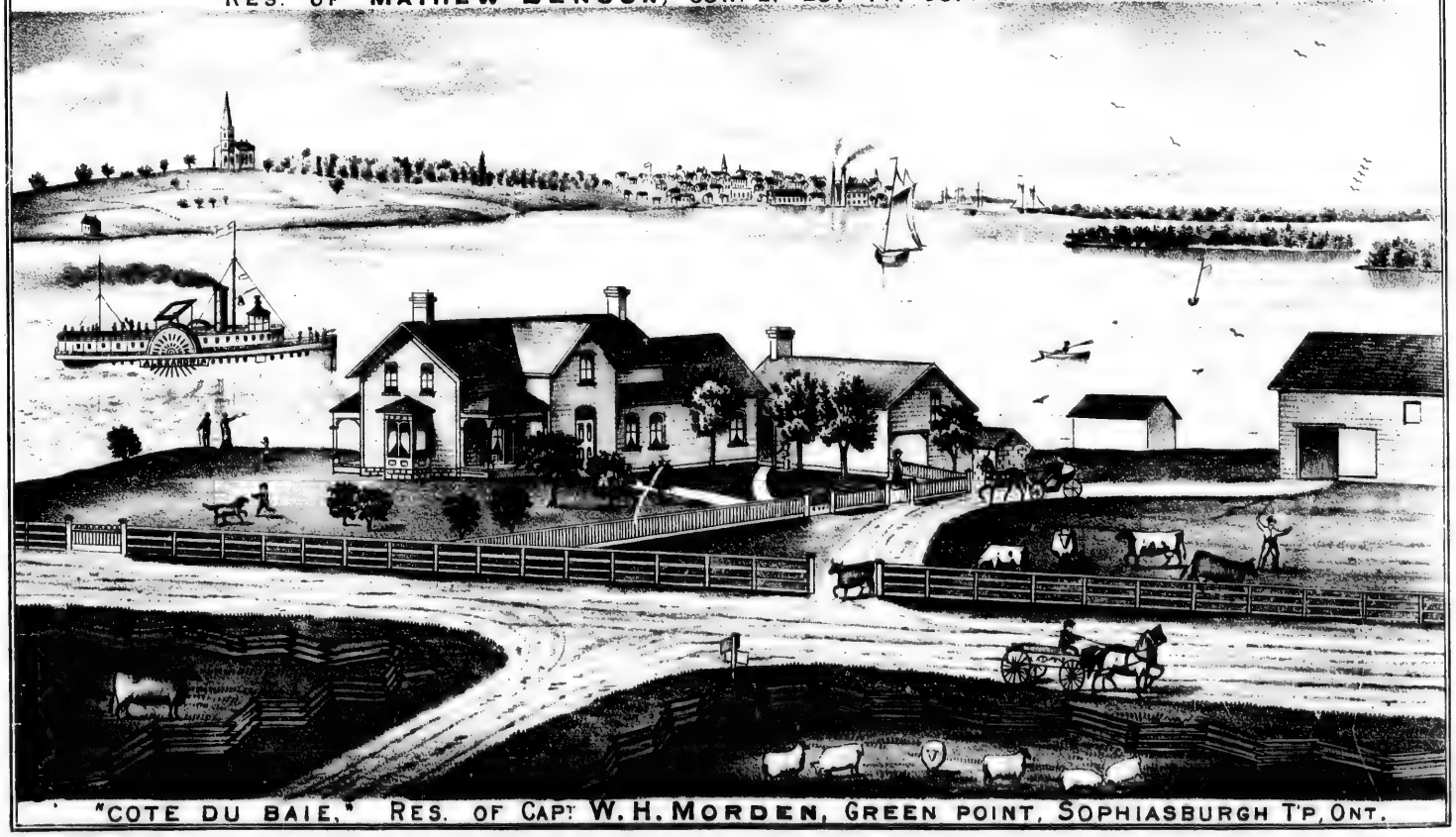

O.F. Wood
Non Resident
Lloyd
Wm Blair
Wm Blair
Jas Lafflin
Jno Broad
David Berry
Non Resident
Canada Co.
Non Resident
Canada Co.
Bowell
Henry Wallbridge
Wm J. Rollins
Robt Gordon
Robt Shaw
Non Resident
Wm Blair
Non Resident
Susan Thompson
Jos Caskey
Hugh Blair
Jno Woods
Brown
Canada Co.
Non Resident
Wm Blair
Canada Co.
Sarah Blair
Wm Blair
Jno Long
Canada Co.
Hayes
Non Resident
Wm Fraser
Patk Mc Quillan
Henry Elliott
Jas Allen
Robt Mc Knight
Wm Mc Knight
Jas Mc Knight
Wm Long
Arch^d Long
Geo Sandford
Jas Shaw
Jno Fraser
Wm Bacon
Non Resident
Dan^l Bird
Jno Holmes
A Galway
Wm Galway
Wm Bond
Wm Bond
S.S. No. 6
Angus Lemon
Brooks
Jas Chambers
Non Resident
Wm Bacon
Mik^l Conners
Jno Cassidy
Peter VanKleek
Wm Conners
B. VanKleek
Sam^l H. Wanamaker
Thos Hannah
S.H.W.
Canada Co.
Robt S Allen
L.F. Bird
S.M.
Allen Caskey
Martin Set C.F. Sweet
Peter VanKleek
Jno Wanamaker
Jno Caskey
Res.
Jas Chambers
Wm Maynes
Jos Caldwell
Jno Best
Wm J. Allen
Chas Allen
Non Resident
Jas Chambers
Toledo Minning Co.
Jno Hunter
Robt S. Allen
Thos Allen Jr.
COOPERS P.O.
Thos Allen Sr.
Robt S. Allen
Geo Graham
Non Resident
Hugh Cooper
Wm Allen
D.O.H.
Jas Roushorn
Jno Vye
Jno Hunter
Canada Co.
Henry Woods
Hugh Cooper
Geo Rollins
Jno Blair
Canada Co
J. Best
Jno Hazzard
B.S.S.
Best
Capt R
A. B.
Thos
Dan^l
Jno
Non
Cooper
Jas Roushorn
Resident



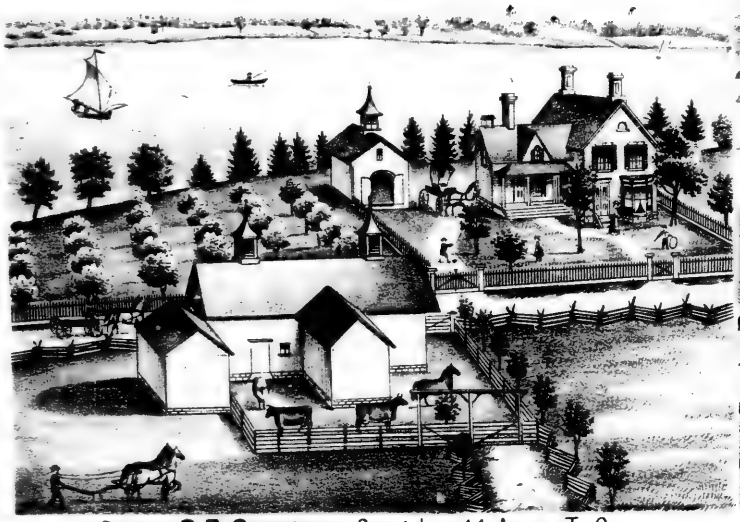
OOG
TOWNSHIP.
ains per Inch
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI
Hayes
Non Resident
200
Robt Burnside
200
Non Resident
100
Thos Green
100
Mrs B. Mahany
200
Non Resident
130
32
O. F. Wood
100
Non Resident
200
Lloyd
100
Wm Blair
100
Wm Blair
100
Jas Lafflin
100
Jno Broad
50
David Berry
150
Non Resident
130
31
da Co.
Non Resident
200
Canada Co.
200
Bowell
100
Henry Wallbridge
100
Wm J. Rollins
200
Robt Gordon
130
30



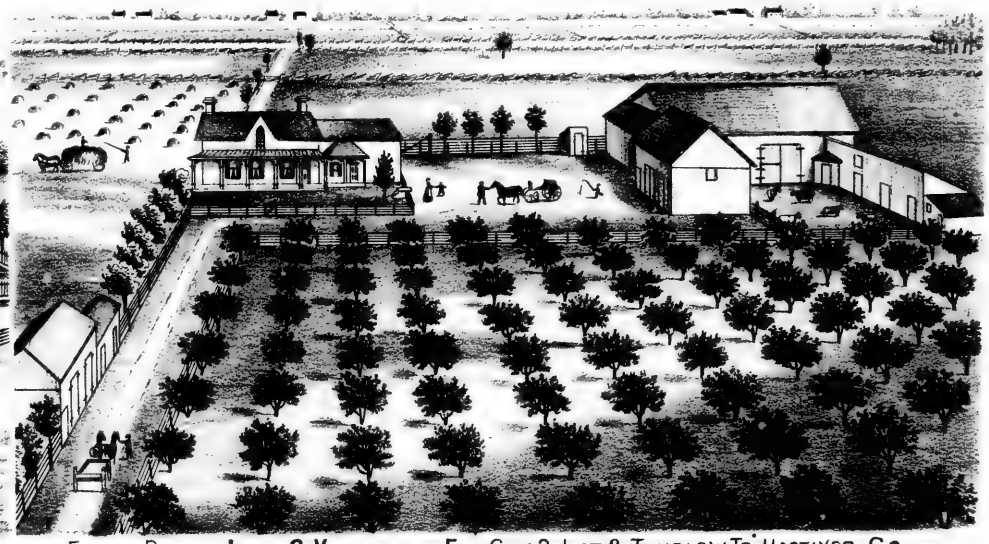

RES. OF MATHEW BENSON, CON. 2. LOT 14. SOPHIASBURGH T'P. ONT.



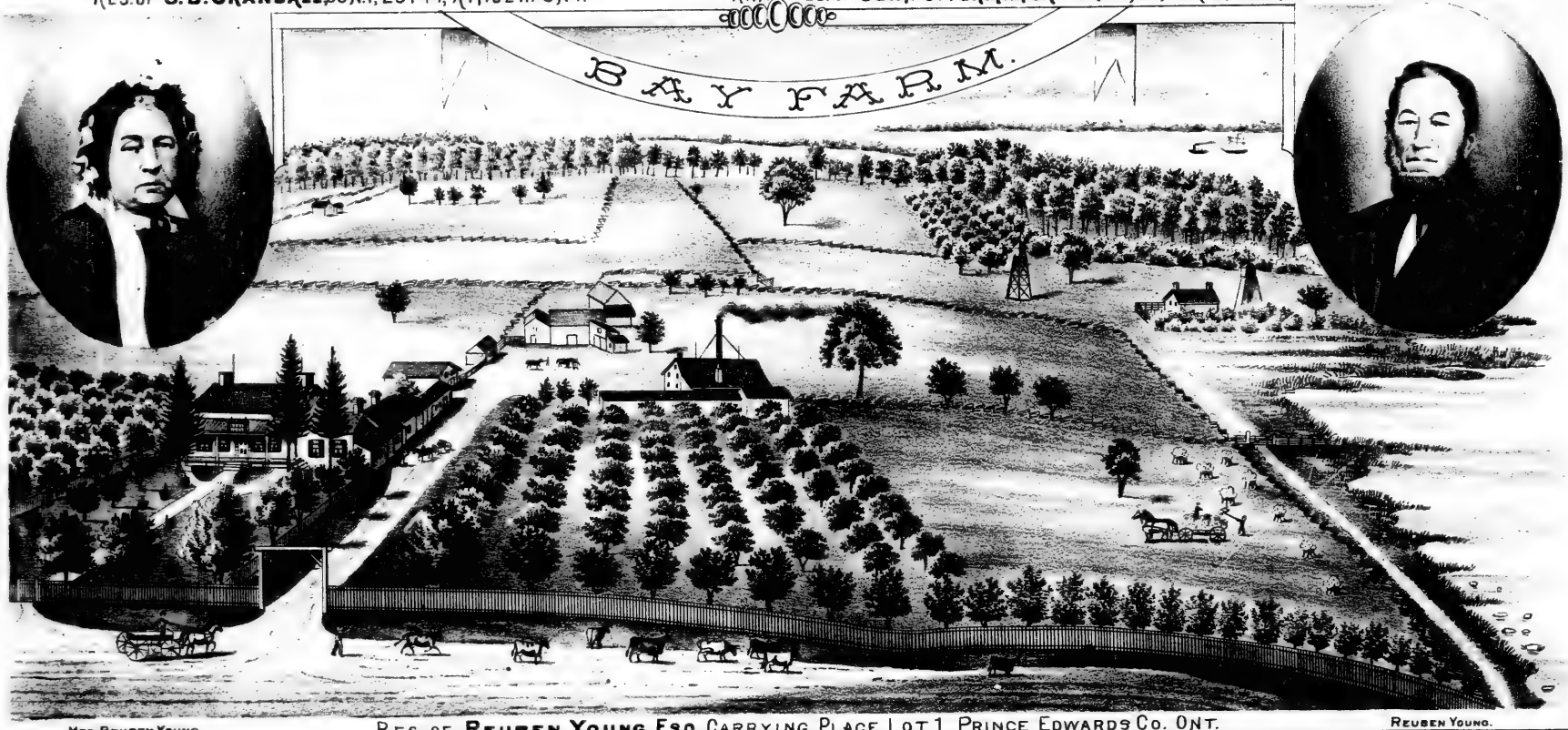
"COTE DU BAIE," RES. OF CAPT. W. H. MORDEN, GREEN POINT, SOPHIASBURGH T'P, ONT.



RES. OF **S. D. GRANDALL**, CON. 1, LOT 14, ATHOL TP. ONT.



FARM RES. OF **JOHN C. VERMILYEA** ESQ. CON. 3, LOT 2, THURLOW TP. HASTINGS CO.

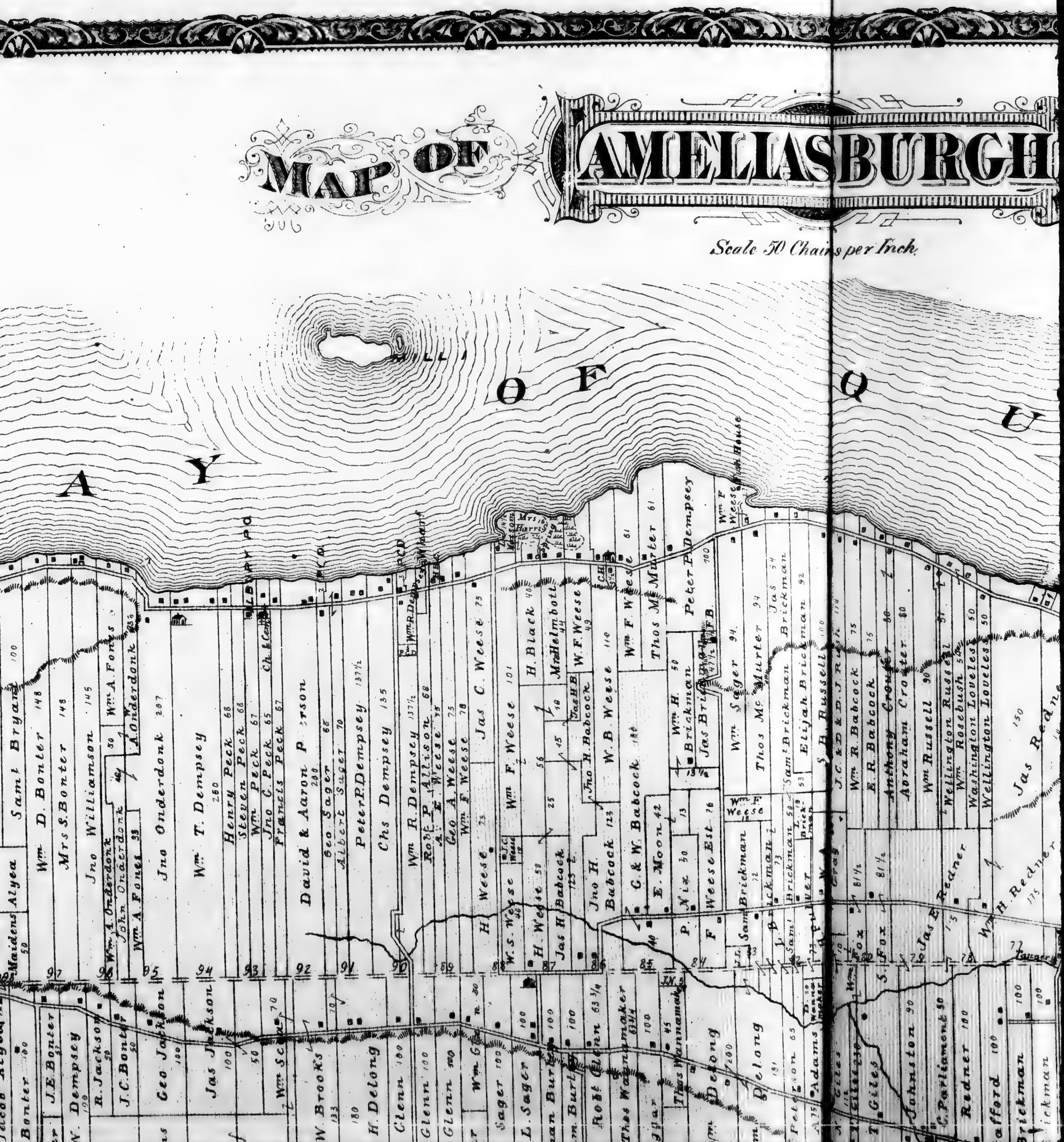


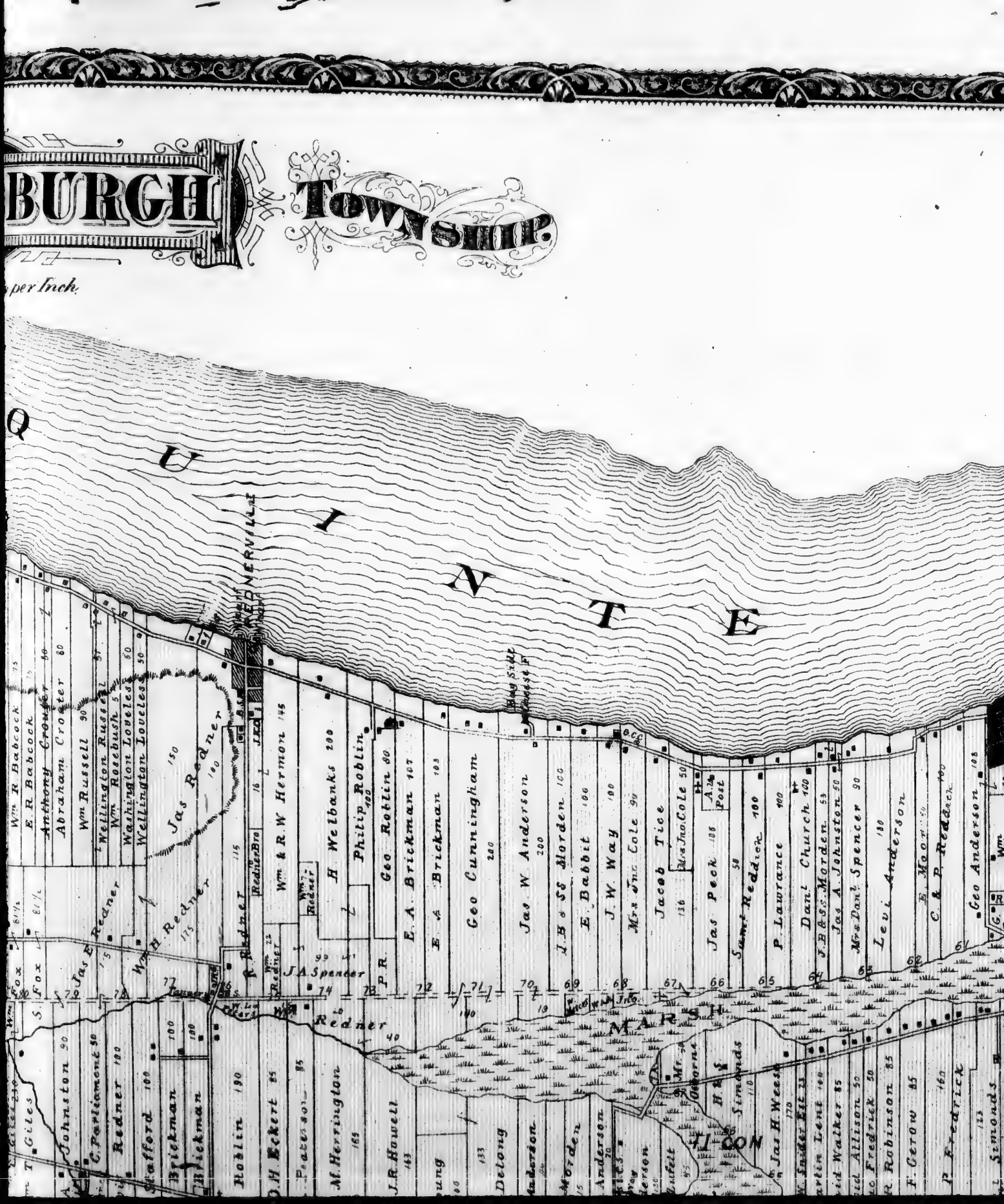

MRS. REUBEN YOUNG.

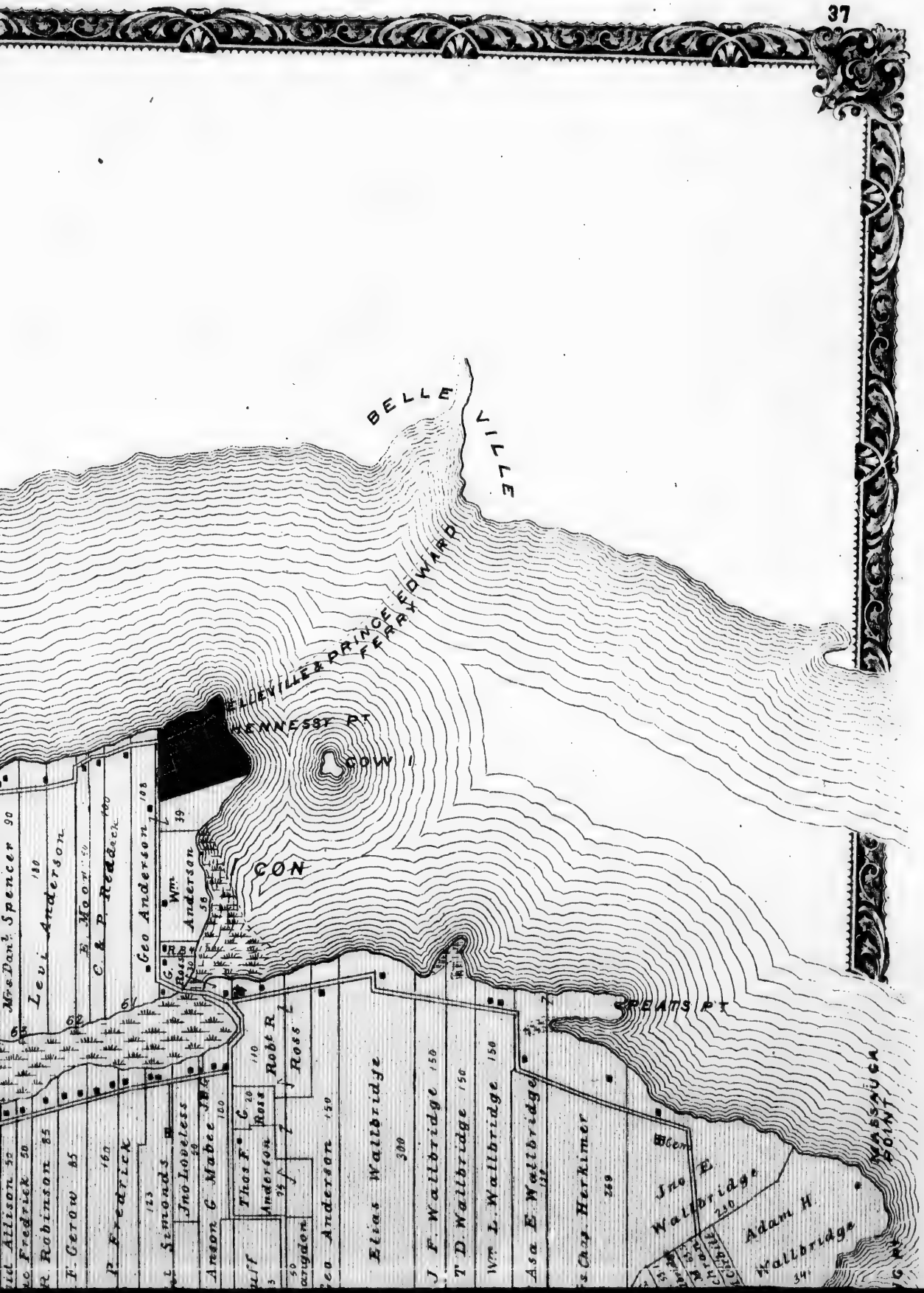
RES. OF **REUBEN YOUNG** ESQ. CARRYING PLACE, LOT 1, PRINCE EDWARDS CO. ONT.

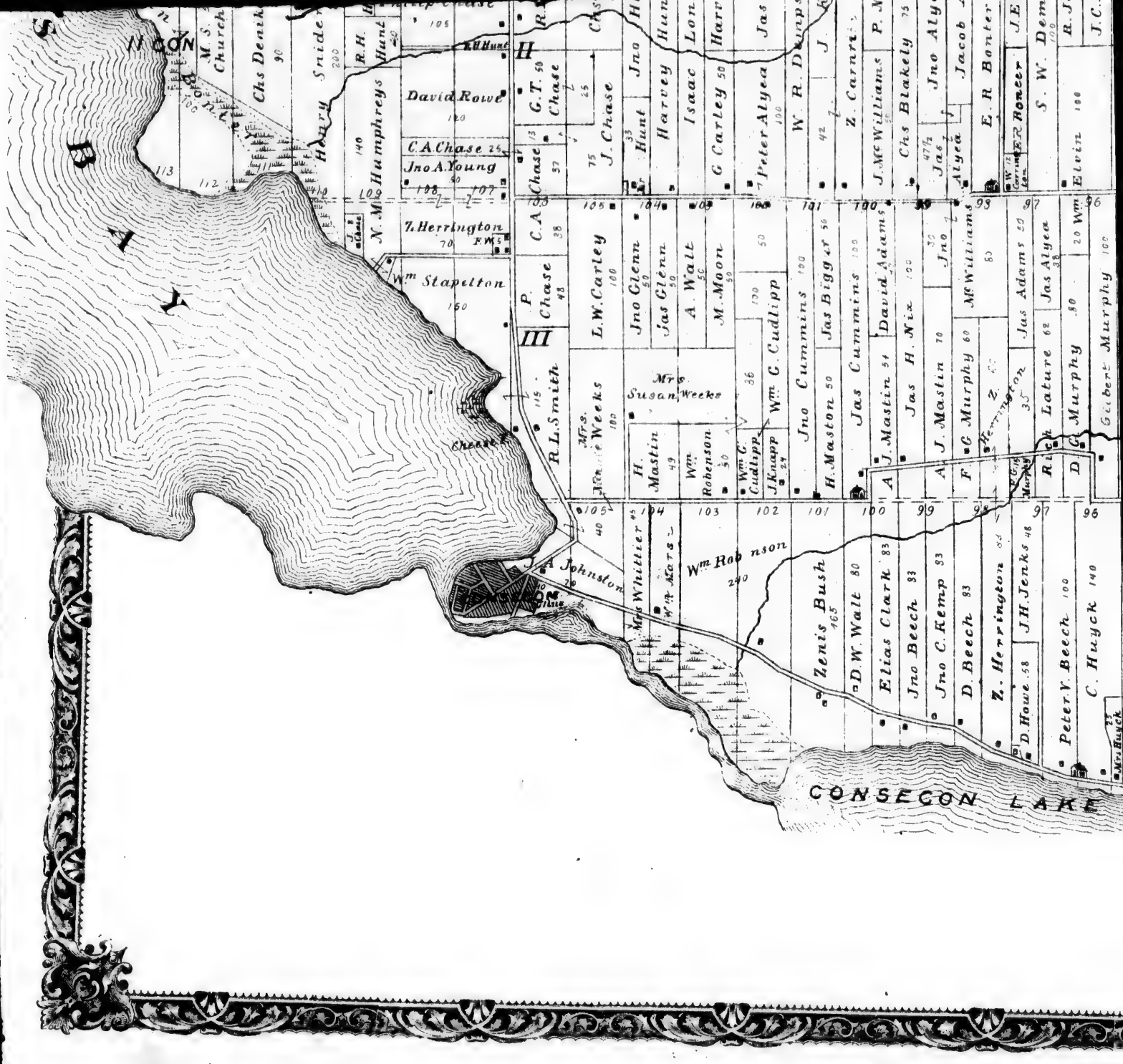
REUBEN YOUNG.

INDIAN I.
B A
CARRYING PLACE
GORE
G. H. Ferguson
Jas Young
Reuben Young
Jno Eaton
J. W. Bonter
J. L. Bigger
Wm Corrigan
Geo Shearsmaker
J. A. Wannamaker
Clergy Property
E. D. S. Wilkins
Wm Smith
Jno Row
Peter Row
J. H. Browne
Andrew Brown
Jacob Young
Geo Monroe
Wm F. Weese
Jno E. Vangesan
Jno R. Bonter
Wm D. Bonter
Jno Bryant
Peter Bonter
H. R. Cole
Saml Bryant
Wm D. Bonter
Mrs S. Bonter
Jno Williamson
Wm A. Fones
Wm A. Onderdonk
John Onderdonk
Gilbert Taylor
T. Wadsworth
Philip Chase
R. Lewis
Chas Chase
Jno Hunt
Harvey Hunt
Jas Wilson
Dempsey
J. Kemp
P. N. Alyea
Jacob Alyea
Bonter
J. E. Bonter
W. Dempsey
R. Jackson
J. C. Bonter
Denike
Church
John
Jas Young
Jno Alyea
Mrs Maidens Alyea
Jacob Moon
Mrs S.
W. & C. Shears
Jno Bryant
Wm A. Fones
Wm A. Onderdonk
Wm A. Onderdonk
Wm A. Fones

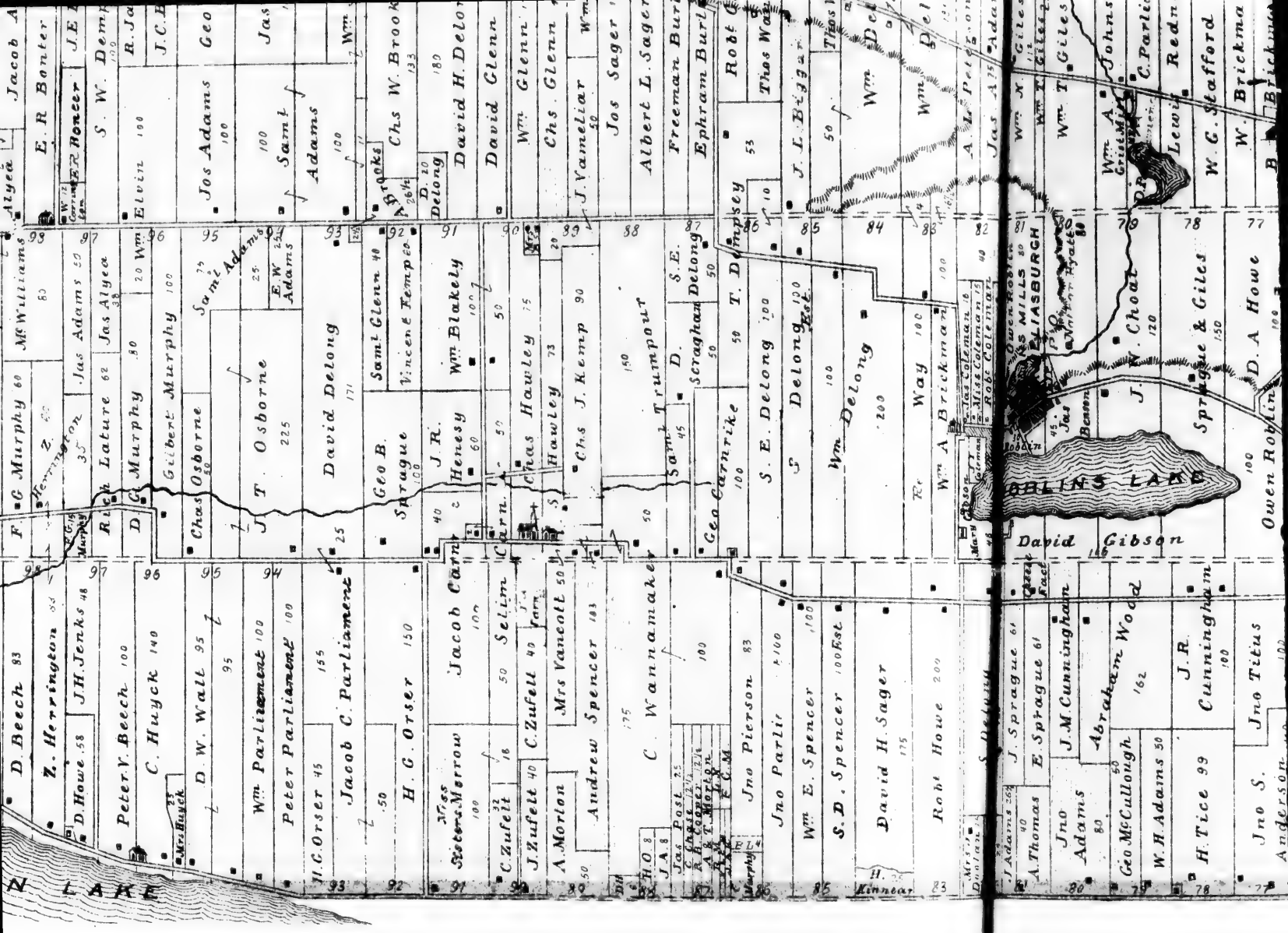

MAP OF AMELIASBURGH
Scale 50 Chains per Inch.
A Y
O F
Q
U
Samt Bryant
Wm D. Bonter
Mrs S. Bonter
Jno Williamson
Wm A. Fones
A. Onderdonk
Jno Onderdonk
Wm T. Dempsey
Henry Peck
Steven Peck
Wm Peck
Jno C. Peck
Francis Peck
David & Aaron Pearson
Geo. Sager
Albert Sager
Peter P. Dempsey
Chs Dempsey
Wm R. Dempsey
Robt P. Allison
Geo A. Weese
Wm F. Weese
Jas C. Weese
H. Black
W. F. Weese
Jno H. Babcock
W. B. Weese
C. & W. Babcock
E. Moon
Weese Est
Thos McMurter
Peter P. Dempsey
Jas Brickman
Wm Sager
Elijah Brickman
Saml Brickman
S. H. Russell
Wm R. Babcock
E. R. Babcock
Anthony Crowter
Abraham Crowter
Wm Russell
Wellington Rush
Wm Rosebush
Washington Loveless
Wellington Loveless
Jas Redner
Wm H. Redner
Jas E. Redner
S. Fox
Alyea
Maidens
J. E. Bonter
W. Dempsey
R. Jackson
J. C. Bonter
Geo Jackson
Jas Jackson
Wm Scott
W. Brooks
H. Delong
Glenn
L. Sager
Robt Glenn
Thos Wannamaker
Delong
Peterson
Adams
Giles
Johnston
C. Parliament
Redner
Brickman
Bush House
Mrs Harris
98
97
96
95
94
93
92
91
90
89
88
87
86
85
84
83
82
81
80
79
78
77


BURGH
TOWNSHIP.
per Inch.
Q U I N T E
REDNERVILLE
Wm R. Babcock
E. R. Babcock
Abraham Crouter
Wm Russell
Wellington Russell
Wm Rosebush
Washington Loveless
Wellington Loveless
Jas Redner
Wm H. Redner
Jas E. Redner
Wm & R. W. Hermon
H. Welbanks
Philip Roblin
Geo Roblin
E. A. Brickman
Geo Cunningham
Jas W. Anderson
J. B. & SS Morden
E. Babbit
J. W. Way
Jacob Tice
Jas Peck
Saml Reddick
P. Lawrance
Danl Church
Jas A. Johnston
Mrs Danl Spencer
Levi Anderson
E. Moor
C. & P. Reddick
Geo Anderson
J. A. Spencer
Redner
MARSH
Johnston
C. Parliament
Redner
Stafford
Brickman
Roblin
O. H. Eckert
M. Herrington
J. R. Howell
Delong
Anderson
Morden
Simonds
Jas H. Weese
Fredrick
Robinson
F. Gerow
P. Fredrick
Simonds

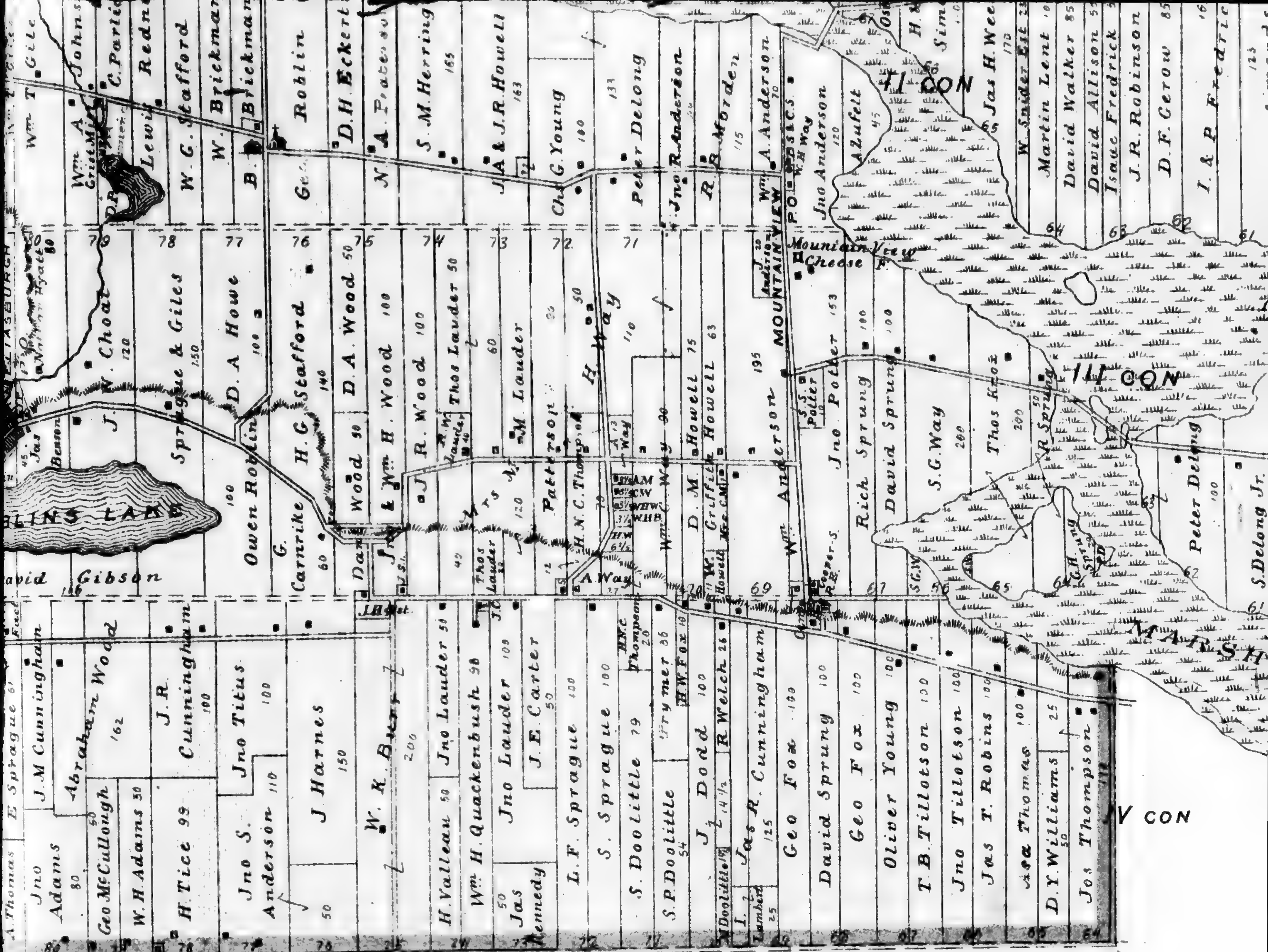

BELLE VILLE
BELLEVILLE & PRINCE EDWARD FERRY
HENNESSY PT
COW I
CON
CREATS PT
MASSAUGA POINT
Mrs Danl Spencer 90
Levi Anderson 180
E. Moor 50
C. & P. Reddick 100
Geo Anderson 108
Wm Anderson 58
G. Ross 30
Robt R Ross 110
Thos F Anderson 75
G. Ross 20
Geo Anderson 150
Elias Wallbridge 300
J. F. Wallbridge 150
T. D. Wallbridge 150
Wm L. Wallbridge 150
Asa E. Wallbridge 130
Chas Herkimer 269
Jno E Wallbridge 230
Adam H Wallbridge 341
Jno Loveless 50
Anson G Mabee 100
Simonds 123
P. Fredrick 160
F. Gerow 85
R. Robinson 85
Fredrick 50
Allison 50



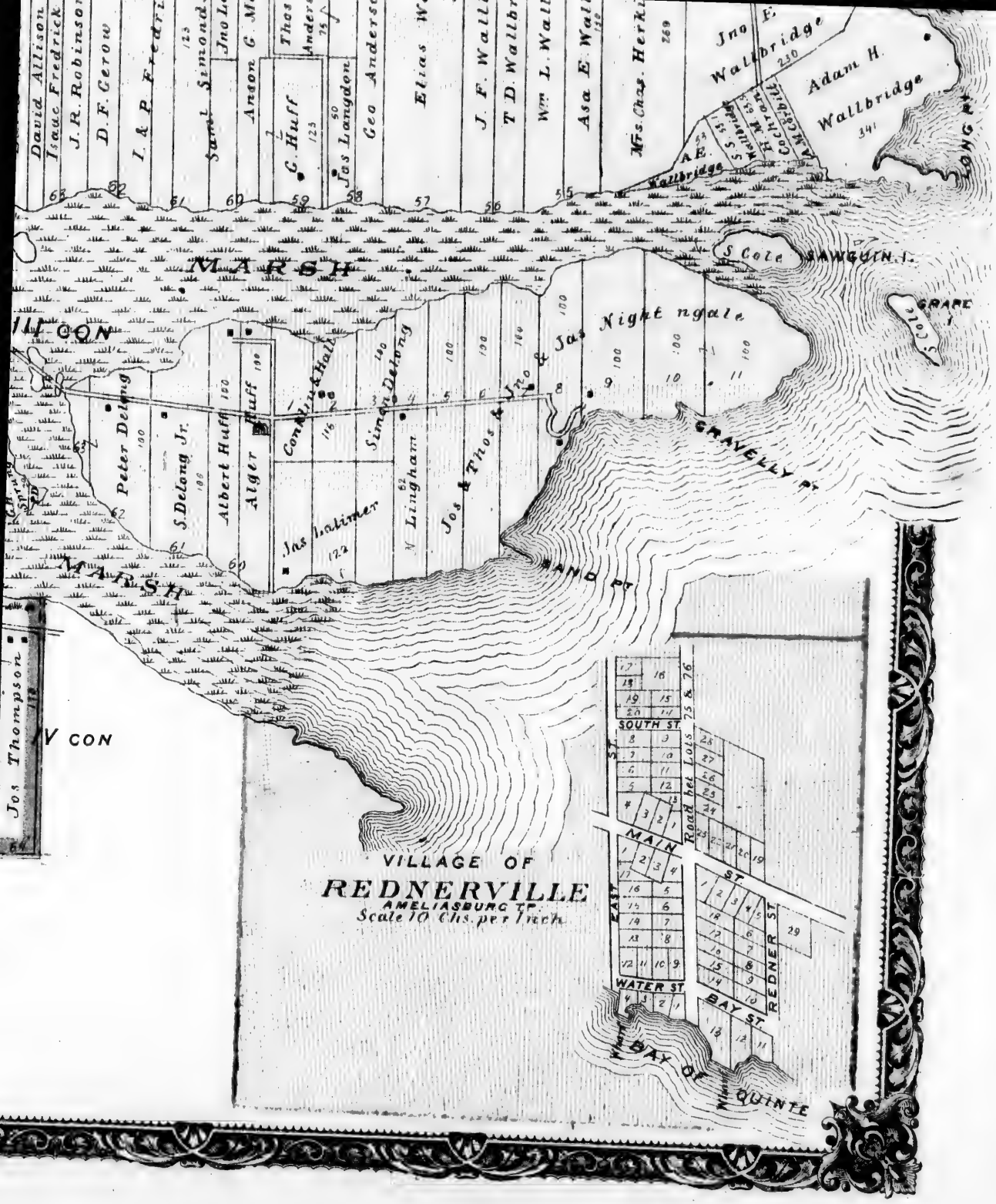
N CON
Chs Denik
Henry Snider
R.H. Hunt
David Rowe
C.A. Chase
Jno A. Young
N. M. Humphreys
Z. Herrington
Wm Stapelton
Cheese
R.L. Smith
Mrs. Susan Weeks
H. Mastin
Wm Robenson
Wm G. Cudlipp
J. Knapp
Jno Cummins
H. Maston
Jas Cummins
David Adams
J. Mastin
Jas H. Nix
J. Mastin
G. Murphy
Z. Herrington
Jas Adams
Jas Alyea
Rich Lature
Gilbert Murphy
Wm Robinson
Zenis Bush
D.W. Walt
Elias Clark
Jno Beech
Jno C. Kemp
D. Beech
Z. Herrington
J.H. Jenks
D. Howe
Peter V. Beech
C. Huyck
Mrs Whittier
Wm Mars
J.A. Johnston
CONSECON LAKE



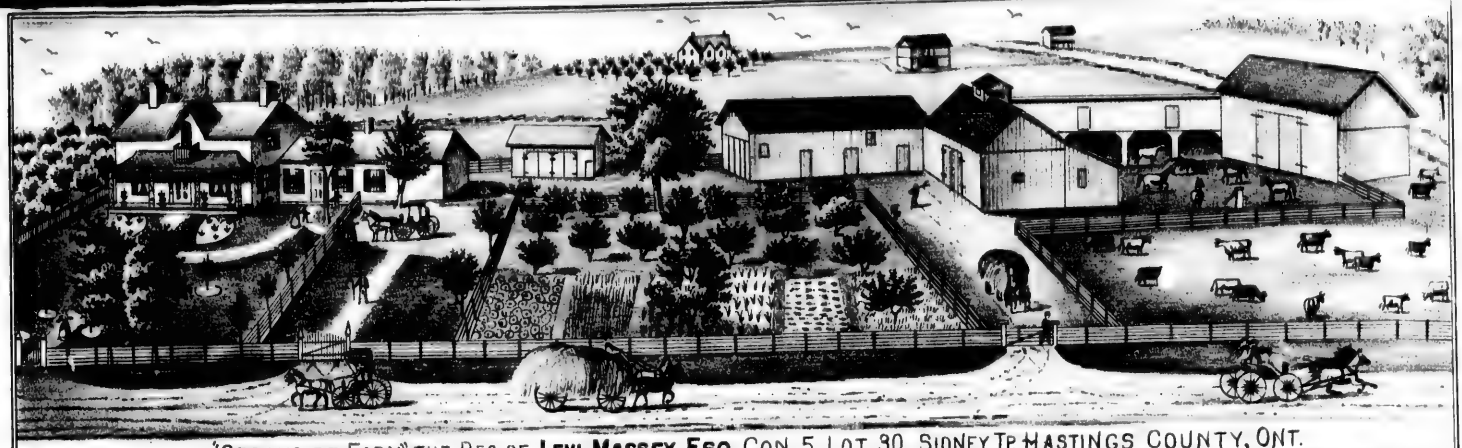
ROBLINS LAKE
David Gibson
Owen Roblin
Sprague & Giles
D. A. Howe
J. V. Choat
Lewis Redn
W. G. Stafford
Jas Adams
Jas Alyea
Rich Lature
Gilbert Murphy
Chas Osborne
J. T. Osborne
David Delong
Geo B. Sprague
J. R. Henesy
Wm Blakely
Chas Hawley
Chs J. Kemp
Samt Trumpour
Geo Carnrike
S. E. Delong
Wm Delong
Wm A. Brickman
T. Dempsey
Ephram Burl
Freeman Burl
Albert L. Sager
Jos Sager
J. Vameliar
Chs Glenn
Wm Glenn
David Glenn
Chs W. Brook
Jos Adams
Samt Adams
Elvin
S. W. Demp
E. R. Bonter
Jacob A
Alyea
Mc Williams
G. Murphy
Z. Herrington
D. Beech
Z. Herrington
J. H. Jenks
D. Howe
Peter V. Beech
C. Huyck
D. W. Wall
Wm Parliament
Peter Parliament
H. G. Orser
Jacob C. Parliament
Miss Sisters Morrow
Jacob Carn
Selim Carn
C. Zufelt
J. Zufelt
A. Morton
Mrs Vancott
Andrew Spencer
C. Wannamaker
Jno Pierson
Jno Parlin
Wm E. Spencer
S. D. Spencer
David H. Sager
Robt Howe
J. Sprague
E. Sprague
J. M. Cunningham
Abraham Wood
J. R. Cunningham
Jno Titus
Jno S. Anderson
Jno Adams
Geo McCullough
W. H. Adams
H. Tice
A. Thomas
J. Adams
N LAKE



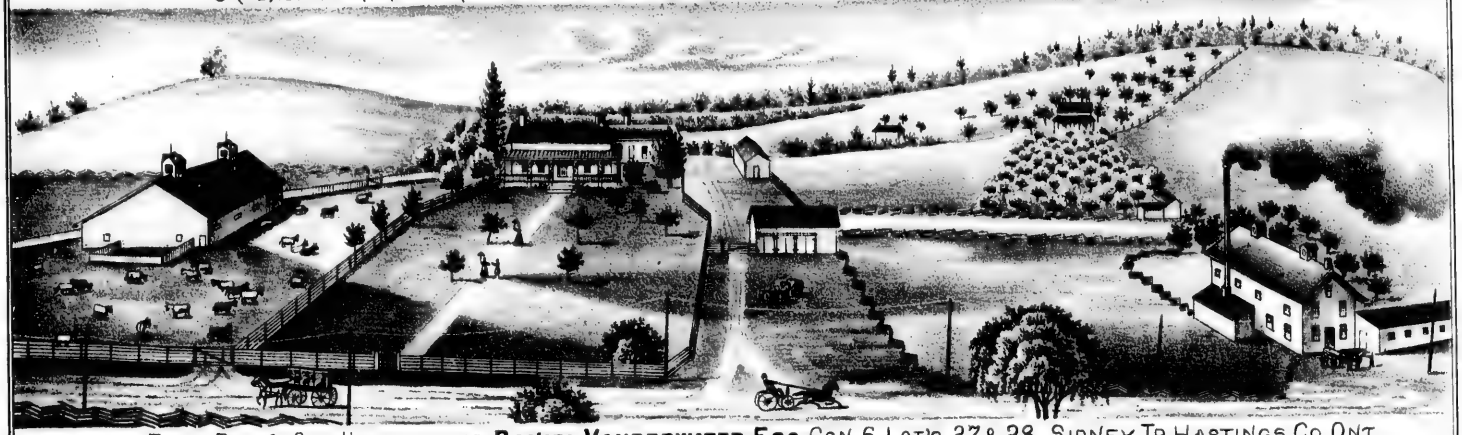
Roblin
D.H.Eckert
S.M.Herring
J.A & J.R.Howell
G.Young
Peter Delong
Jno R.Anderson
R.B.Morden
A.Anderson
Jno Anderson
A.Zufelt
Jas H.Wee
W. Snider Est.
Martin Lent
David Walker
David Allison
Isaac Fredrick
J.R.Robinson
D.F.Gerow
I & P Fredric
II CON
W.G.Stafford
W. Brickman
Lewis
Mountain View Cheese F.
MOUNTAIN VIEW
P.O.
J.N.Choat
Sprague & Giles
D.A Howe
H.G.Stafford
D.A.Wood
Wm H.Wood
R.Wood
Thos Lauder
M Lauder
Patterson
H.Way
Jno Potter
Rich Sprung
David Sprung
S.G.Way
Thos Knox
R.Sprung
III CON
Peter Delong
S.Delong Jr.
Jas Beson
Owen Roblin
G. Carnrike
Wood
H.N.C.Thompson
Wm Way
D.M.Howell
W. Griffith Howell
Wm Anderson
A.Way
David Gibson
MARSH
E Sprague
J.M Cunningham
Abraham Wood
J.R. Cunningham
Jno Titus
J Harnes
W.K.Burr
Jno Lauder
Wm H. Quackenbush
Jno Lauder
J.E.Carter
L.F.Sprague
S. Sprague
S. Doolittle
Frymer
H.W.Fox
J. Dodd
R.Welch
Jas R. Cunningham
Geo Fox
David Sprung
Geo Fox
Oliver Young
T.B.Tillotson
Jno Tillotson
Jas T. Robins
Asa Thomas
D.Y.Williams
Jos Thompson
IV CON
A.Thomas
Jno Adams
Geo McCullough
W.H.Adams
H.Tice
Jno S. Anderson
H.Valleau
Jas Kennedy
S.P.Doolittle
I. Lambert



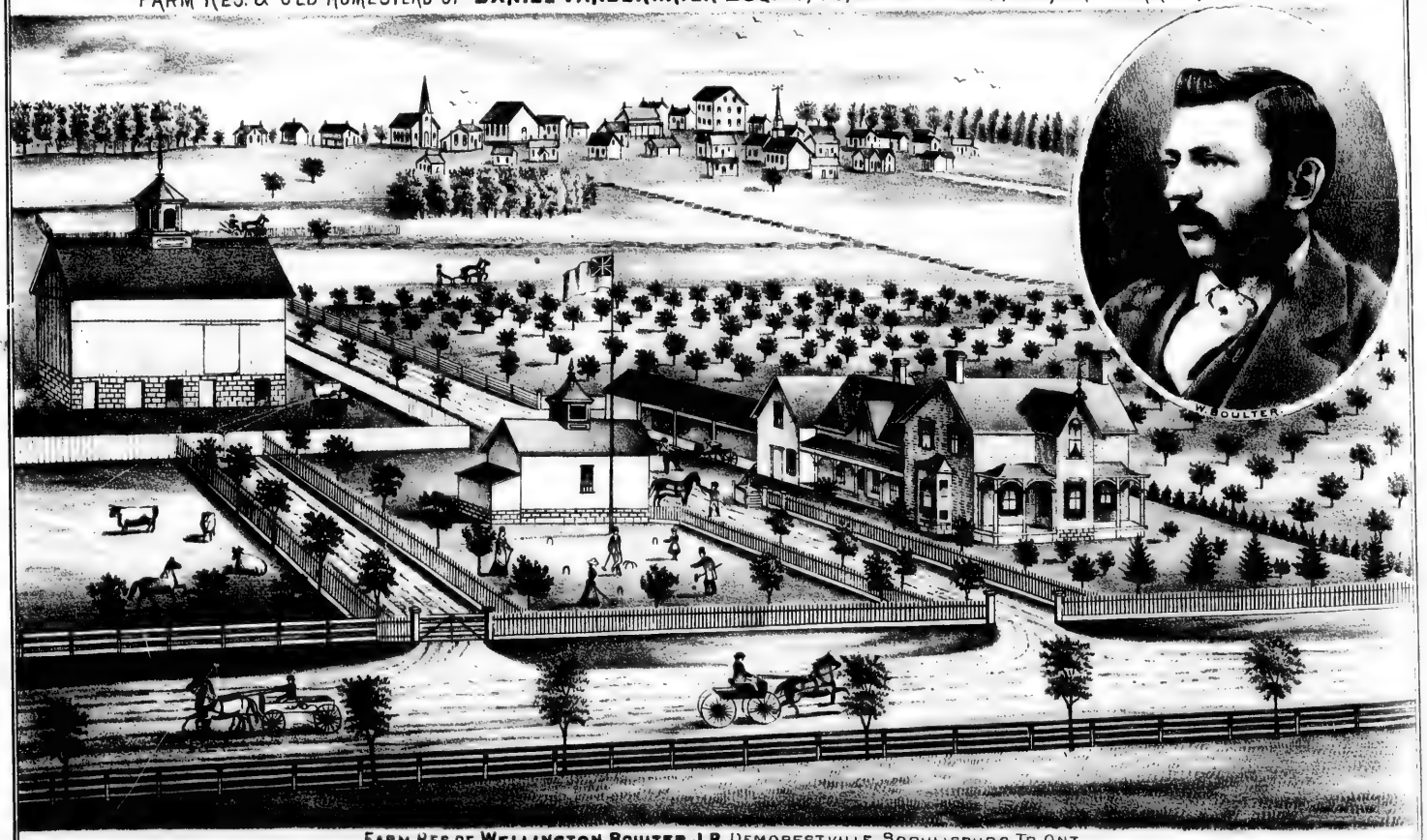
David Allison
Isaac Fredrick
J. R. Robinson
D. F. Gerow
I. & P. Fredri
Saml Simond
Jno L
Anson G. M
Thos Anders
G. Huff
Jas Langdon
Geo Anderso
Elias W
J. F. Wall
T. D. Wallbr
Wm L. Wall
Asa E. Wall
Mrs. Chas. Herki
Jno E. Wallbridge
Adam H. Wallbridge
A. E. Wallbridge
S. S. Wallbridge
H. M. Cochran
A. M. Corbitt
LONG PT
S. Cole
SAWGUIN I.
GRAPE I.
MARSH
Jas Night ngale
Jno & Jas
Jos & Thos
Simon Delong
Conklin & Hall
Alger Huff
Albert Huff
S. Delong Jr.
Peter Delong
Jas Latimer
N. Lingham
GRAVELLY PT
SAND PT
MARSH
Jos Thompson
V CON
VILLAGE OF
REDNERVILLE
AMELIASBURG TP.
Scale 10 Chs. per Inch
SOUTH ST.
MAIN ST.
EAST ST.
WATER ST.
BAY ST.
REDNER ST.
Road bet Lots 75 & 76
BAY OF QUINTE



"GREEKSIDE FARM" THE RES. OF **LEVI MASSEY ESQ.** CON. 5, LOT 30, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT.



FARM RES. & OLD HOMESTEAD OF **DANIEL VANDERWATER ESQ.** CON. 6, LOT'S 27 & 28, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.



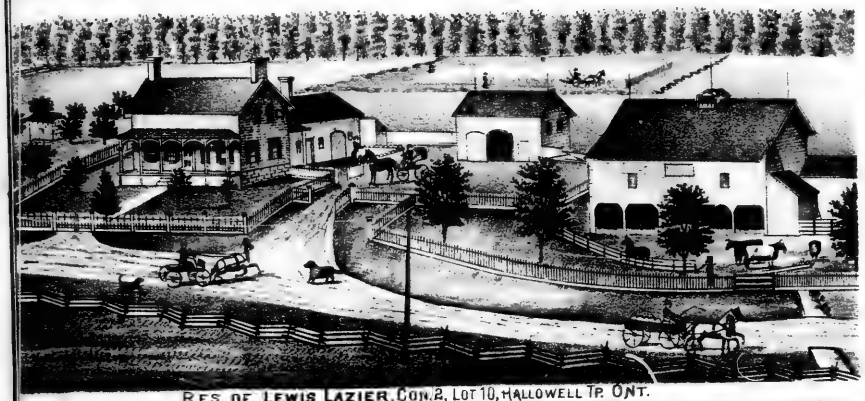

JAS. TURNER, PREST

FARM RES. OF **WELLINGTON BOULTER J.P.** DEMORESTVILLE, SOPHIASBURG TP. ONT.
GENERAL AGENT FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

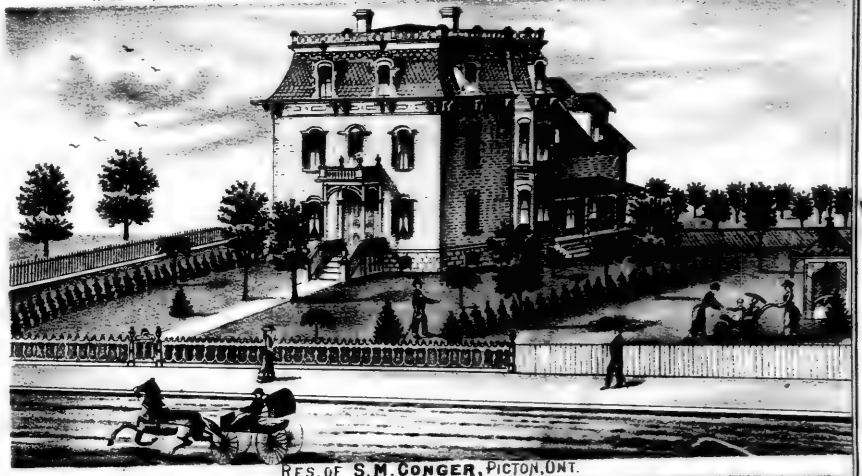
DAVID BURKE, MANAGER.

RES. OF WM. CLINTON, ERVINGORE, LOT 22, HALLOWELL TP. ONT.

'WILBETH COTTAGE' RES. OF MRS. E.W. BEDELL, CON. 1, LOT 1, HALLOWELL TP. ONT.

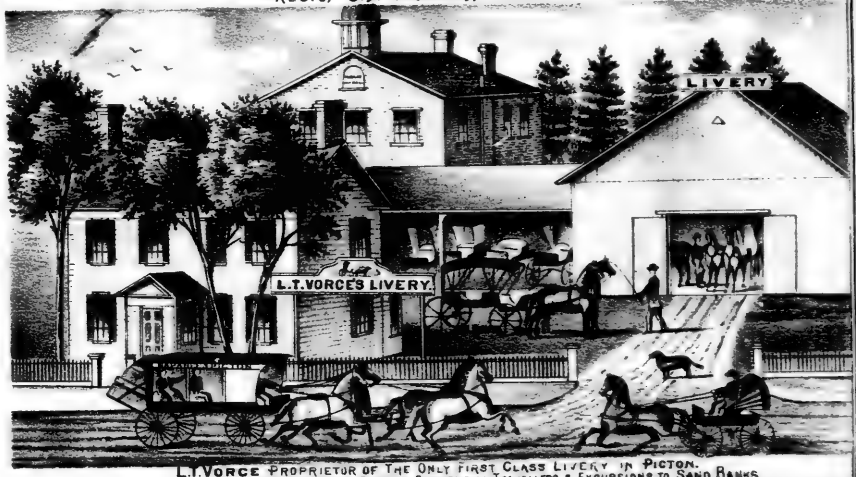


RES. OF LEWIS LAZIER, CON. 2, LOT 10, HALLOWELL TP. ONT.

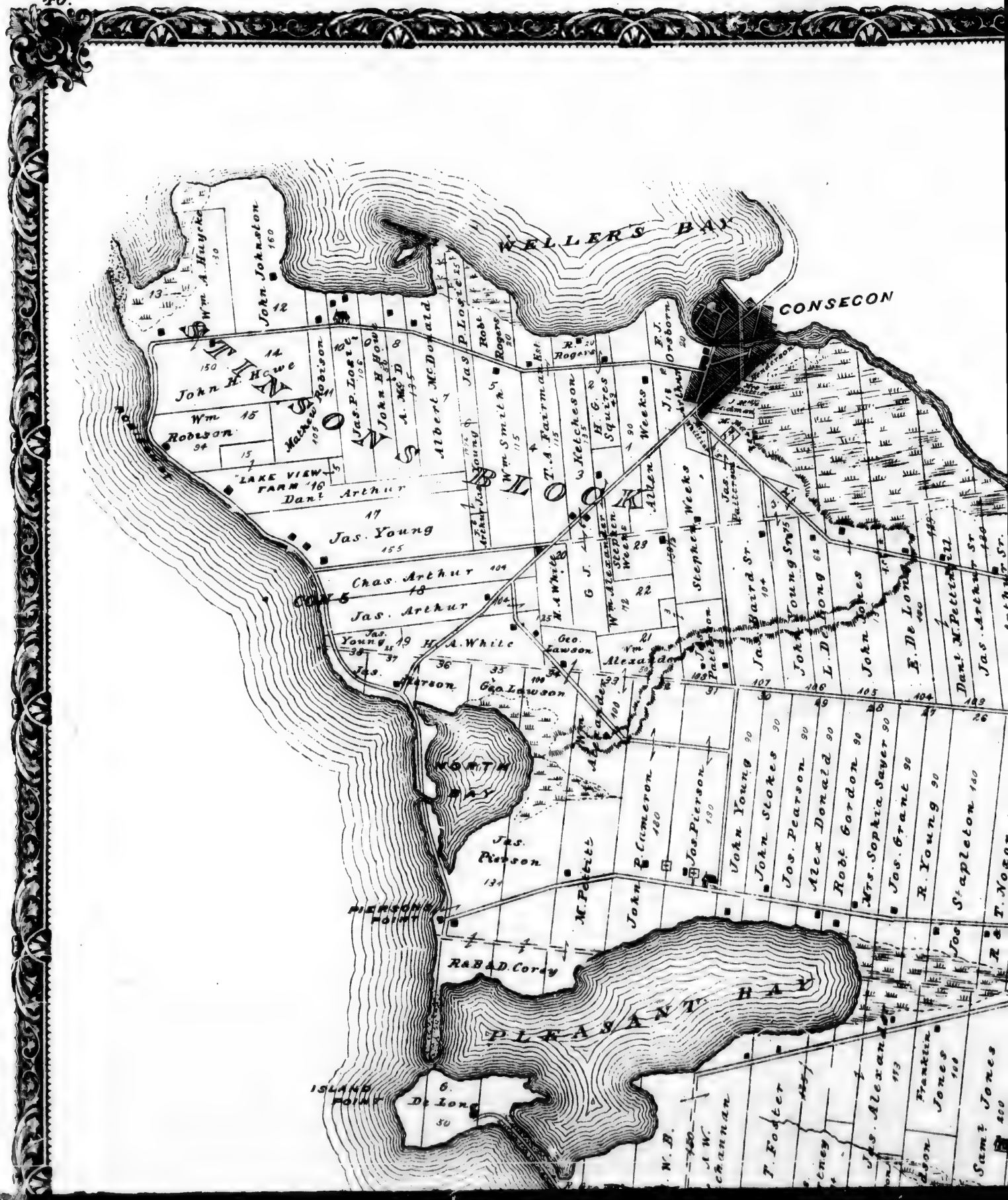


RES. OF S.M. CONGER, PICTON, ONT.

'BAY LODGE', THE RES. OF JAMES S. RYAN ESQ. & ELEVATOR, TRENTON, ONT.

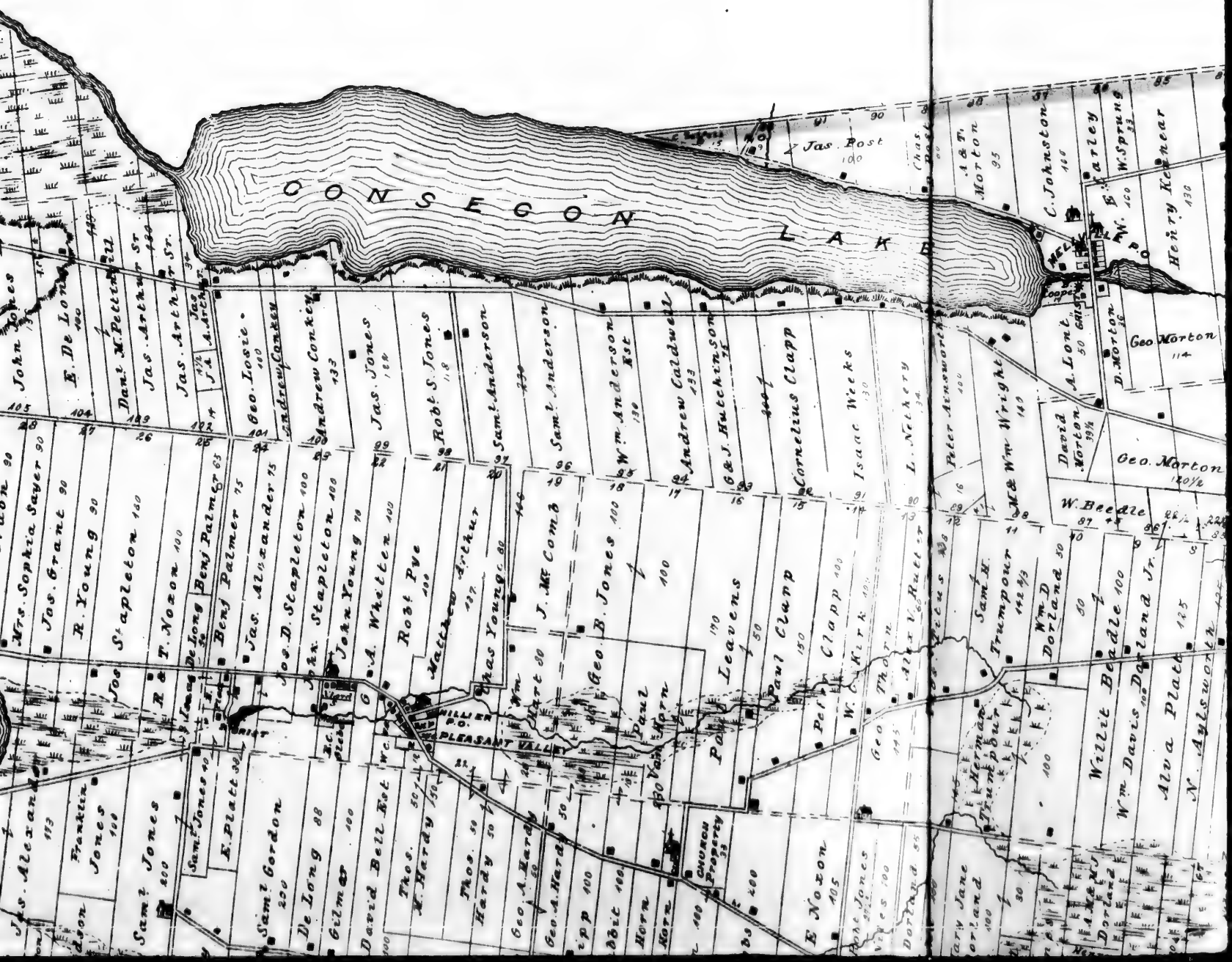



L.T. VORCE PROPRIETOR OF THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LIVERY IN PICTON.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COMMERC'AL TRAVELLERS & EXCURSIONS TO SAND BANKS.


WELLER'S BAY
CONSECON
STINSONS BLOCK
LAKE VIEW FARM
NORTH BAY
PIERSONS POINT
PLEASANT BAY
ISLAND POINT
John Johnston
John H. Howe
Wm Robison
Mathew Robison
Jas. P. Losie
John H. Howe
A. McD
Albert McDonald
Jas. P. Losie
Robt Rogers
Wm Smith
T. A. Fairman Est.
Ketcheson
H. G. Squires
Allen Weeks
F. J. Orsborn
Dan^l Arthur
Jas. Young
Chas. Arthur
Jas. Arthur
H. A. White
Geo. Lawson
Wm Alexander
Stephen Weeks
Jas. Pierson
Jas. Baird Sr.
John Young Sr.
L. De Long
John Jones
E. De Long
Dan^l M. Pettingill
Jas. Arthur Sr.
John Young
John Stokes
Jos. Pearson
Alex Donald
Robt Gordon
Mrs. Sophia Sayer
Jos. Grant
R. Young
Jos. Stapleton
M. Pettitt
John P. Cameron
Jos. Pierson
R. & B. & D. Corey
De Long
Franklin Jones
Sam^l Jones
Jas. Alexander
T. Foster

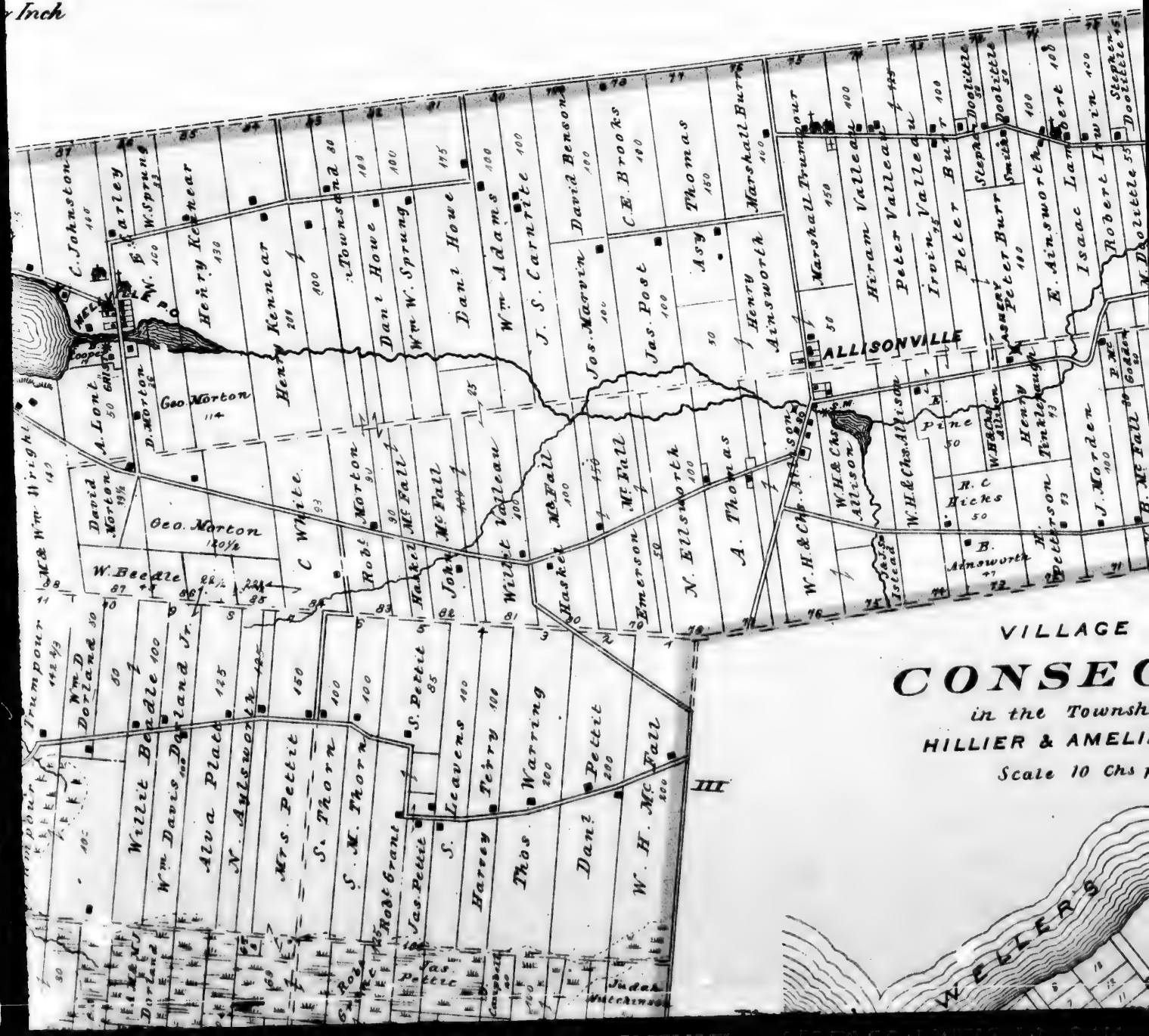
# MAP OF HILLIER

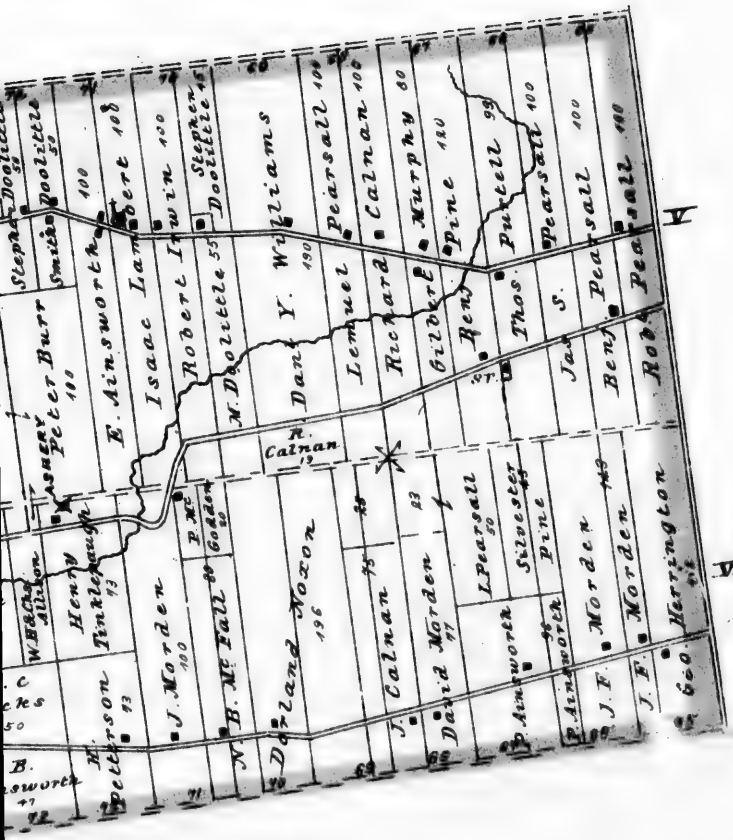
Scale 50 Chains per Inch



# ER TOWNSHIP

Inch





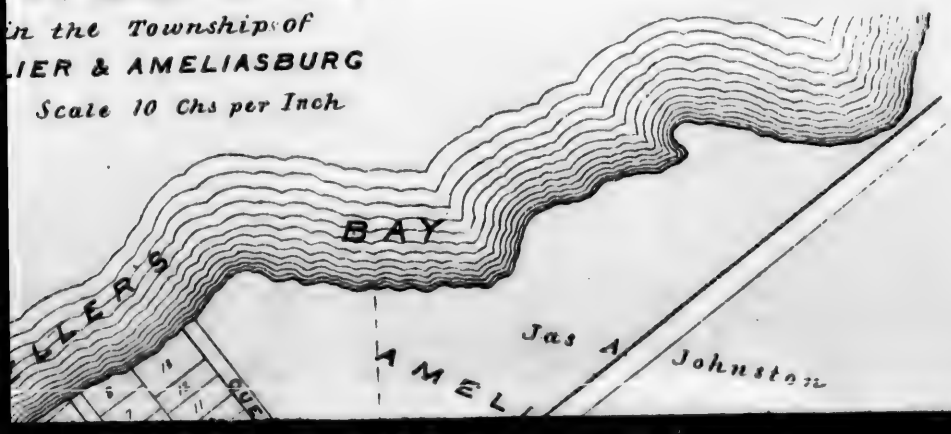

VILLAGE OF

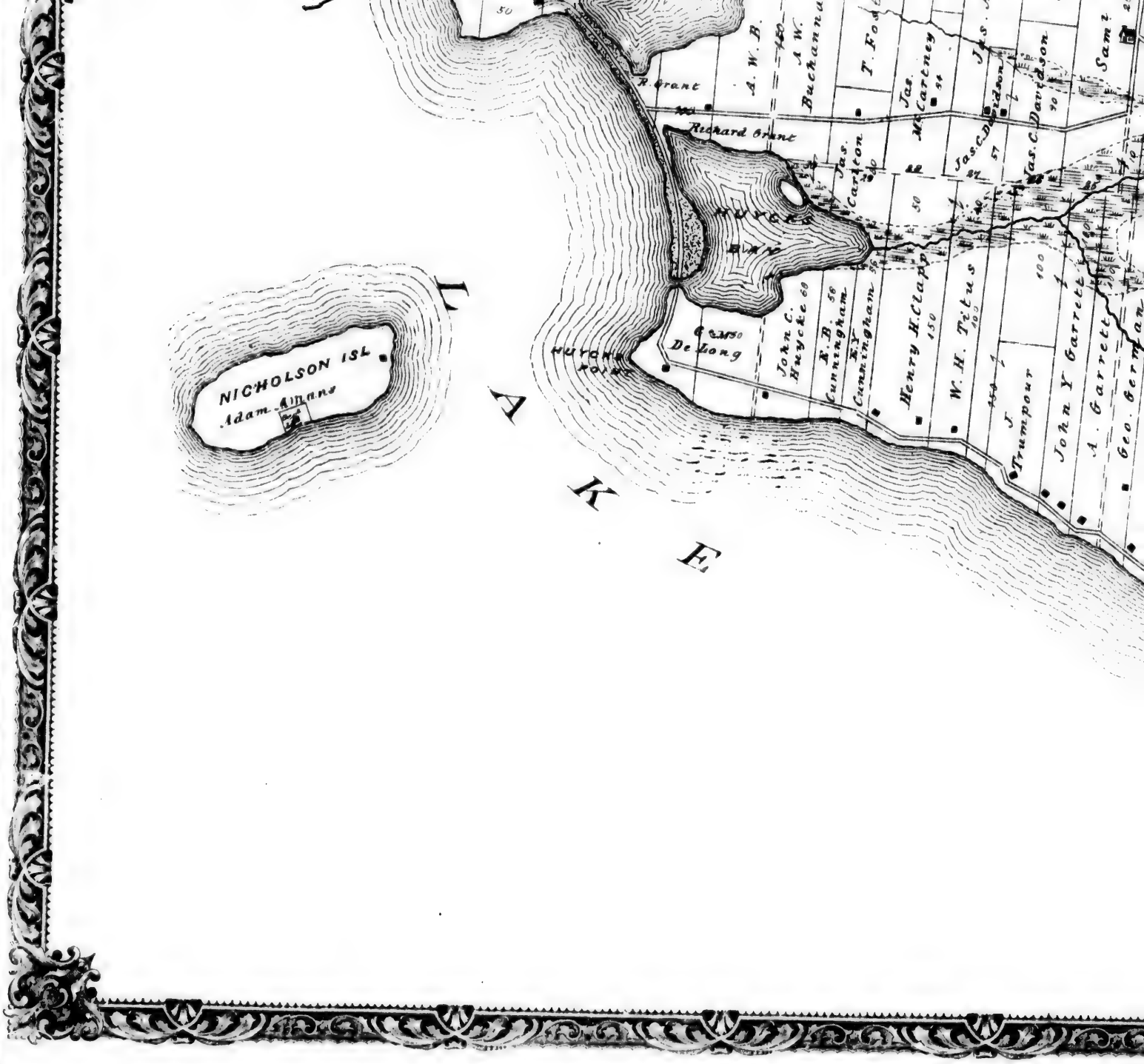
# ONSECON

in the Township of

LIER & AMELIASBURG

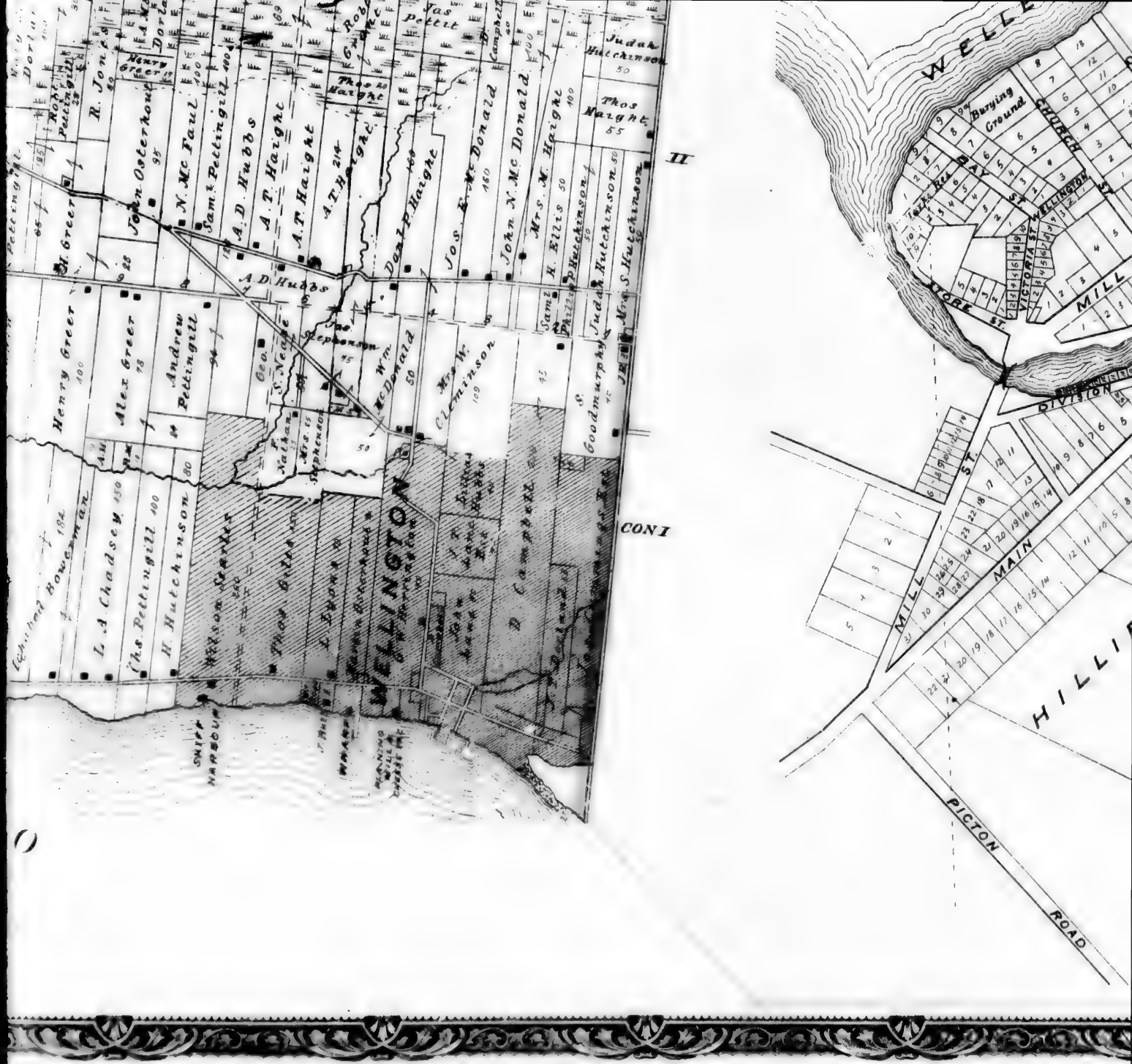
Scale 10 Chs per Inch





NICHOLSON ISL
Adam Amans
HUYCKS BAY
HUYCKS POINT
R. Grant
Richard Grant
A. W. B.
A. W. Buchanan
T. Fost
Jas. McCartney
Jas. Carlton
Jas. C. Davidson
Jas. C. Davidson
Sam
De Long
John C. Huycke
E. B. Cunningham
E. Y. Cunningham
Henry H. Clapp
W. H. Titus
J. Trumpour
John Y Garrett
A. Garrett
Geo. German
L A K E

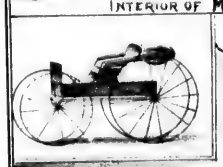
ONTARIO
SPENCER POINT
SHIFF HARBOUR
ROSEHILL P.O.
HUDSONVILLE
GRIST MILL
Jas. C. Davidson
Geo. Turney
Thos. A. Sam
Arra De Lo
Robt Gilma
David
Bell Est
G. Tripp
J. G. Williams
G. Williams
Gideon Tripp
Henry Babbit
Paul Van Horn
Paul Van Horn
J. B. Wilson
Robt G. Hubbs
A. M. Dorland
Robt Jones
Stephen P. Niles
Mary Ja Dorlan
Robt Pettingill
R. Jones
Henry Greer
John Osterhout
N. McFaul
Sam. Pettingill
A. D. Hubbs
J. W. German
J. S. Taylor
J. W. German
J. S. Taylor
J. Trumpour
John Y Garrett
A. Garrett
Geo. German
P. H. Pettingill
Robt Pettingill
Jos. Pettingill
Phillip Garrett
Martin Pettingell
D. H. Spencer
F. C. Spencer
Jos. B. Spencer Est
A. W.
A. Williams
Thos. A. Jacobs
Geo. Rayner
H. M. Pettingill
Robt McCartney
Benj Hubbs
M. Cronk
Phillip Cronk
Henry Pettingill
H. Greer
Alex Greer
Andrew Pettingill
Henry Greer
McDonald
John Gunyo
John Gunyo
M. Pettingill
F. Garrett
Ira Chadsey
Ira Chadsey
Abraham Hubbs
Robt Hubbs
Wilson Pettingill
Ichabod Bowerman
L. A. Chadsey
Chs. Pettingill
H. Hutchinson
Wilson Searles
O. R. & G. Ferguson
Brown
Universal College Property



WELLINGTON
CON I
II
Henry Greer
Alex Greer
Andrew Pettingill
L. A. Chadsey
Chs. Pettingill
H. Hutchinson
John Osterhout
N. McFaul
Sam. Pettingill
A. D. Hubbs
A. T. Haight
Jas. Pettit
Judah Hutchinson
Thos Haight
Jos. E. McDonald
John N. McDonald
Mrs. M. Haight
H. Ellis
Mrs. S. Hutchinson
Goodmurphy
Mrs. W. Cleminson
Wm McDonald
Jas. Stephenson
Geo. S. Neage
Wilson Searles
Thos Giles
D. Campbell
SHIFT HARBOUR
WELLE
Burying Ground
CHURCH ST.
BAY ST.
WELLINGTON
VICTORIA ST.
STORE ST.
MILL
DIVISION
MAIN
MILL ST.
HILLI
PICTON ROAD

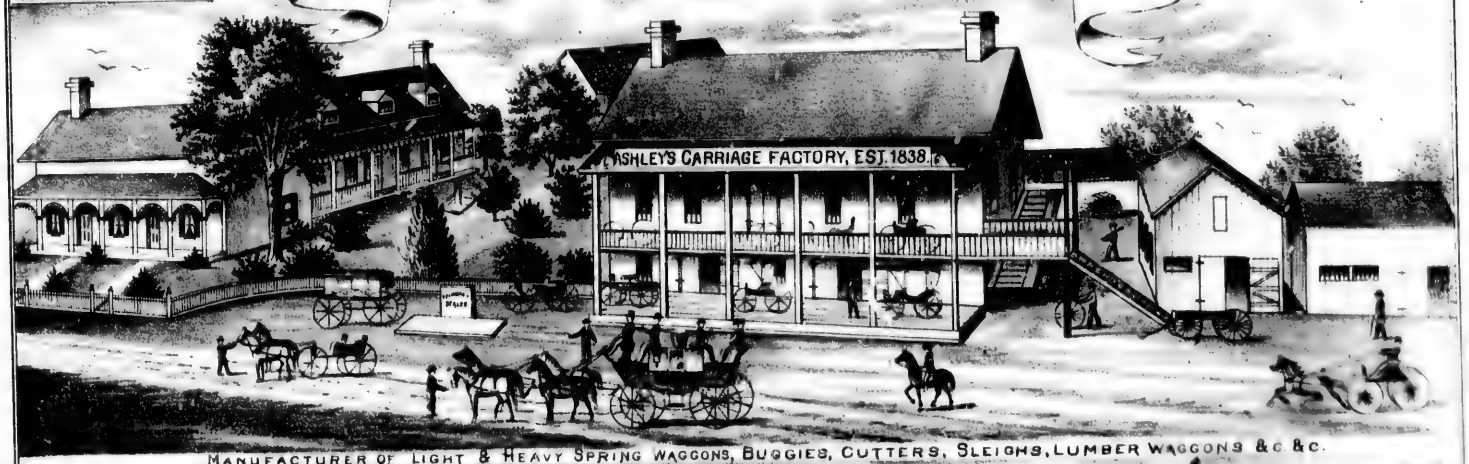
Jas A. Johnston
AMELIASBURG T'P.
Road to head CONSECON LAKE
W. & F. Orsborn
DAM
MILL
MAIN ST.
QUEEN ST.
CHURCH ST.
Burying Ground
WELLINGTON ST.
VICTORIA ST.
DIVISION ST.
MAIN ST.
HILLIER T'P.
MILL POND
ROAD

INTERIOR OF MESSRS. GEO. RITCHIE & Co's DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT, SHOWING GRAND STAIRCASE LEADING TO MILLINER & MANTLE ROOMS, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

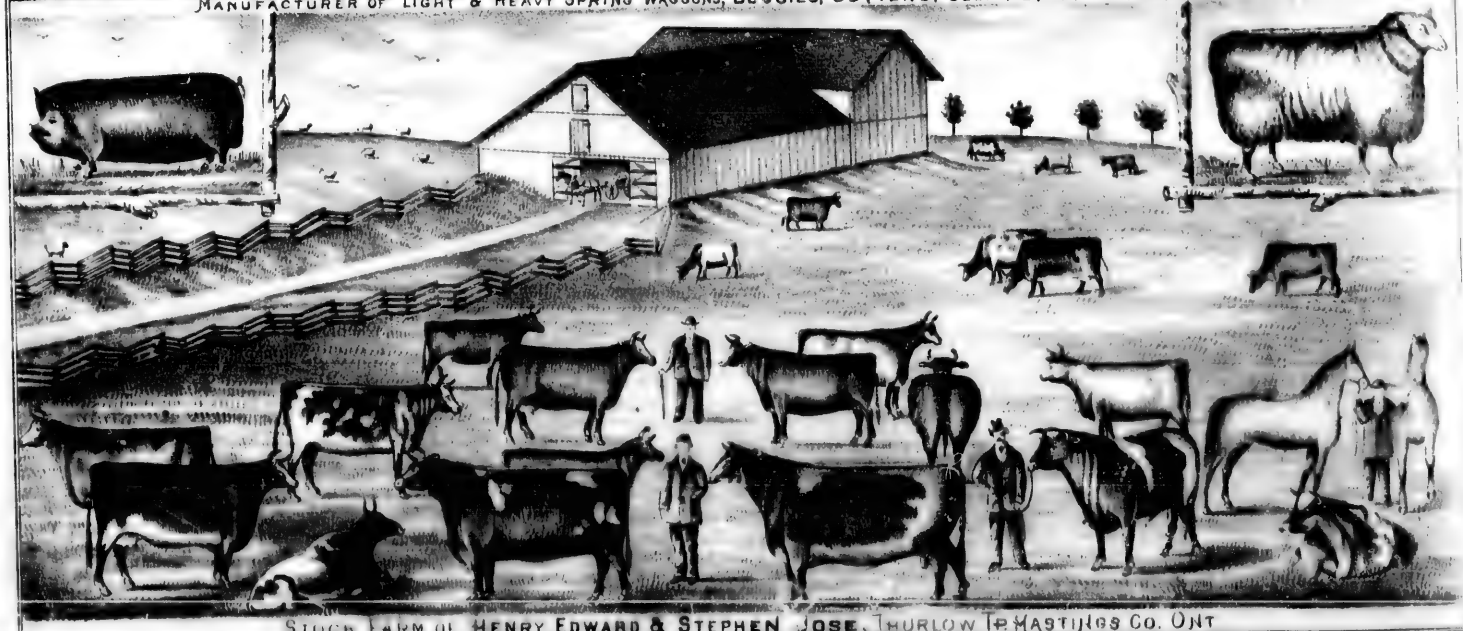


# ASHLEY'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, FOXBORO, ONT.

EST. 1838.




MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT & HEAVY SPRING WAGGONS, BUGGIES, CUTTERS, SLEIGHS, LUMBER WAGGONS &c. &c.



STOCK FARM OF HENRY, EDWARD & STEPHEN JOSE, THURLOW TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT

John Pimper
North Marysburg Tp

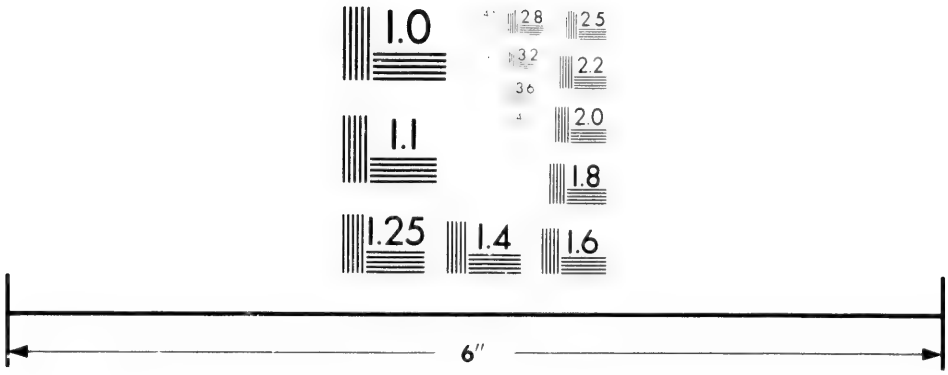
Samuel N. Smith
Warden of the County of Prince Edward Co

Yours Truly
Lewis B Stinson
Hallowell Tp

John L. Sprague
Sophiasburg Tp

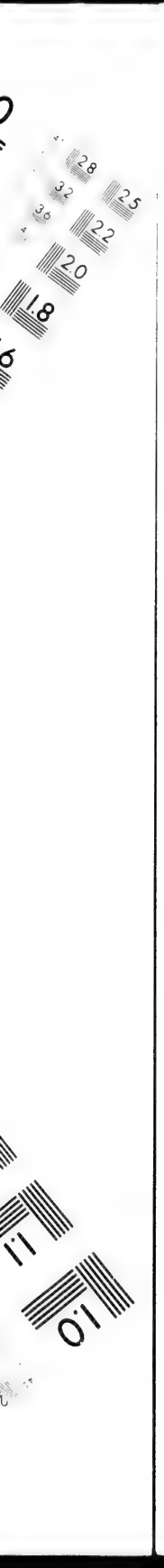
Nelson Dodge
Milford, P E County

**IMAGE EVALUATION**
**TEST TARGET (MT-3)**




Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

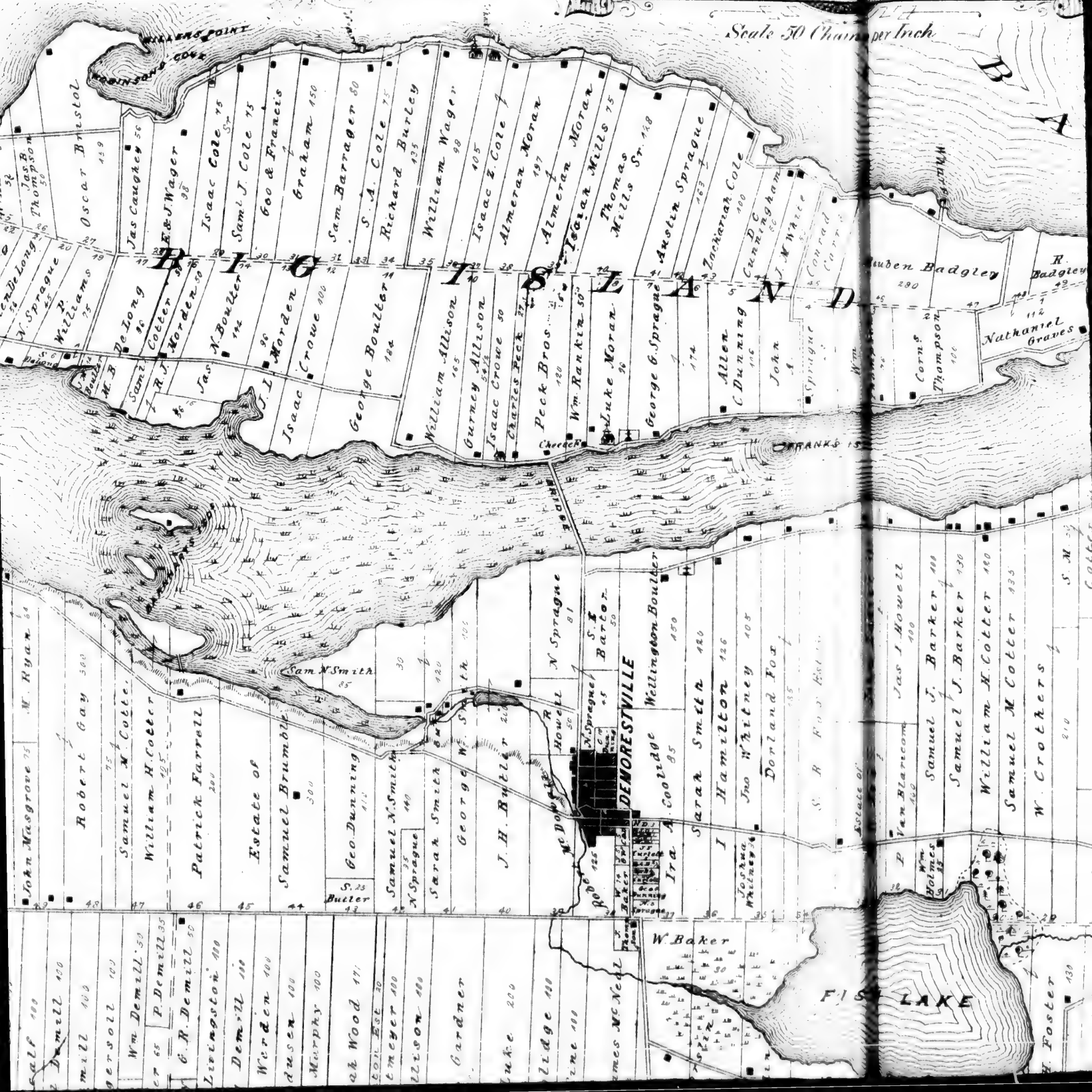
23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503


2.8
3.2
3.6
4
2.5
2.2
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.1
1.0

HUFFS ISLAND
SAND POINT
FOX ISD
GOOSE ISD
Stone House
1ST BROKEN FRONT
2ND BROKEN FRONT
1ST CON. W OF G.P.
W OF G.P.
William Whitney
305
Jeremiah DeLong
Oscar Bristol
Jas Caughey
Jas B. Thompson
W. Harvey
Stephen DeLong
N. Sprague
P. Williams
DeLong
Z. Palmer
S. Smith
Chas Clark
James Pine
Caughey
Smith
Calnan
Moran
Button
Jacob
Scott
David
Peter
George
Frank
Bishop
Wesley
Doxsee
G. L. Worden
M. Worden
Alfred
White
Thomas
Wright
John
Bishop
Marshall
Noxon
David Good Murphy
James
Masgrove
Charles
Howe
Charles Howe
Benj Harrison
Reuben
Gilbert
Dan Jones
B. S. Salisbury
A. Jinks
W. H. R. Allison
W. H. Ryckman
J. Maxson
John Bishop
T. J. Jinks
Zachariah Cole
W. H. Vanalstine
Mrs. Fairman
David Gardiner
Daniel Sprung
Thomas Gay
Jacob Palmer
John Black
William A. Munro
Cornelius Valleau
John Masgrove
M. Ryan
Robert Gay
Samuel M. Cotter
William H. Cotter
Bell and Bell
Howe
Purtell
Scott
Stiles
Doxsee
Pearsall
Gilbert
Peter Gilbert
Reid
Dorsee
Paterson
Dorland
Wm. Demill

# MAP OF SOPHIASBURGH

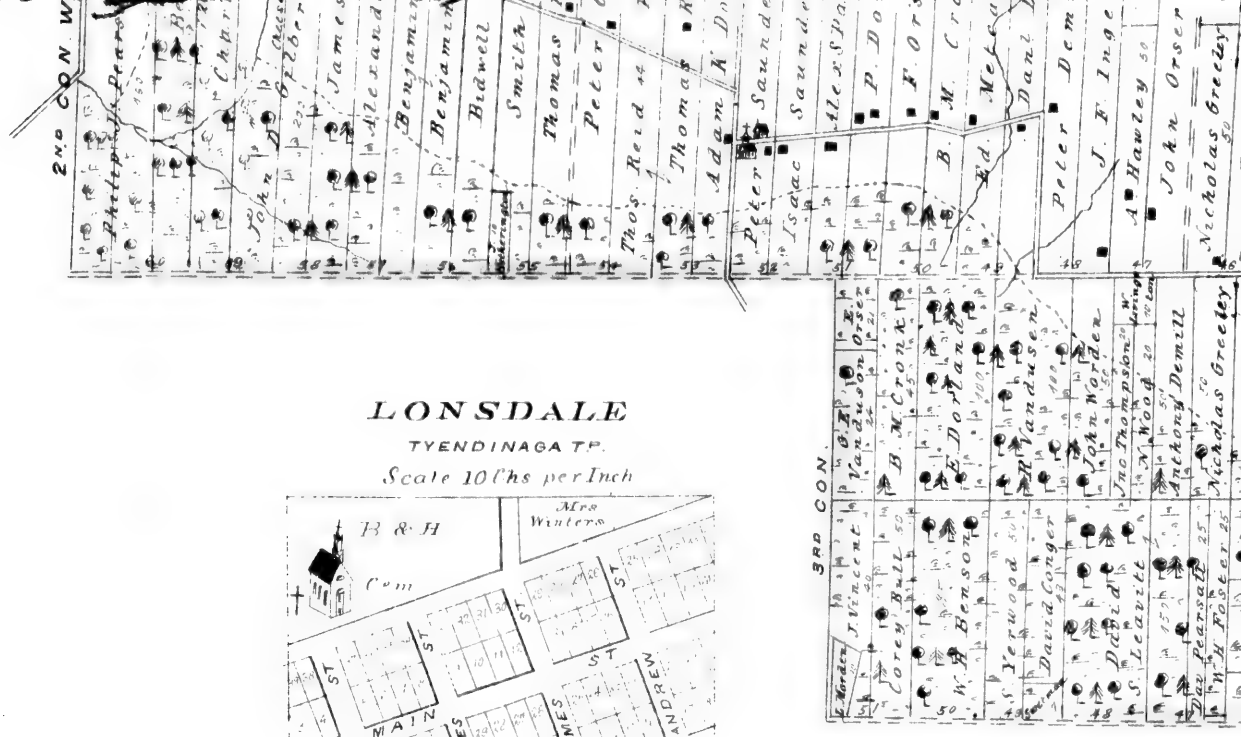
Scale 50 Chains per Inch



# II TOWNSHIP.

AY OF QUINTE
NORTHPORT P.O.
Cheese Factory
R. Badgley
Daniel Graves
W. Crothers
S. M. Cotter
H. M. Fox
Henry J. Fox
S. R. Brooks
T. C. Demill
Peter I. Demill
William Wilson
Alexander Leslie
William Wilson
D. W. Ruttan
Daniel Fraser
John Baker
William Simpson
Henry Robinson
Willet A. Foster
Jacob S. Foster
Samuel Spencer
Finlay Lazier
John Robinson
Cornelius Palmer
Elizabeth David
Philip Way
Abbot Way
Richard A. Brooks
John Lambert
Peter Cronk
A. B. Cronk
Warren Foster
J. M. Fox
J. Demill
D. Demill
Jos. Foster
A. B. Foster
John Wessells
John Smith
John Clancy
Jerh. F. Cole
W. Robinson
Morden
Gorslin
Tripp
Wm. Robinson
Osborne
Ketchapaw
Roblin
Wm. Shortt
Edmd. Roblin
GORE C

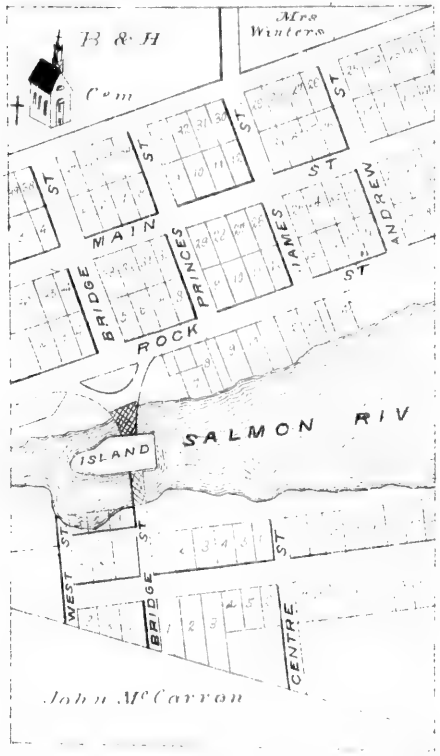
E
TELEGRAPH
FISH ISD
Richard A. Brooks
John Lambert
Peter Cronk
A. H. Cronk
D. B. Solmes
Chester Black
John Benson
Chester Black
Henry Dobkin
Edward Doney
W. Stickney
W. H. Stickney
A. W. Cronk
James B. Cronk
William Dewitt
Peterson Est
W. H. Morden
Henry Carman
Thomas Carman
Wm Shortt
Edmd Roblin
Wm Brickman
GRASSY POINT
GREEN POINT




## LONSDALE

TYENDINAGA TP.

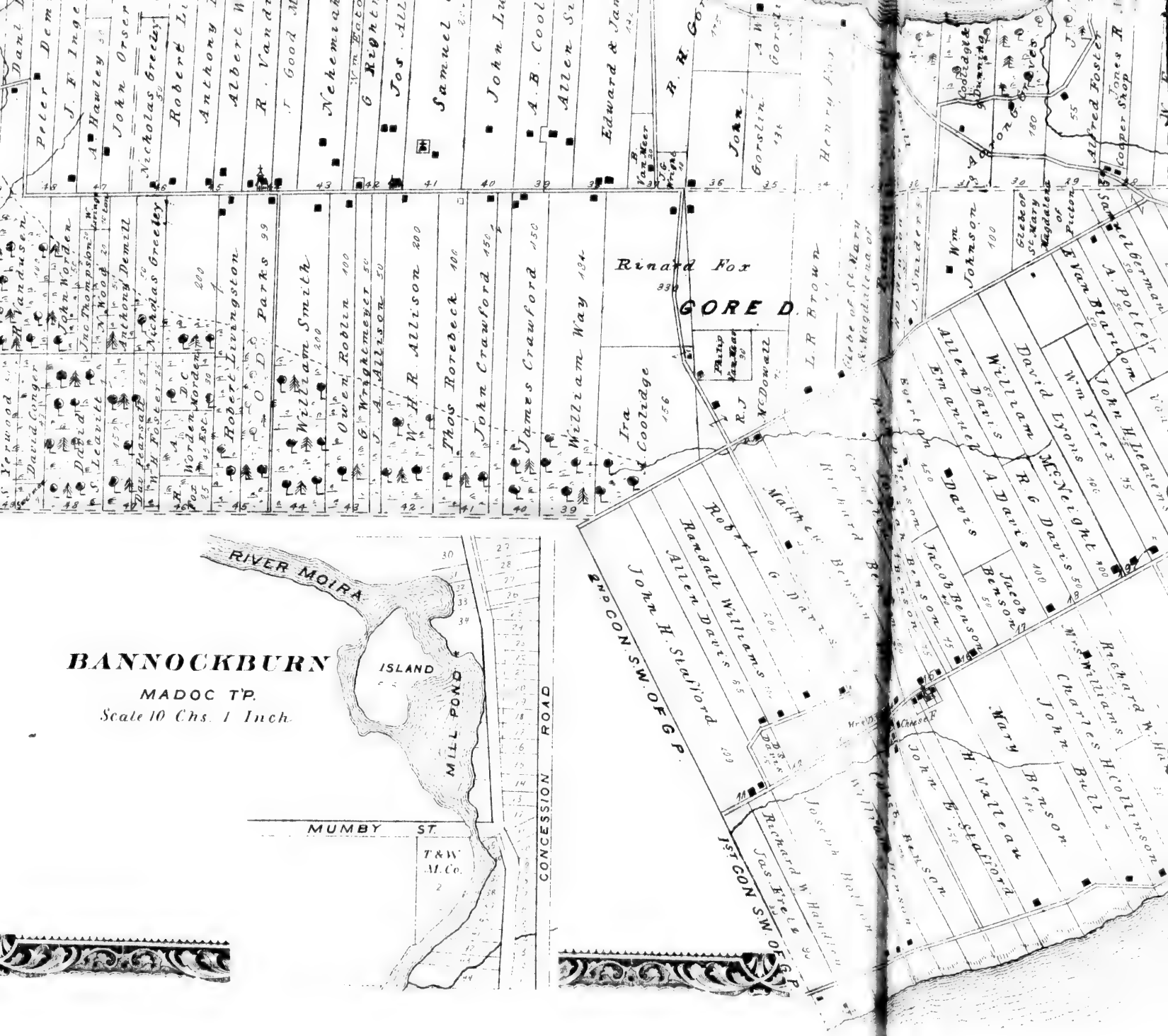
Scale 10 Chs per Inch

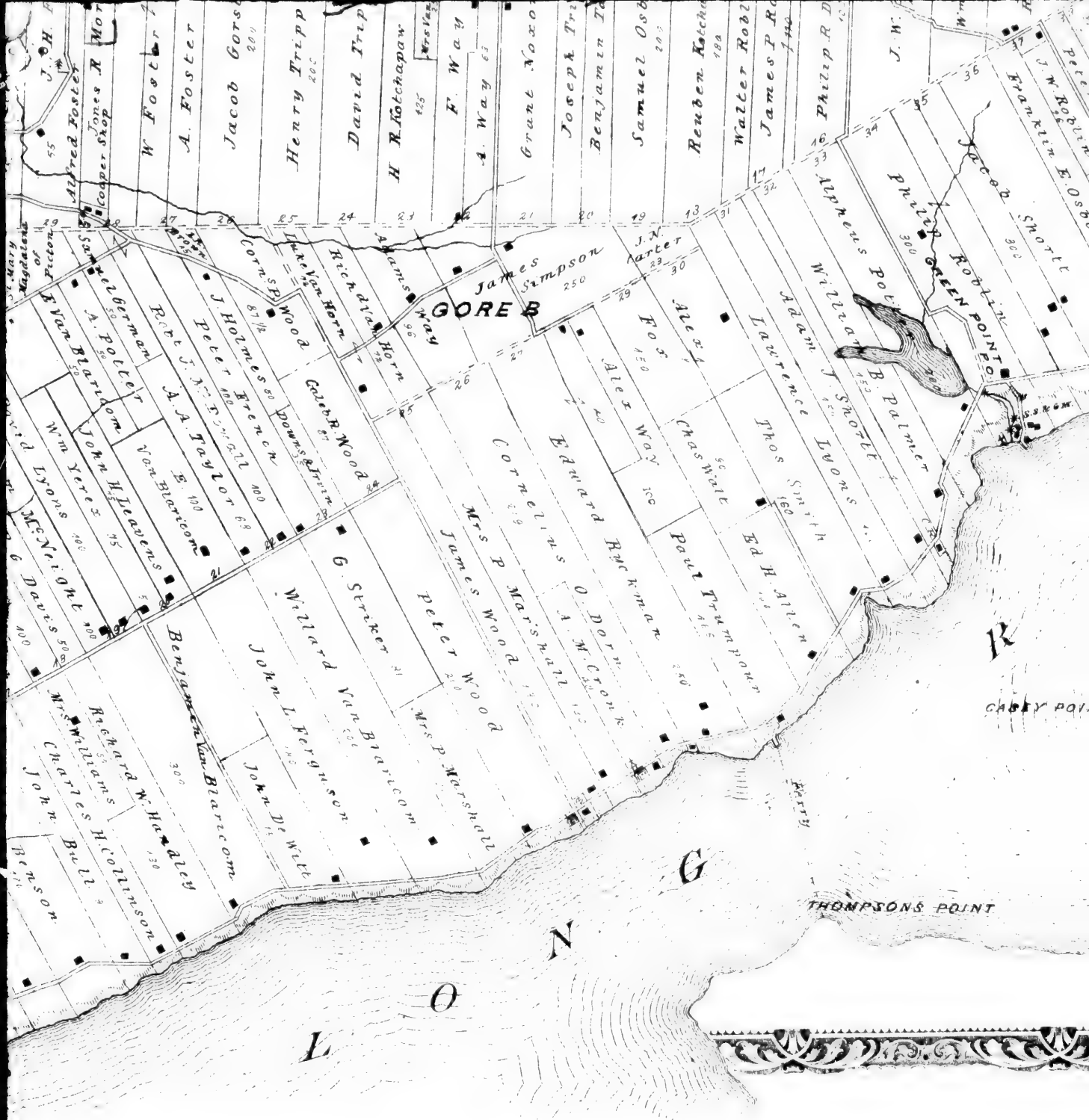



## BANNO

MA

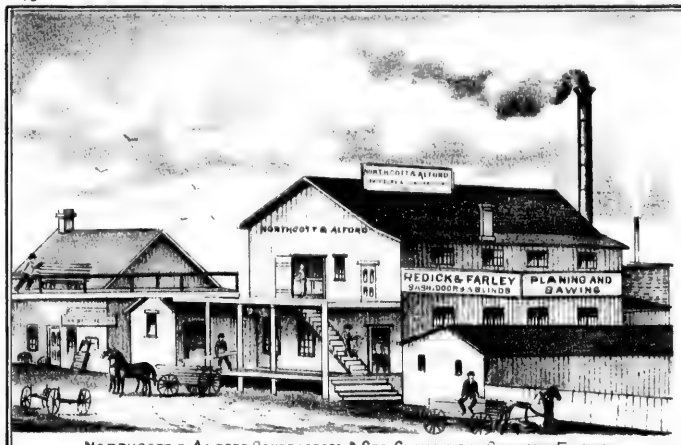
Scale 10


BANNOCKBURN
MADOC T'P.
Scale 10 Chs. 1 Inch.
RIVER MOIRA
ISLAND
MILL POND
MUMBY ST.
T&W M.Co.
CONCESSION ROAD
2ND CON. S.W. OF G.P.
1ST CON. S.W. OF G.P.
GORE D.
Rinard Fox
Peter Dem
J. F. Inge
A. Hawley
John Orser
Nicholas Greeley
Robert Li
Anthony
Albert W
R. Vandu
Nehemiah
G Right
Jos. All
Samuel
John Lu
A. B. Cool
Allen Si
Edward & Jan
R. H. Gor
John Gorslin
Henry Fox
Cooldge & Dunning
Aaron Graves
Alfred Foster
Jones R
Cooper Shop
R. Vandusen
John Worden
Jno Thompson
N. Wood
Anthony Demill
Nicholas Greeley
Robert Livingston
O. D. Parks
William Smith
Owen Roblin
G. Wrightmeyer
J. A. Allison
W. H. R. Allison
Thos Rorebeck
John Crawford
James Crawford
William Way
Ira A. Coolidge
R. J. McDowall
L. R. Brown
Wm Johnson
J. Snider
Samuel Berman
A. Potter
E. Van Blaricom
John H. Leavens
Wm Yerex
David Lyons
William McNeight
Allen Davis
Emanuel A. Davis
R. G. Davis
Jacob Benson
Robert G. Davis
Randall Williams
Allen Davis
John H. Stafford
Mary Benson
John Bull
Charles H. Collinson
Richard W. Ha
H. Valleau
John E. Stafford
Richard W. Handley
Jas. Freeze
Joseph Bolton
Cornelius Benson
Richard Benson
Matthew Benson
Egerton Benson
Jacob Benson
Cheese F
Clerk of St. Mary Magdalena of Picton

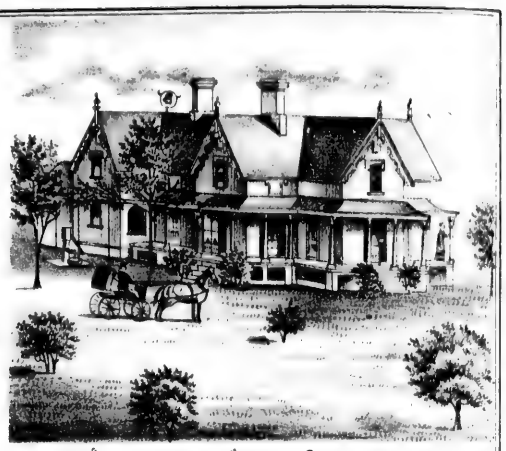


GORE B
James Simpson
J. N. Carter
Adams Way
Rich d Van Horn
Luke Van Horn
Corns P. Wood
J. Holmes
Peter French
Robt J. McDowall
A. A. Taylor
Van Blaricom
John H. Leavens
Wm Yerex
Samuel German
A. Potter
E. Van Blaricom
Wm Lyons
McNeight
G. Davis
Benjamin Van Blaricom
Richard W. Handley
Mrs Williams
Charles H. Collinson
John Bull
Benson
John L. Ferguson
John De Witt
Willard Van Blaricom
G. Striker
Peter Wood
Mrs P. Marshall
James Wood
Cornelius O. Dorn
A. M. Cronk
Edward Ryckman
Alex Way
Chas Watt
Paul Trumpour
Thos Smith
Ed H. Allen
Lawrence Lyons
Adam J. Shortt
William B. Palmer
Alpheus Potter
Philip Roblin
Jacob Shortt
Franklin E. Osborn
J. W. Roblin
Philip R. D.
Walter Robl
James P. Rd
Reuben Kotchapaw
Samuel Osb
Benjamin Ta
Joseph Tri
Grant Noxon
A. Way
F. Way
H. R. Kotchapaw
David Trip
Henry Tripp
Jacob Gorsb
A. Foster
W. Foster
Jones R. Mor
Alfred Foster
Cooper Shop
Ferry
GREEN POINT P.O.
THOMPSONS POINT
L O N G
R

Jacob Shortt
Franklin E. Osborne
J. W. Roblin
Peter M. Ruttan
P. L. Roblin
James H. Rowe
R. Rowe
George
C. Reynolds
J. Curlet
R. M. Roblin
John Ran
Hemann
Roblin
GREEN POINT
P.O.
S.S. & G.M.
Coles Ferry
R E A C H
CASEY POINT
S POINT
H A Y B A Y

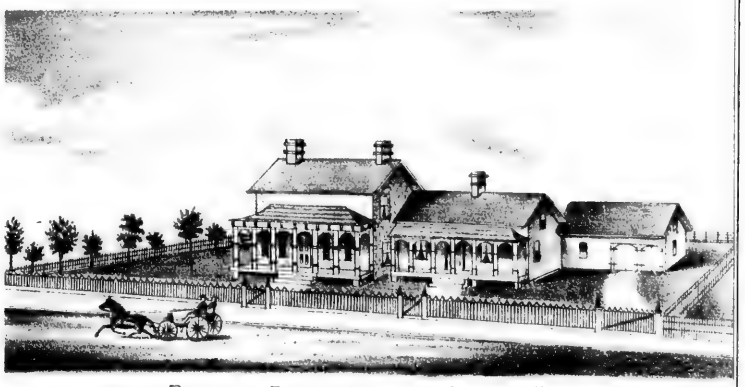



NORTHCOTT & ALFORD CONTRACTORS & GEO. CUMMINGS CABINET FACTORY.
REDICK & FARLEY'S PLANING MILLS; SASH, DOOR & BLIND FACTORY.
MILL STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

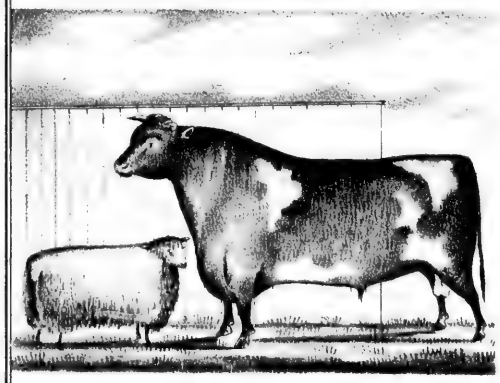


"GROVE COTTAGE" RES. OF SAML. KELLY.
CON. 2, LOT 14, HALLOWELL TP. ONT

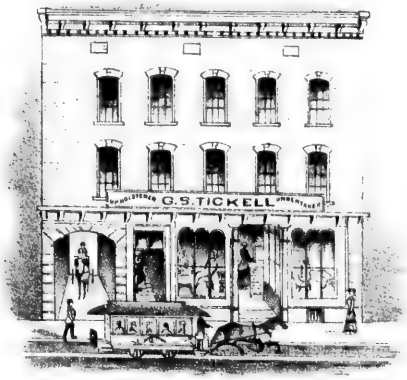
RES. OF G.W. HARRINGTON.
WELLINGTON, ONT.



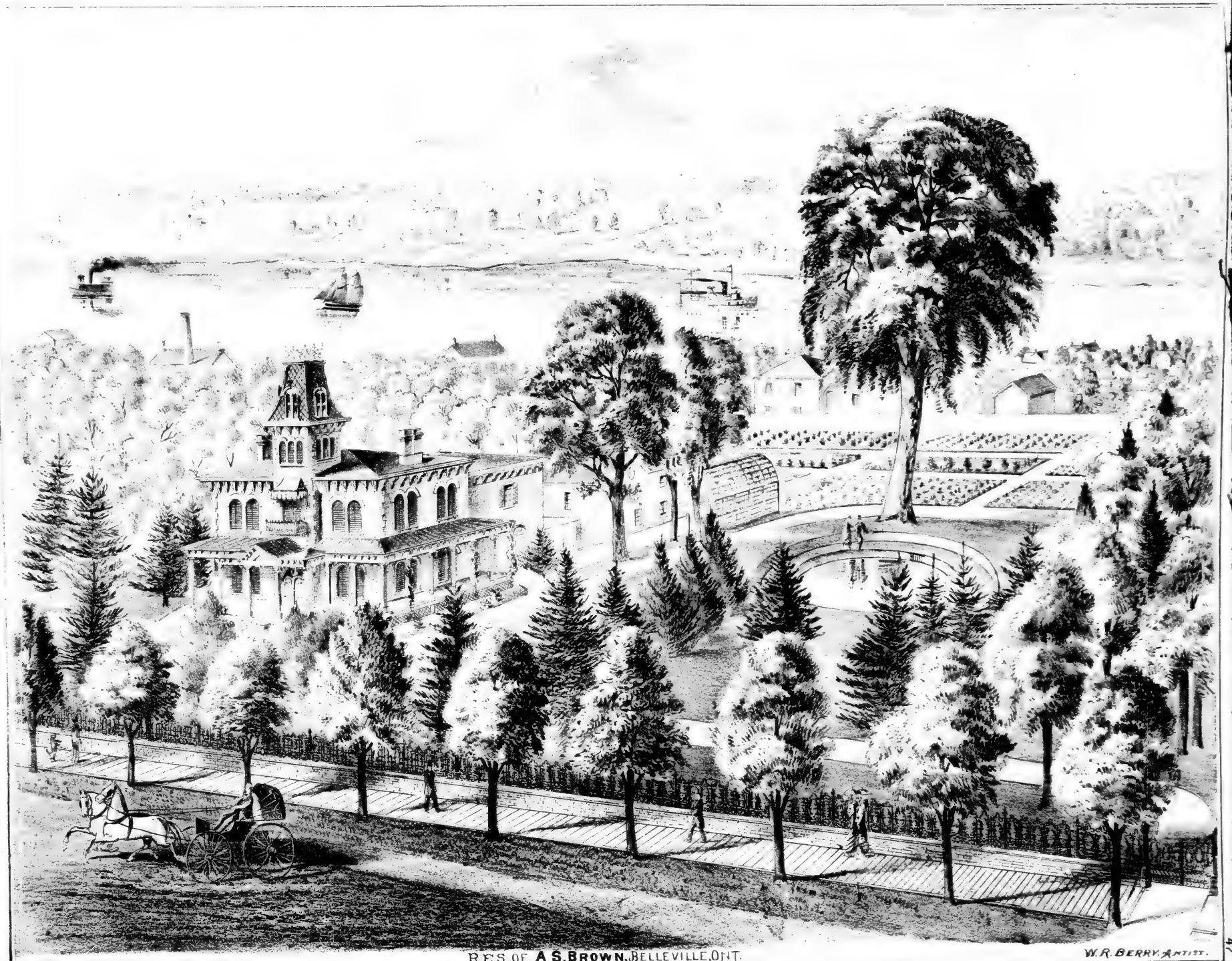
PRIVATE RES. OF WILLIAM ASHLEY, ESQ.
FOXBORO, HASTINGS CO. ONT.



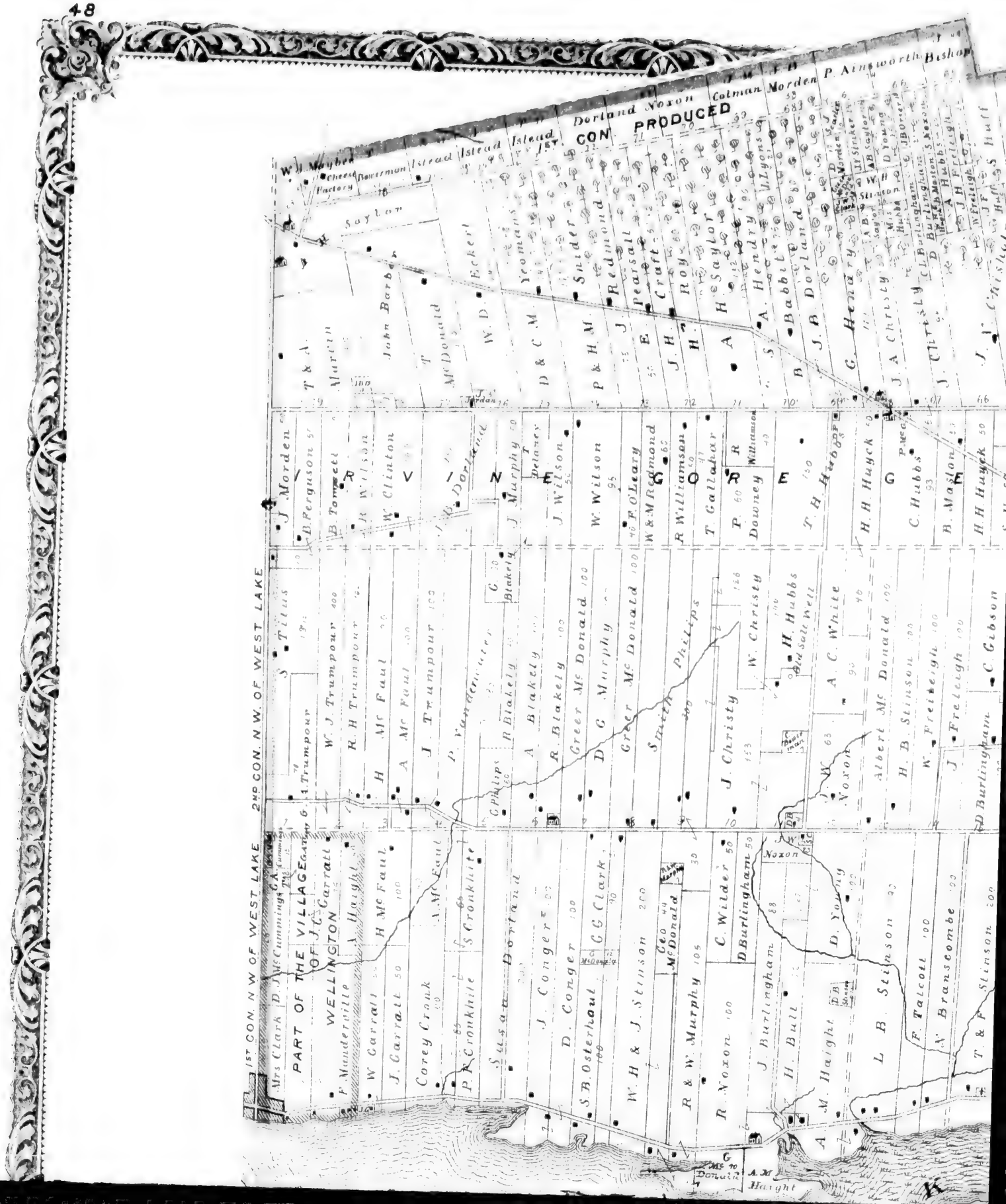
J & J. NIGHTINGALE BREEDER OF
DURHAM CATTLE & COTSWOLD SHEEP.
CON. 3, LOT 8. POINT 8, AMELIASBURG TP. ONT.




G.S. TICKELL MANUFACTURER OF FURNITURE.
BELLEVILLE ONT. ESTABLISHED 1858.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN CITY.




RES. OF A. S. BROWN, BELLEVILLE, ONT.


1ST CON. N.W. OF WEST LAKE
2ND CON. N.W. OF WEST LAKE
PART OF THE VILLAGE OF WELLINGTON
CON. PRODUCED
Dorland
Noxon
Colman
Morden
P. Ainsworth
Bishop
Istead
Bowerman
Cheese Factory
Saylor
John Barber
Eckert
Yeomans
Snider
Redmond
Pearsall
Craft
Roy
Hendry
Babbit
Dorland
Henry
Christy
Huff
Morden
Fergusson
Tompett
Wilson
Clinton
Murphy
Delaney
Wilson
Wilson
Redmond
Williamson
Gallahar
Downey
Williamson
Hubbs
Huyck
Hubbs
Maston
Huyck
Titus
Trumpour
Trumpour
Trumpour
Trumpour
Blakely
Blakely
Blakely
Blakely
Greer McDonald
Murphy
Greer McDonald
Smith
Philips
Christy
Christy
Hubbs
White
Noxon
Albert McDonald
Stinson
Freleigh
Freleigh
Gibson
Burlingham
Garratt
Haight
McFaul
McFaul
Garratt
Garratt
Corey Cronk
Cronkhite
Cronkhite
Susan Dorland
Conger
Conger
Clark
Osterhout
Stinson
Stinson
Murphy
Noxon
Burlingham
Burlingham
Bull
Haight
Stinson
Talcott
Branscombe
Stinson
Mrs Clark
McCummings
Manderville
Garratt
Garratt
Haight
McDonald
Burlingham
Noxon
Young
Stinson
Haight
Donald
Haight

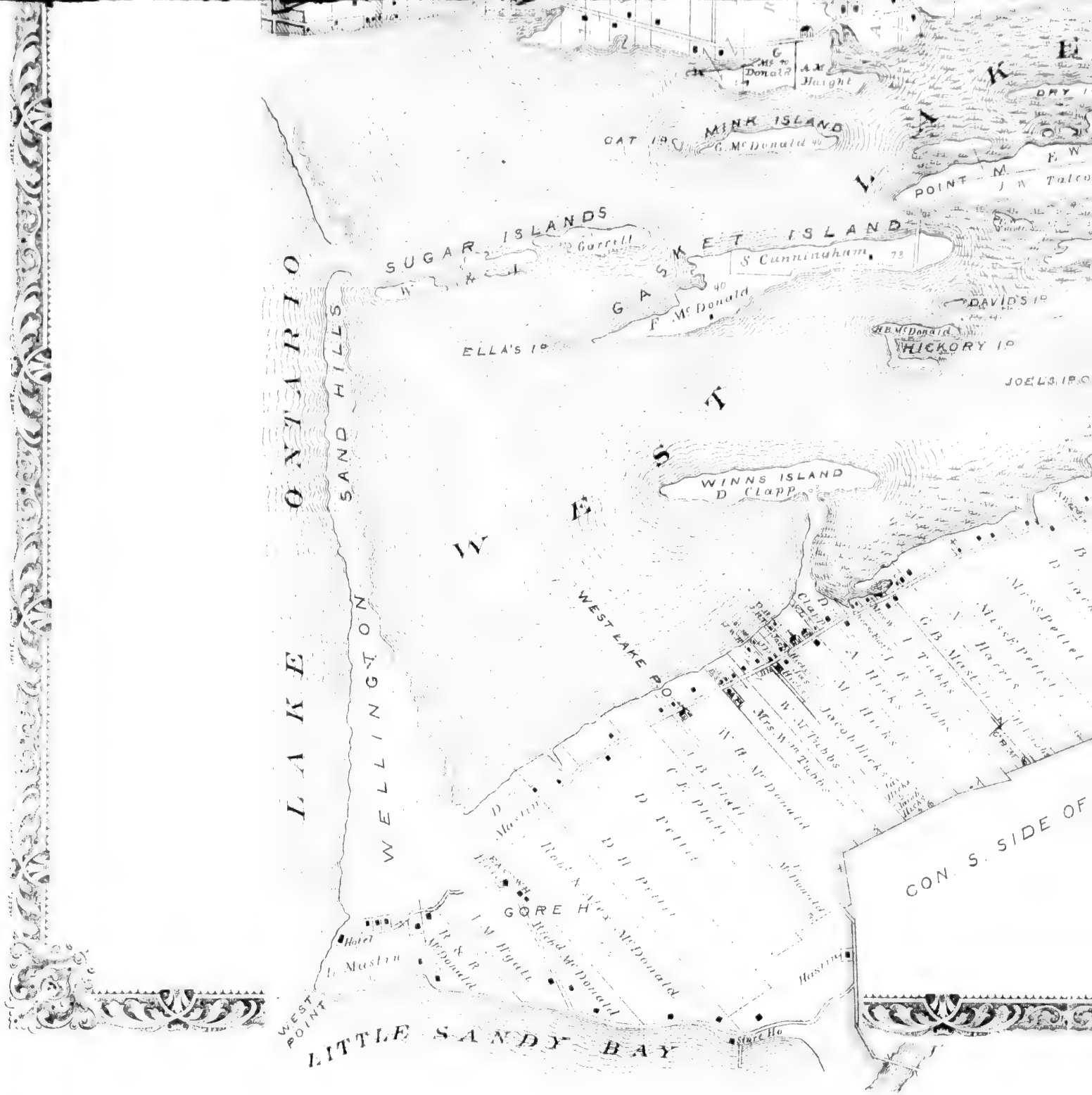
MAP
2ND CON. PRODUCED
3RD CON W OF G P
GORE E
3RD CON. M.T.
2ND CON. MILITARY TRACT
BLOOMFIELD
CHISHOLM P.O.
R R Burlingham
David Clark
Jas H Clark
A.C. Bowerman
J.B. Foster
N.L. Swetman
H. Swetman
T. & T. H. Shaw
J. Walters
E. B. Hazard
J. Orser
D. Leavitt
Yarwood
Mrs W. Hubbs
Mrs Saylor
Mrs Bedell
L. B. Stinson
F. Talcott
N. Branscombe
T. & F. Stinson
W. Christy
R. Christy
T. S. Christy
J. Bowerman
C. Bowerman
G. Clark Est
H. H. Huyck
C. Hubbs
B. Mason
H. H. Huyck
S. Huff
J. Huff
J. A. Christy
J. Christy
J. V. Chisholm
D. Thorn
T. S. Pearsall
P. J. Pearsall
E. Huff
H. B. Leavens Est
M. Hunt
W. Branscombe
S. T. Leavens
J. T. Leavens
R. Branscombe
F. Gibson
W. Smith
A. Branscombe
Benham Est
J. H. Clark
J. A. Clark
R. B. Branscombe
J. Branscombe
Jas & S. M. Clark
R. R. Burlingham
W. Sargent
Doxsee
Albert McDonald
H. B. Stinson
W. Freleigh
J. Burlingham
C. Gibson
C. L. Burlingham
J. B. Orser
S. Huff
S. Leavens Est
J. Stinson
A. McDonald
S. V. Norton
W. B. Cooper
O. Terwilliger
T. S. Young
J. Striker
J. Goff
D. Vancleaff
J. J. Brown
F. Bedell
C. Branscombe
A. Huyck
S. Brown
Wilson
Freleigh
R. R. Burlingham
O. Cooper
M. Barker
G. Bull
C. S. Bull
J. Bull
B. Bowerman
J. G. Bowerman
J. B. Dorland
R. H. & D.
Noxon
H. Hubbs
W. Talcott
Pearl
White
Church
Walters
E. Leavens
J. L. S.
Z. Haight
J. Vincent
H. J. Vincent
J. Kingston
Simpson
Cheesefety
G. Dellen
I. B. Huff
D. Leavitt
Yarwood
K E

# OF HALLOWELL TOWNS

*Scale 50 Chains per Inch*

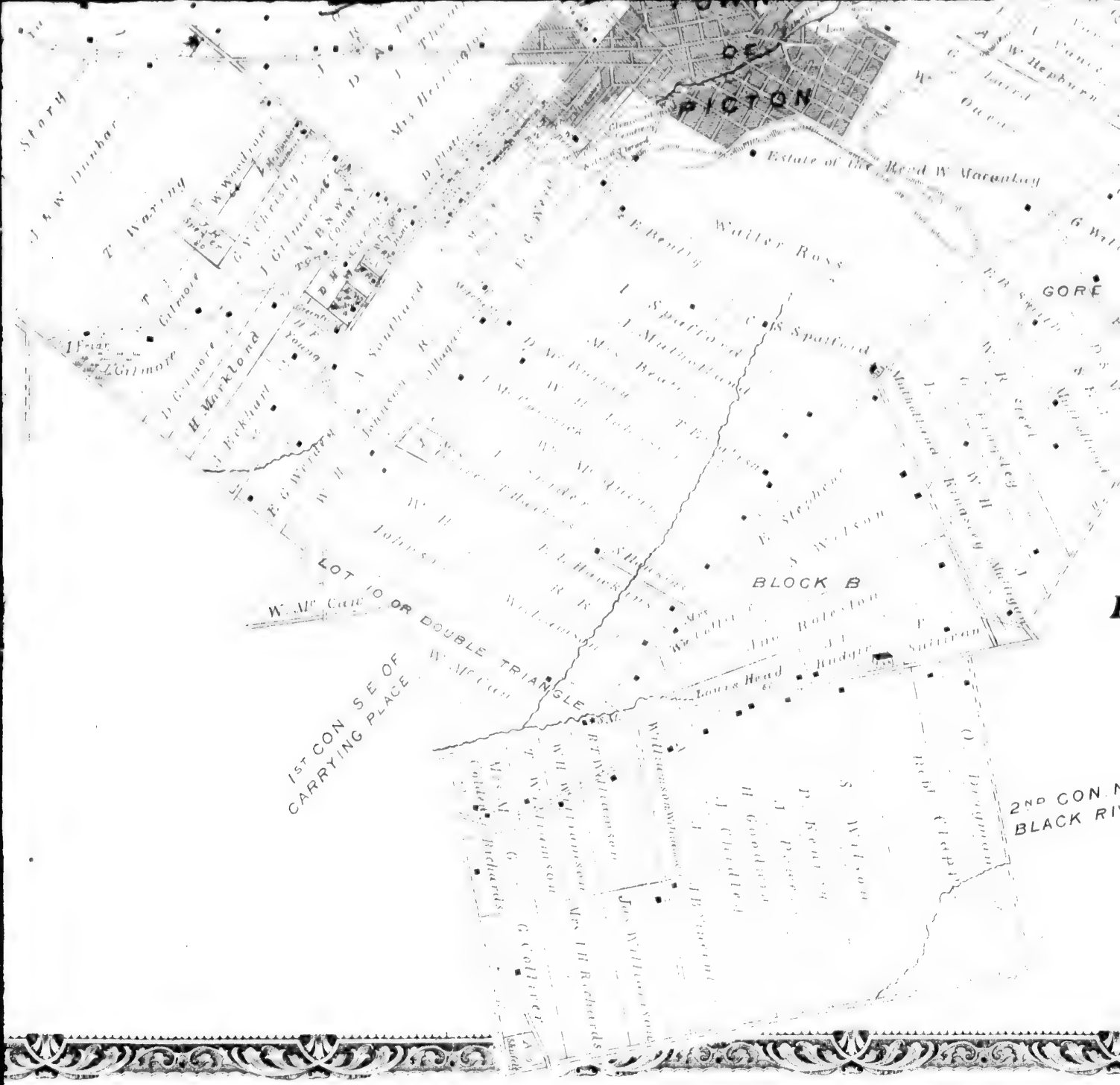
# TOWNSHIP

1ST CON N W OF CARRYING PLACE
BAY OF QUINTE
TON BAY
CON EAST OF HALLOWELL BAY
J. H. Landon
Mrs. Adams
Mrs. W. Gerrymans
Mrs. S. Richards
J. Murney
D. Mc Dougall
R. Johnston
J. Marshall
J. Murney
J. Le Roy
G. Williams
Chas. Le Roy
A. P. Ruttan
D. A. Friar
J. S. Mc Quaig
W. F. Vance
E. A. Vance
A. W. Hepburn
Laird
Dunn
G. Laird



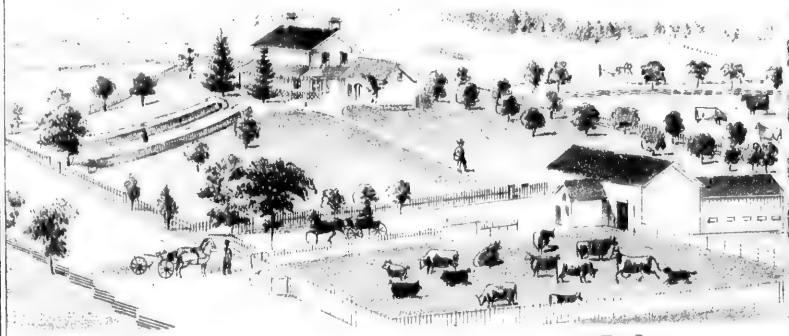
LAKE ONTARIO
WELLINGTON SAND HILLS
WEST LAKE
SUGAR ISLANDS
GASKET ISLAND
MINK ISLAND
G. McDonald
POINT M
S Cunningham
F McDonald
DAVID'S IP
HICKORY IP
ELLA'S IP
JOEL'S IP
WINNS ISLAND
D Clapp
WEST LAKE PO
GORE H
Hotel
L Mastin
WEST POINT
LITTLE SANDY BAY
CON. S. SIDE OF

A. C. Bowerman
DRY I.
E. W. Talcott
J. W. Talcott
Noxon Est
A. Derbyshire
A. H. Saylor
D. Hubbs
S. Barker
Alva Hubbs
J. P. Williams
J. H. Learier
F. Cooper
Mrs Cunningham
H. Miller
DAVID'S I.
D. S. White
JOEL'S I.
Lowder
Maston
J. Cole
W. Hubbs
D. Hubbs
H. Hubbs
W. Larkins
J. A. Gibson
J. T. Trell
Morgan Est
Southard
W. H. Snider
J. A. Gibson
J. R. & L. Biggs
B. Story
J. & W. Dunbar
T. Waring
J. Friar
J. Gilmore
Jackson
Jas Mastin
H. Jackson
D. Jackson
B. Johnston
D. Jackson
S. Hyatt
Miss E. Pettet
Miss S. Pettet
Harris
B. Mastin
MILITARY
ON S. SIDE OF WEST LAKE

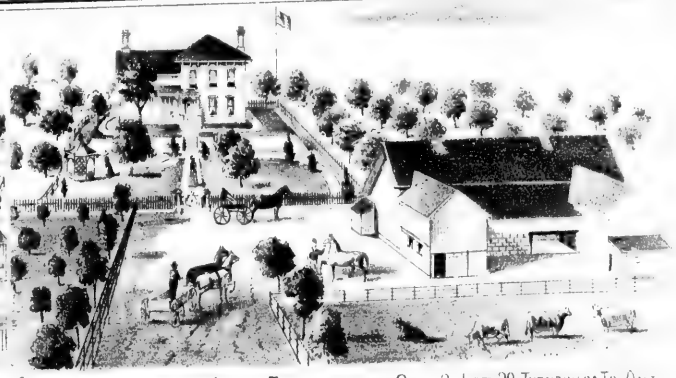


PICTON
Estate of the Head W Macaulay
Walter Ross
GORE
BLOCK B
LOT 10 OR DOUBLE TRIANGLE
1ST CON S E OF CARRYING PLACE
2ND CON N
BLACK RI
Story
J & W Dunbar
T Waring
Gilmore
H Marklond
J Eckhart
Southard
Spafford
Mulholland
Stephens
Wilson
Lours Head
Hudgin
Sullivan
Williamson
Richards
Colliver
Goodwin
Kenny
Wilson
Clapp
Dragman
Hepburn
Laird
Owen
Mrs Herrington
Mrs Beatty
Johnson
Williamson
Mrs I H Richards
Jas Williamson

FOXBORO
THURLOW TP
Scale 10 Chains to an Inch
2ND CON. N. OF
BLACK RIVER
GORE K
W. Hepburn
R. Lighthall
G. Williams
F. Quinn
Road Allowance, Concessions V and VI
R. Wickett
W. Ashley
MADOC GRAVEL ROAD
Parsonage
Church Lot
School Lot
C. Ashley
Carriage Factory

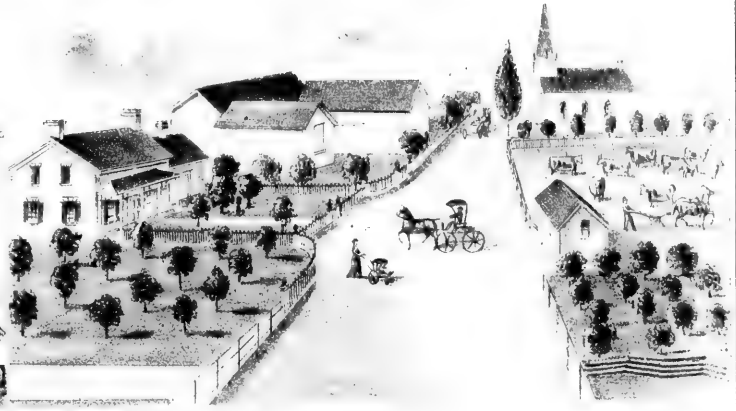


FARM RES. OF SIDNEY WAY, CON. 6, LOT 7, HUNGERFORD TP. ONT.

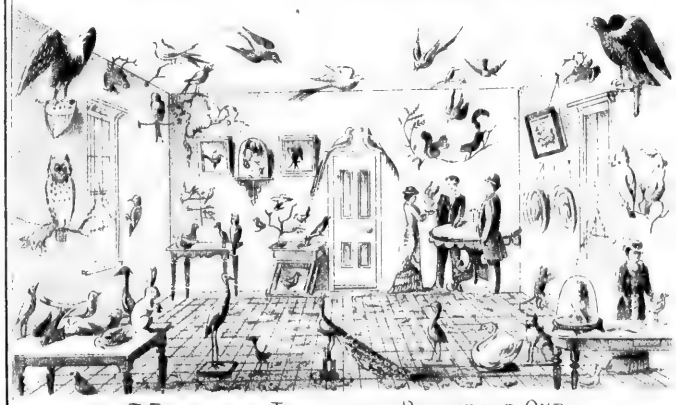


"HILLSIDE COTTAGE", RES. OF JAMES FORRESTER, CON. 3, LOT 20, TYENDINAGA TP. ONT.

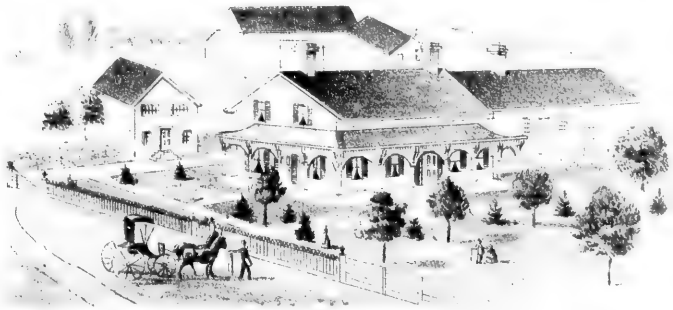
GENERAL STORE OF P & P. MURPHY, STOCO, ONT.



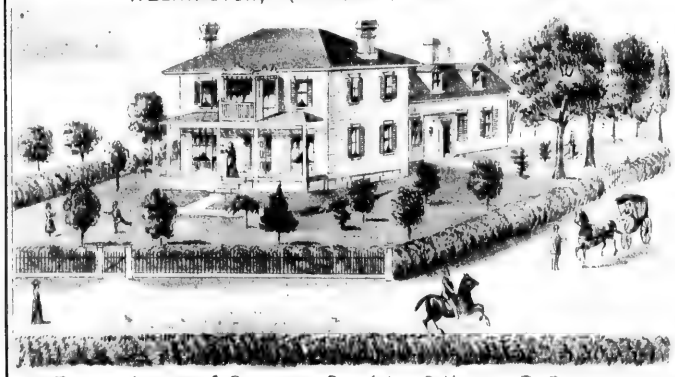
RES. OF WM A. HUFFMAN, CON. 5, LOT 29, THURLOW TP. ONT.



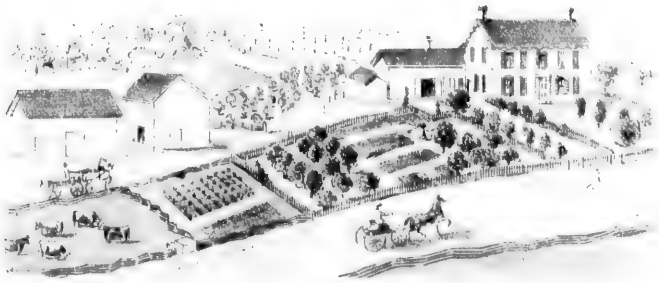
T. ELKINGTON, TAXIDERMIST, BLOOMFIELD, ONT.



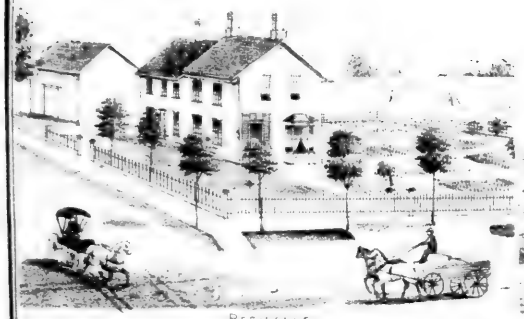
FARM RES. OF SELAH SEARLS ESQ. CON. 7, LOT 28, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.

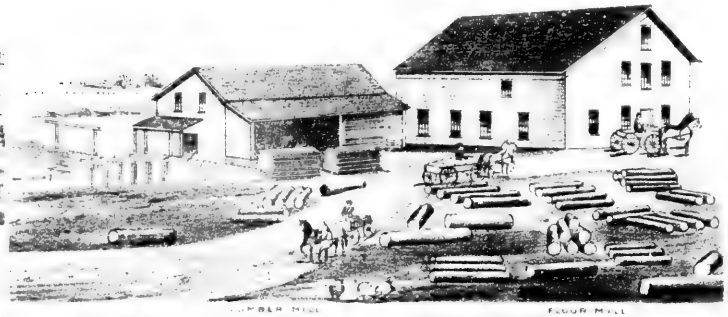


RES. OF LOREN A. CHADSEY, CON. 1, LOT 9, HILLIER TP. ONT.

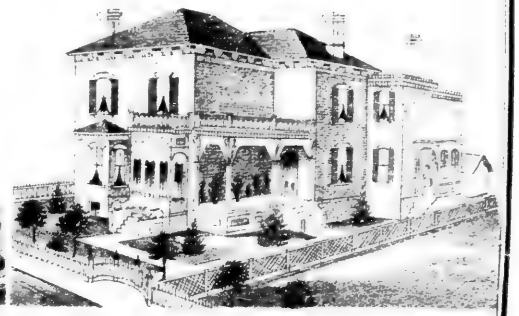


RES. OF LEVIUS EMPEY, CON. 3, LOT 19, MADOC TP. ONT.



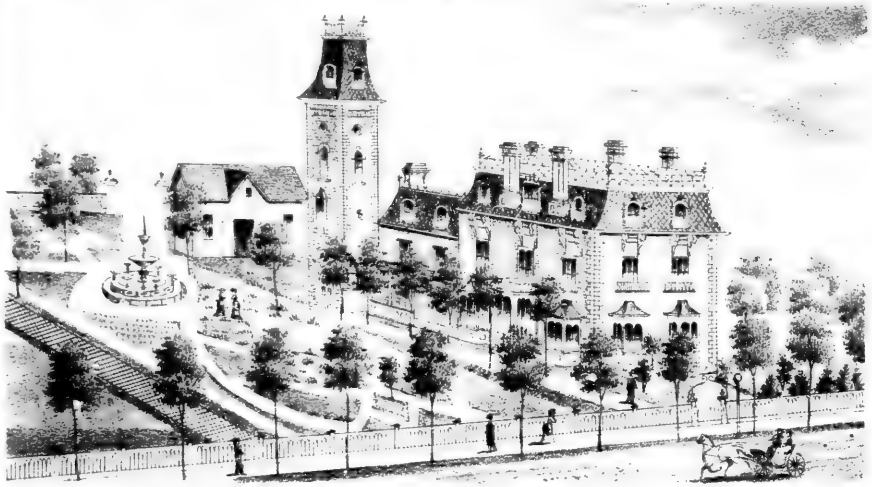




MILLS & RES. OF J. C. JAMIESON, TWEED, ONT.

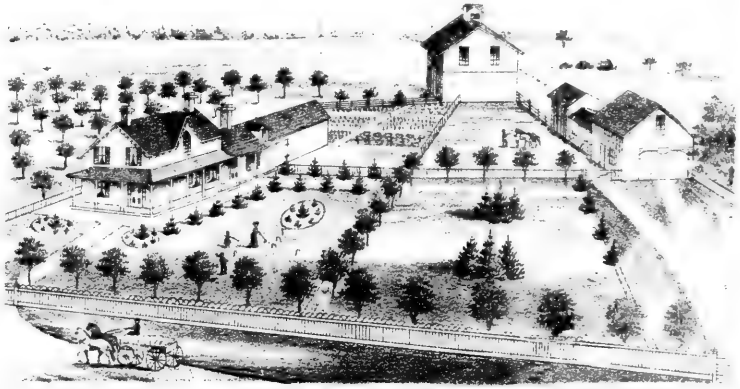


RES. OF CAPT. J. A. PORT, TRENTON, ONT.

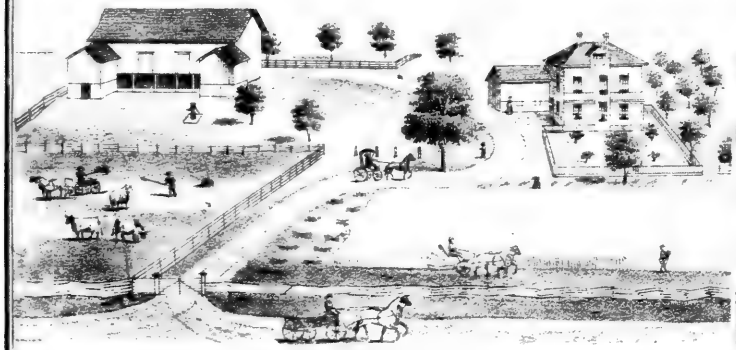
ALBURY POST OFFICE



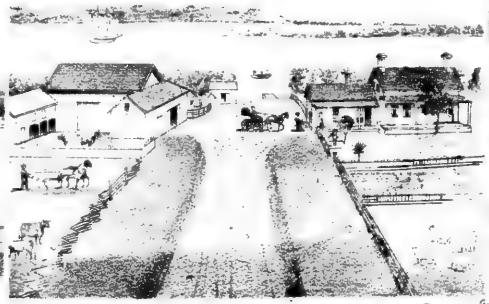
RES. OF DR. P. V. DORLAND, WEST FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE, ONT.



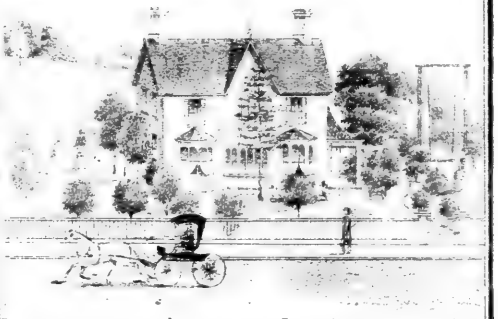
FARM RES. OF WILLIAM PECK ESQ. CON 1, LOT 93, AMELIASBURG TP. PRINCE EDWARD CO.



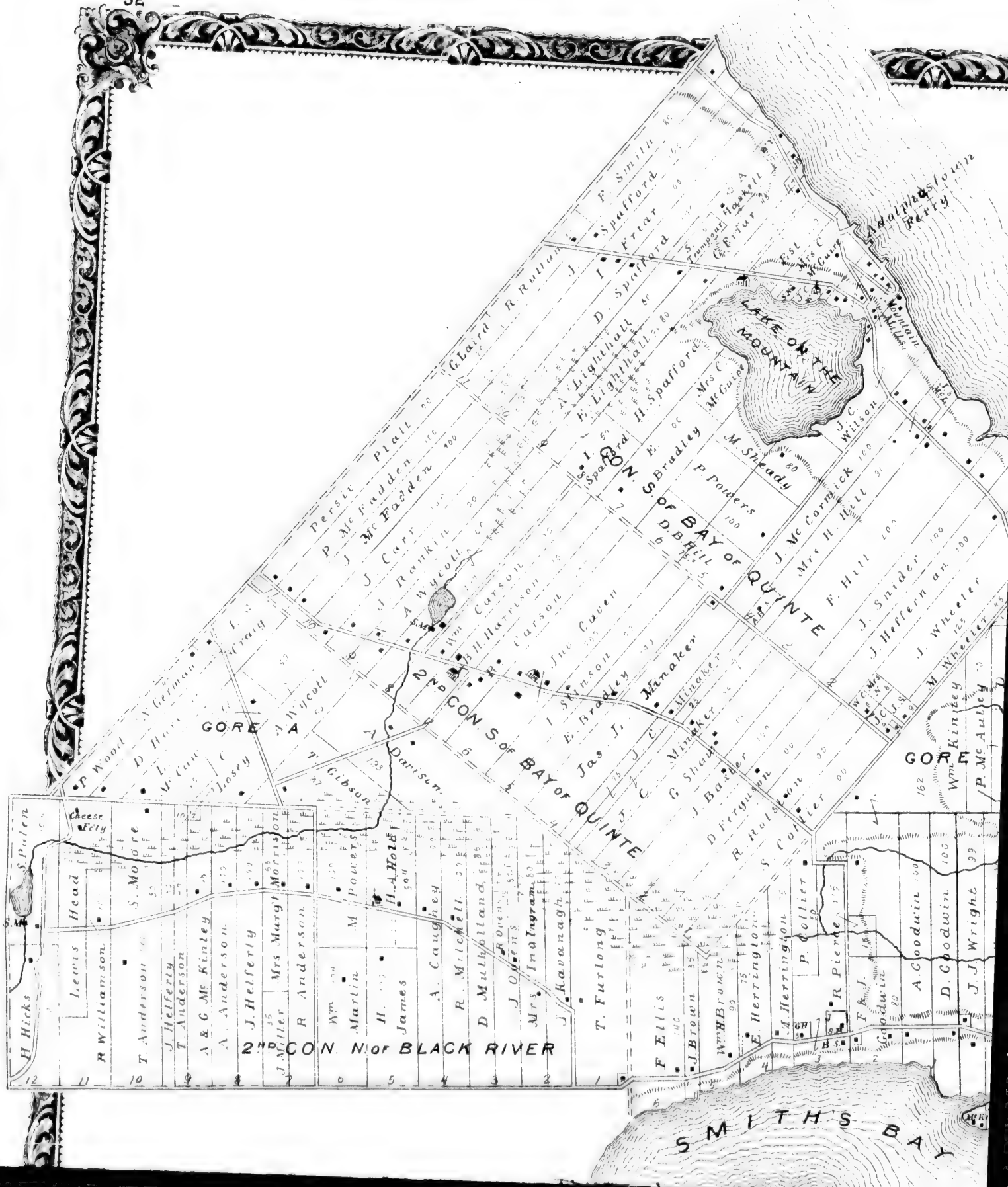
RES. ALLEN SINE, CON. 2. LOT 39, SOPHIASBURG TP.

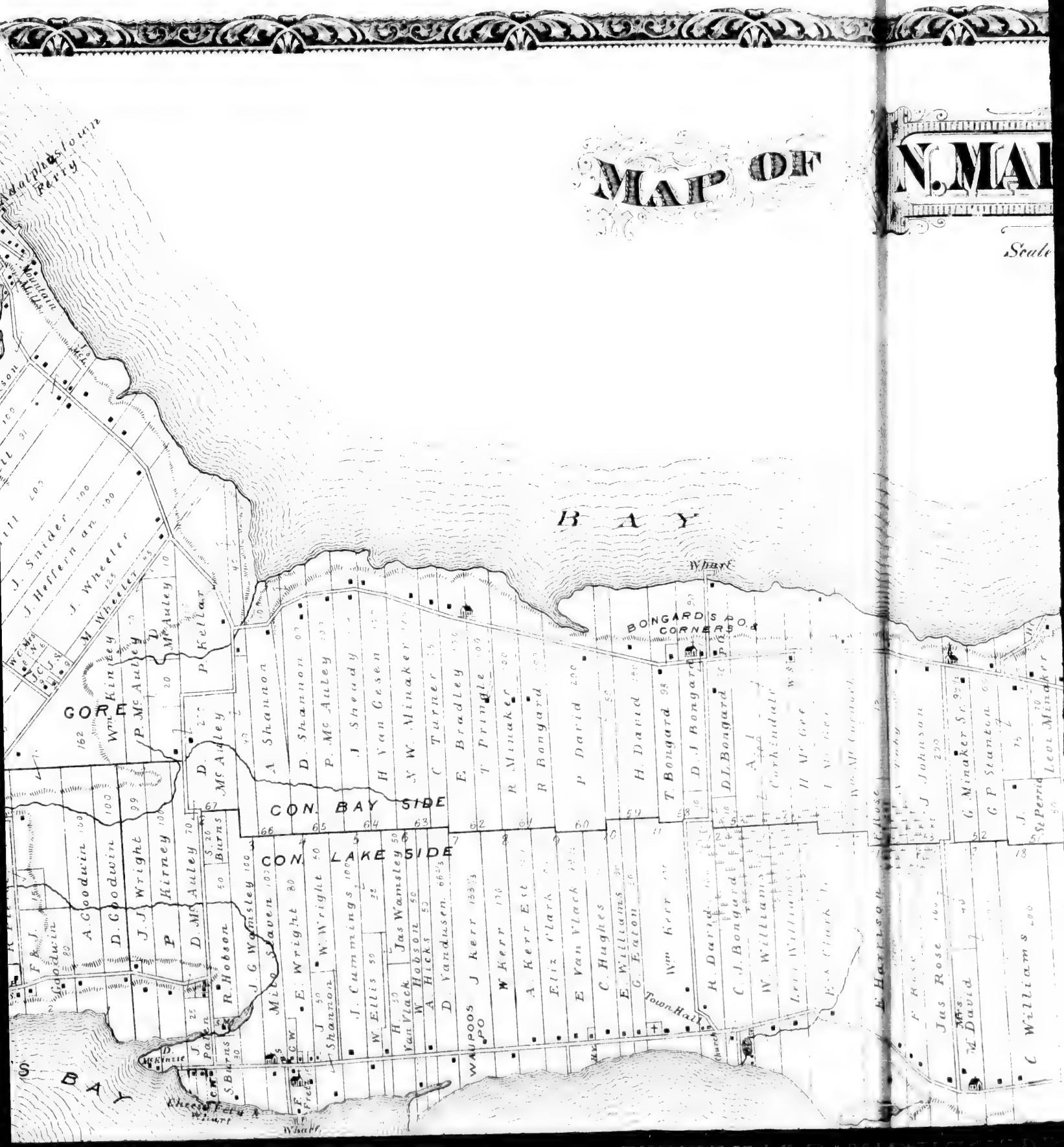


RES. OF ROBT. ROGERS, STINSON BLOCK LOT 3, HILLIER TP.



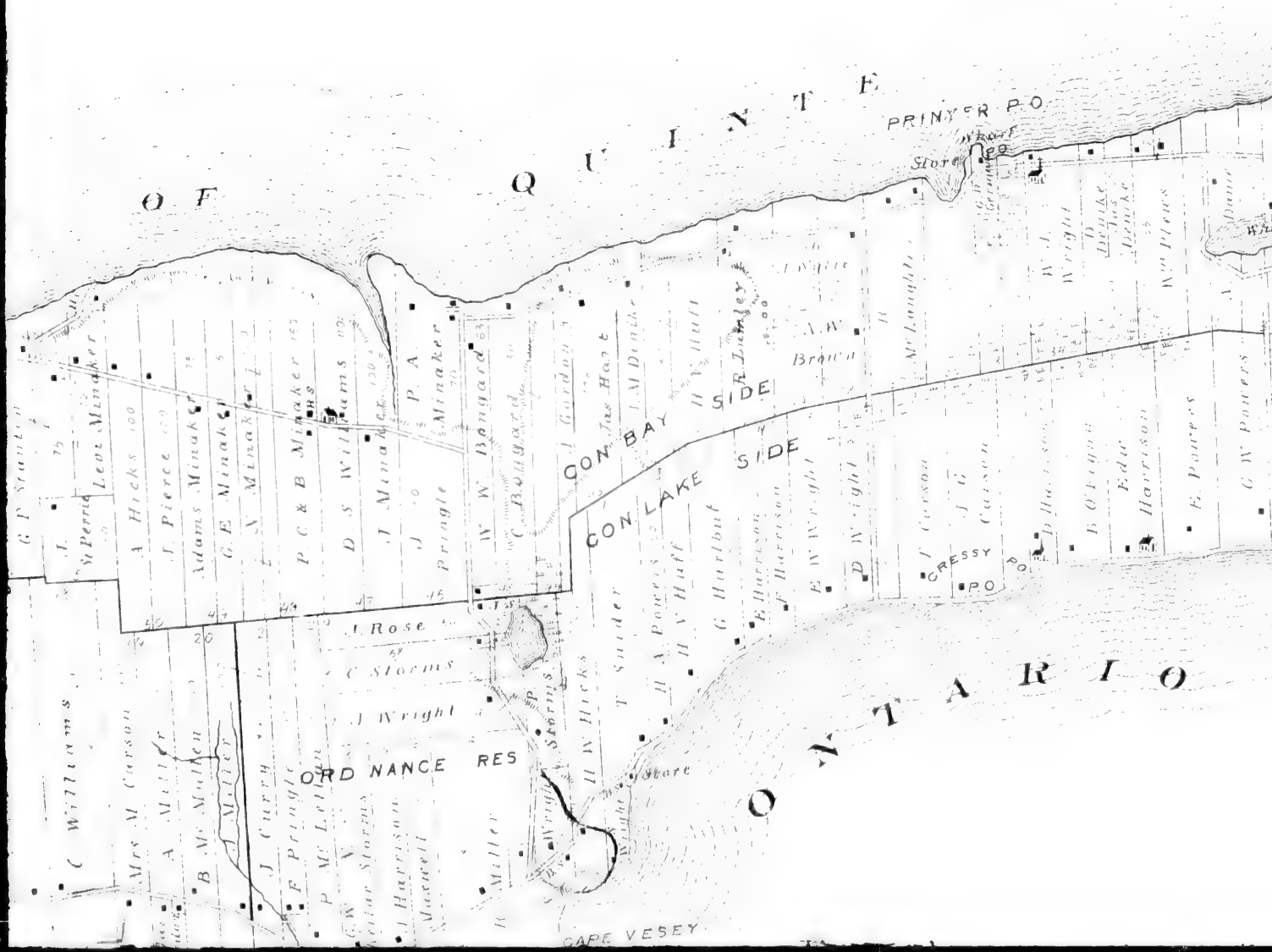
"PORTSMOUTH COTTAGE", RES. OF MAJOR RAWE, MADOC VILLAGE, ONT.

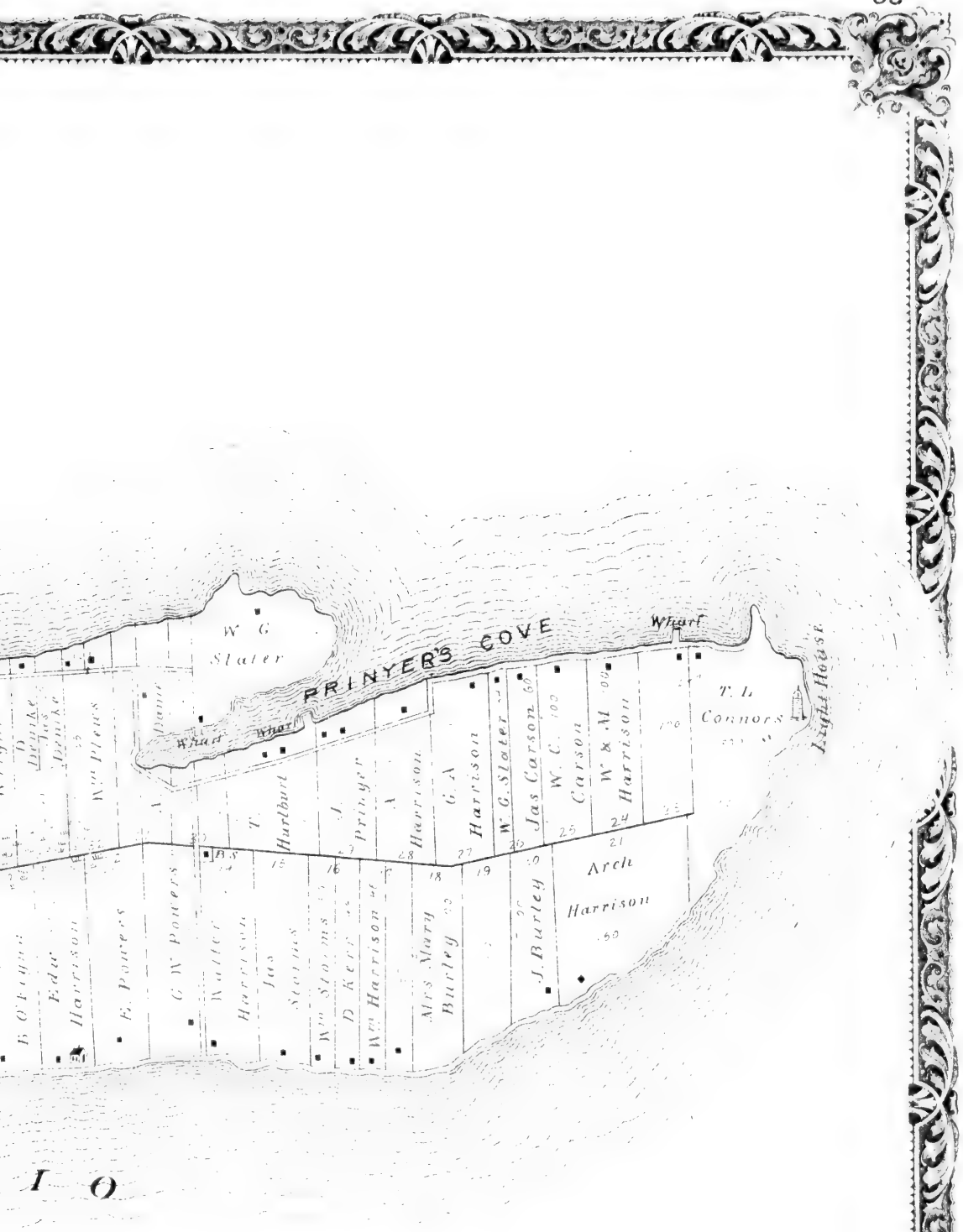

LAKE ON THE MOUNTAIN
Adolphustown Ferry
CON. S. OF BAY OF QUINTE
2ND CON. S. OF BAY OF QUINTE
GORE A
GORE
2ND CON. N. OF BLACK RIVER
SMITH'S BAY
Cheese Fcty
Lewis Head
H Hicks
R Williamson
T. Anderson
J. Helferty
T. Anderson
A & G Mc Kinley
A. Anderson
J. Helferty
J. Miller
Mrs Marg't Morrison
R Anderson
Wm Martin
H. James
M Powers
H. A. Holt
A. Caughey
R. Mitchell
D. Mulholland
J. Owens
Mrs. Ingram
J. Kavanagh
T. Furlong
F Ellis
J. Brown
Wm H. Brown
E. Herrington
J. Herrington
P. Collier
R. Pierce
F. & J. Goodwin
A. Goodwin
D. Goodwin
J. J. Wright
Persis Platt
P. Mc Fadden
J. Mc Fadden
J. Carr
J. Rankin
A. Wycott
Wm Carson
B. H. Harrison
R. Carson
Jno Caven
J. Stinson
E. Bradley
Jas L. Minaker
J. C. Minaker
G. Shaw
J. Baxter
D. Ferguson
R. Rolston
S. Collier
J. Snider
J. Heffernan
J. Wheeler
M. Wheeler
Wm Kinley
P. Mc Auley
J. C. Wilson
M. Sheady
P. Powers
J. Mc Cormick
Mrs H. Hill
F. Hill
D. B. Hill
H. Spafford
E. Lighthall
A. Lighthall
D. Spafford
J. Frear
F. Smith
Spafford
G. Laird
R. Rutland
Trumpour
Haskell
G. Frear
Mrs C. McGuire
Mountain Mills
P. Wood
N. German
D. Harris
L. McCaw
C. Losey
Craig
T. Gibson
A. Davison
A. Wycott


MAP OF N. MA
Scale
Adolphustown Ferry
Mountain Mills
BAY
Wharf
BONGARD'S P.O. & CORNERS
GORE
CON. BAY SIDE
CON. LAKE SIDE
WAUPOOS P.O.
Town Hall
Church
S BAY
Cheese Fety & Wharf
J. Snider
J. Heffernan
J. Wheeler
M. Wheeler
Wm Kinney
P. McAuley
D. McAuley
P. Kellar
A. Shannon
D. Shannon
P. McAuley
J. Sheady
H. Van Gesen
N. W. Minaker
C. Turner
E. Bradley
T. Pringle
R. Minaker
R. Bongard
P. David
H. David
T. Bongard
D. J. Bongard
D. L. Bongard
A. I. Corkindale
H. McGee
J. Johnson
G. Minaker Sr.
G. P. Stanton
J. St Perrie
Levi Minaker
A. Goodwin
D. Goodwin
J. J. Wright
P. Kirney
D. McAuley
S. Burns
R. Hobson
J. G. Wamsley
Milo Slaven
E. Wright
W. Wright
J. Cummings
W. Ellis
Jas Wamsley
W. Hobson
A. Hicks
D. Vandusen
J. Kerr
W. Kerr
A. Kerr Est
Eliz Clark
E. Van Vlack
C. Hughes
E. Williams
G. Eaton
Wm Kerr
R. David
C. J. Bongard
W. Williams
Levi Williams
E. Harrison
Jas Rose
Mrs. M. David
C. Williams
J. Palen
S. Burns
F. Fret
J. Shannon
D. McKinzie

# MARYSBURGH TOWNSHIP.

*Scale 50 Chains per Inch*



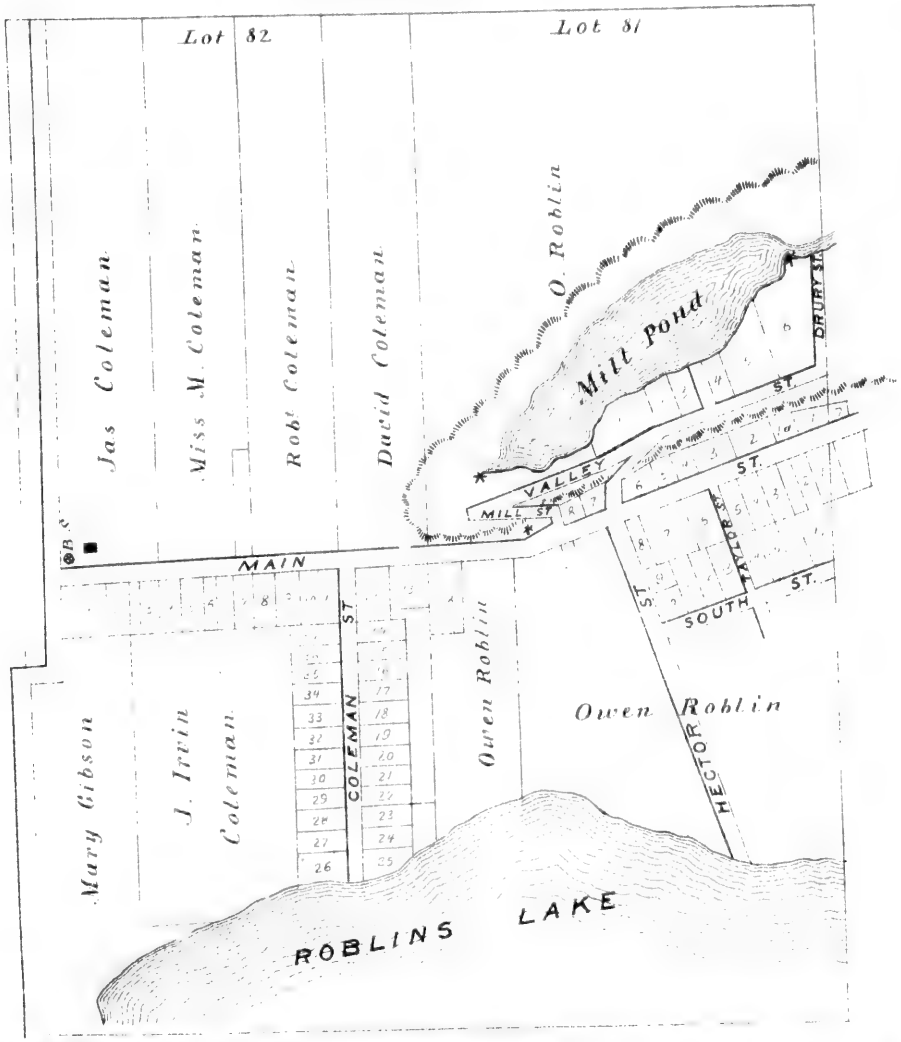

PRINYER'S COVE
Wharf
W G Slater
Wharf
Wharf
T. L Connors
Light House
Wm Plews
T. Hurlburt
J. Pringer
A Harrison
G. A Harrison
W. G. Slater
Jas Carson
W. C. Carson
W & M Harrison
Arch Harrison
J. Burley
Mrs Mary Burley
Wm Harrison
D Kerr
Wm Stoms
Jas Storms
Walter Harrison
G W Powers
E. Powers
Edw Harrison
I O

VILLAGE OF

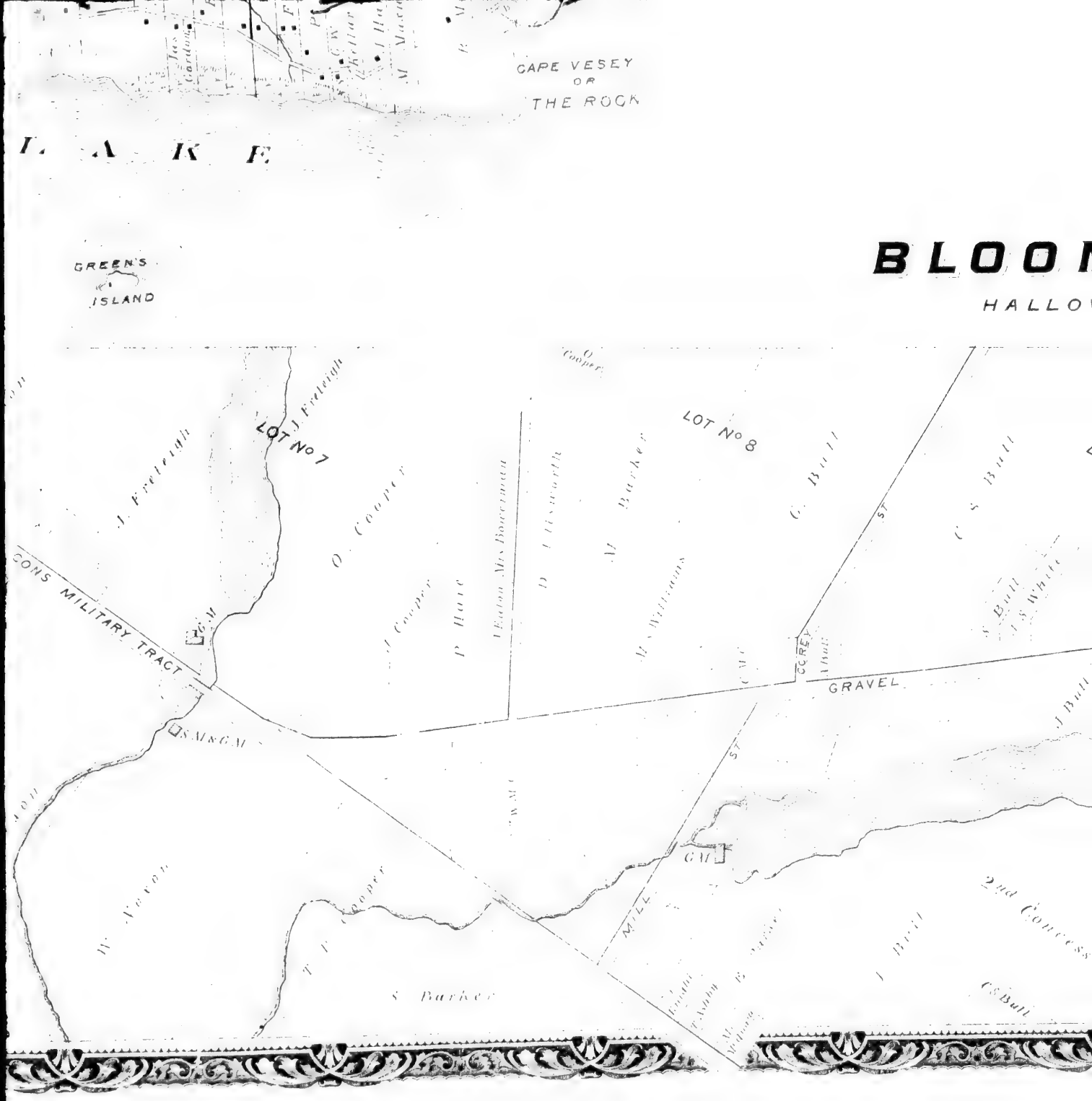
# ROBLINS MILLS

AMELIASBURG TP.

Scale 10 Chs. per Inch

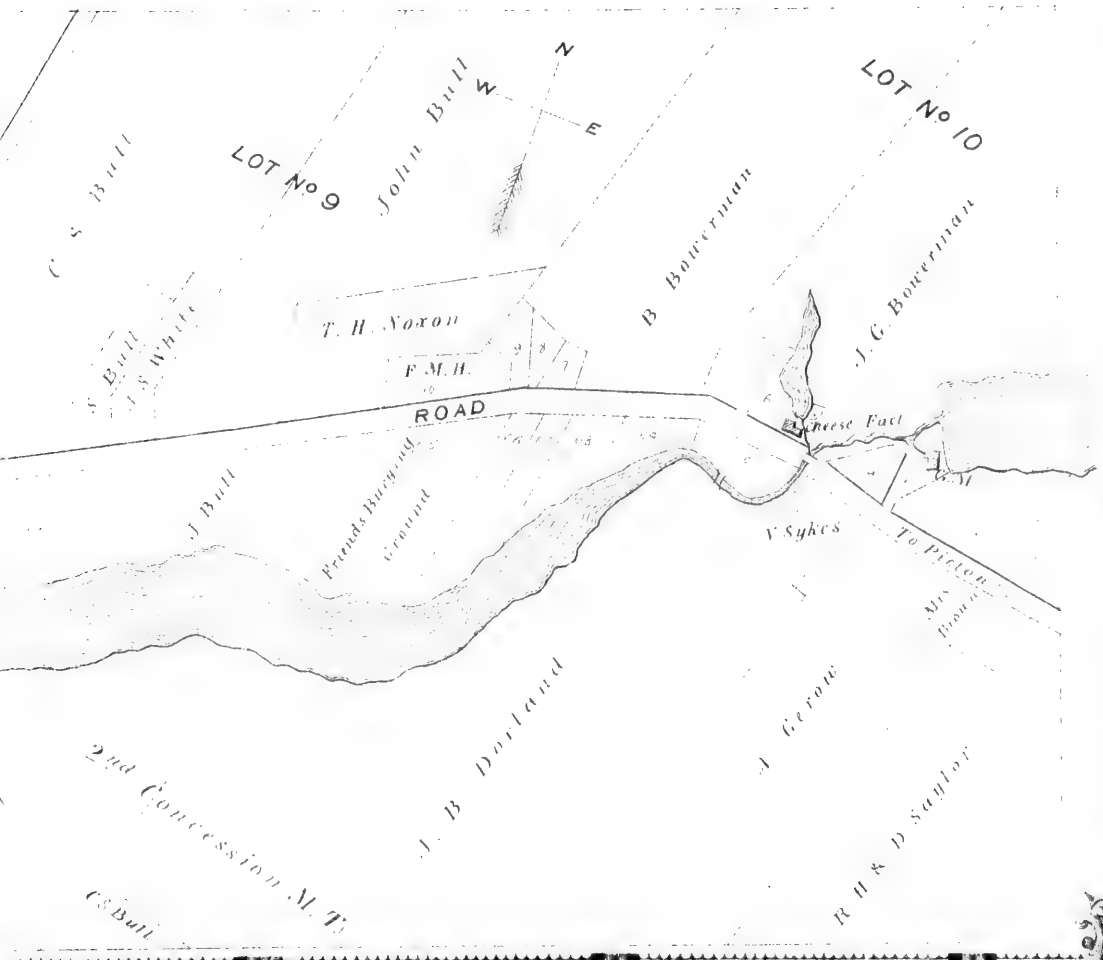


BAY
Cheese Fety & Wharf
Wharf
WAUPOOS ISLAND
P. Kerney
P. Kerney Jr.
W. Wattam
J. Wright
J. Murphy
P. McAuley
W. McAuley Est
J. Goodwin
Shannon
R. Hobson
A. Shannon
G. Vandusen
NORTHPORT
SOPHIASBURGH Tp
Wm Wilson
SOLMES ST
DEMILL ST
DIVISION ST
P. I. Demill
MORDEN
LOT No XXVI
LOT No XXV
GREEN'S ISLAND
LOT No 6
S. Brown
ROAD ALLOWANCE BETWEEN 1st & 2nd CONS MILITARY TRACT
F. M. H.
To Wellington
S. H.
CHURCH
MAIN
E. W. Talcott
P. Noxon
1st Concession M. T.
Noxon


CAPE VESEY
OR
THE ROCK
L A K E
GREEN'S
ISLAND
BLOO
HALLO
LOT No 7
LOT No 8
J. Freleigh
O. Cooper
P. Hare
Eaton Mrs Boccerman
M. Barker
G. Bull
C. S. Bull
S. Bull
J. S. White
CONS MILITARY TRACT
GRAVEL
COREY
ST
MILL
S. Barker
2nd Concess
C. S. Bull

# LOOMFIELD

HALLOWELL TP.



Isaac C. Pierson
Hillsboro

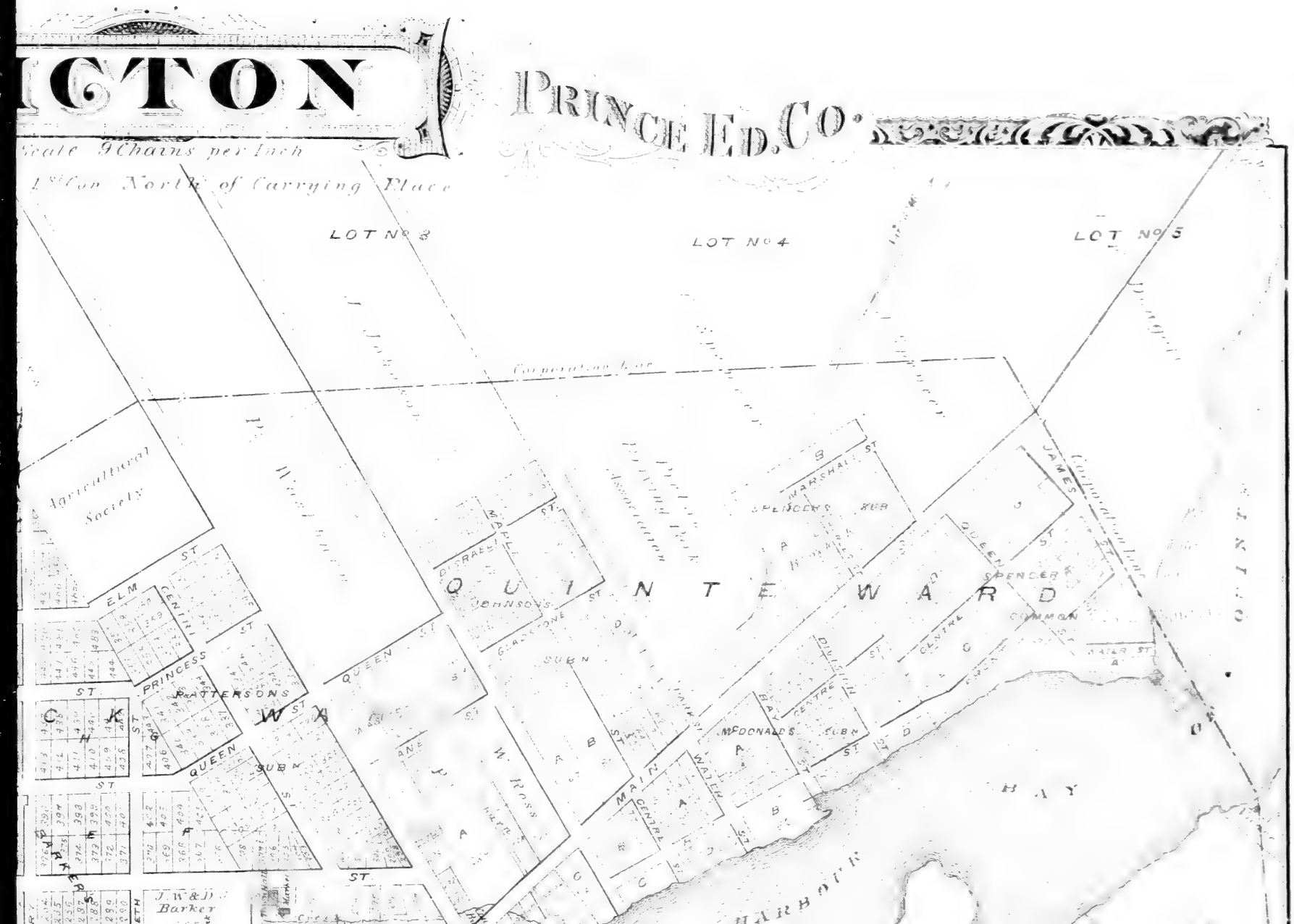
Daniel Pettit
Hillsboro

John Young
Pioneer of Hillsboro

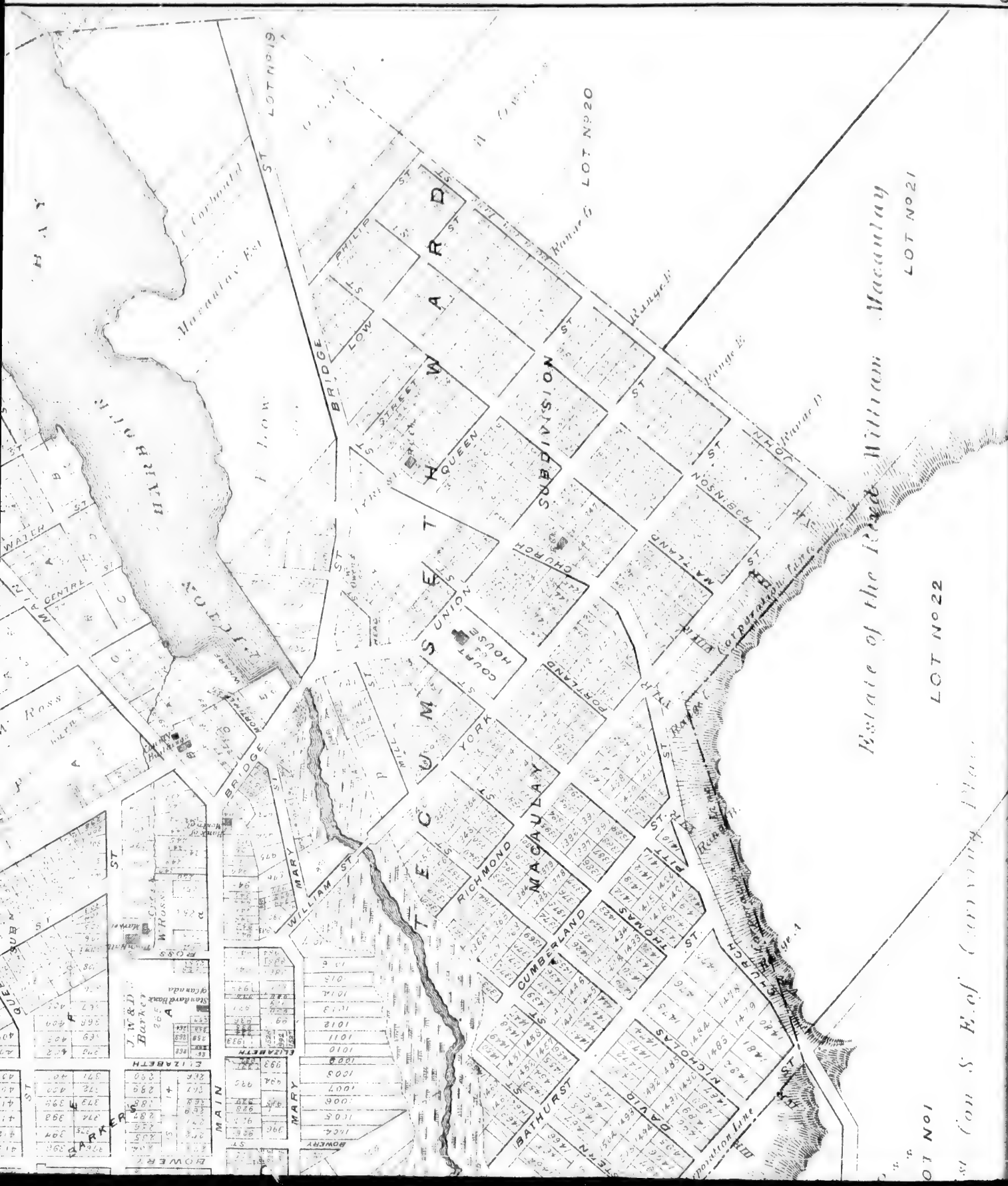
Cornelius Clapp
Hillsboro

Daniel G. Williams, J.P.
Hillsboro

VILLAGE OF
HUNGERFORD TP
VILLAGE of ST ALBANS
SIDNEY TP
GEORGETOWN
VILLAGE OF
HUNGERFORD TP
LAKE
STOCO
MOIRA
RIVER
CANNIFTON
THURLOW TP



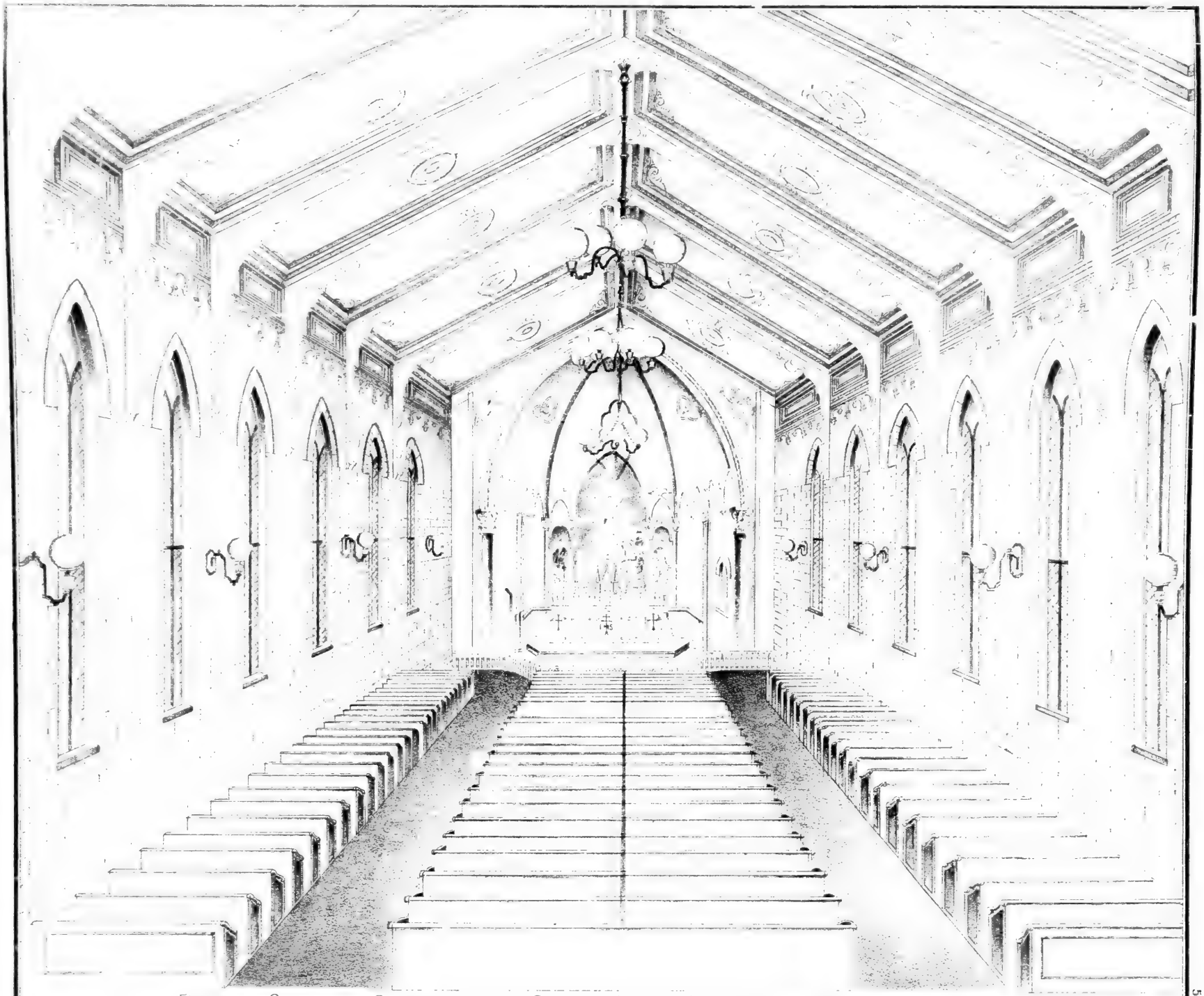
ICTON
PRINCE ED. CO.
Scale 9 Chains per Inch
1st Con North of Carrying Place
LOT No 3
LOT No 4
LOT No 5
Corporation Line
Agricultural Society
QUINTE WARD
ELM ST
CENTRE ST
PRINCESS ST
PATTERSONS
QUEEN ST
SUBN
DISRAELI ST
MAPLE ST
JOHNSONS
GLADSTONE ST
SUBN
MARSHALL ST
SPENCERS SUB
JAMES ST
SPENCER
COMMON
CENTRE ST
DIVISION ST
McDONALDS SUBN
MAIN ST
WATER ST
CENTRE ST
W. Ross
BAY
HARBOUR
J. W. & D. Barker



Estate of the Revd William Macaulay
LOT No 21
LOT No 22
LOT No 19
LOT No 20
TECUMSETH WARD
SUBDIVISION
MACAULAY
COURT HOUSE
UNION
CHURCH
PORTLAND
YORK
RICHMOND
CUMBERLAND
THOMAS
PITT
NICHOLAS
DAVID
BATHURST
MAITLAND
ROBINSON
JOHN
QUEEN
STREET
LOW
PHILIP
BRIDGE
WILLIAM
MARY
MAIN
ELIZABETH
BOWERY
PARKER
CENTRE
WATER
Macaulay Est
Corporation Line

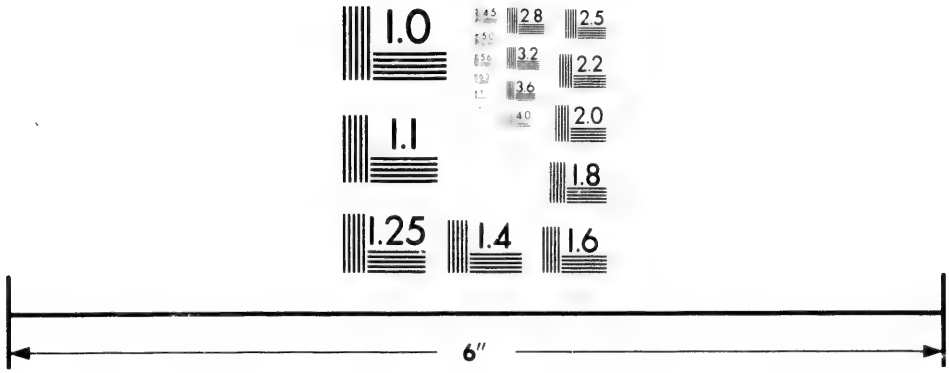
# PLAN OF PICTO

HALLOWELL WARD
Military Tract
ROBLINS SUBN
YARWOODS SUBN
EAST LANE
LAKE ROAD
SUBDIVISION
Corporation line
MAIN ST
MARY ST
GROVE ST
FERGUSON
CEMETERY ST
CHAPEL ST
QUEEN
KING
BARKER
BATHURST
WESTERN
DAVID
NICHOLAS
MOUNT
Glenwood Cemetery
Corporation line
LOT No 1
LOT No 2
1st Con S E



ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, MARMORA, ONT. THOS. DAVIS, PASTOR.

**IMAGE EVALUATION**
**TEST TARGET (MT-3)**




Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

1.0
1.1
18
20
22
25
28
32
36

MAP OF
1 CON NORTH OF BLACK RIVER
1 CON SOUTH OF BLACK RIVER
GORE
BLOCK C
BLOCK D
PRINCE
Orin Stephens
Jas Martin
P. Welbanks
Jno T. Walker
J. Walker Sr
Jos Martin
Jno McCan
D. H. Lansing
Jno Vanalstine
Stephen Van Vlack
Philip Clapp
Jas Clapp
Sam'l Clapp
W. H. Clapp
W & H. Haggarty
Jno Welbanks
Wm Dillmage
Jos Clapp Est
Wm McQuoid
Geo Vance
C H Dingman
B Dainard
David Gallagher
Andrew Minaker
Lewis Minaker
Robt & Lucy & Irean Jackson
& Polly Austin
Andrew Kerr
Jno S. Miller
Wm Ellis
Peter Rose
Jno M. Miller
Saw Mill
Grist Mill
Geo A. Welbanks
C. McCartney
G. R. Clark
D. Dainard
Saml Welbanks
Wm McCan
D. B. Clapp
J. H. Ackerman
R. Clapp
J. Hole
T. Facey
Corret Dingman
L. G. Lovell
A. Scott
J. S. Dainard
J. E. Rousseau
Isaac Striker
Alberl Minaker
Willit C. Dainard
Jno Welbanks
Thos Clapp
Edw Ackerman
Jno Welbanks
R. Head
J. C. Ackerman
Isaac Ostrander
S P Ostrander
R. Head
H. Ackerman
S & W. A. Farrington
Geo Farrington
Thos Welbanks Sr
L. Palmatier Jr
Thos Welbanks
Jno Pearson
Jno Brick Yd
Wm Lane
P. Clark
Sam'l McCartney
Church
Church
Rich Dainard
Geo E. Warriner
E. Deville
Barney
Jno
Minaker
Jas Cooper
Jas Cooper
Sheldon Cooper
Sheldon Cooper
Ch
Sch
FORT MILL
S. Farrington
S. Rose
W. I. Clark
Isaac Striker
Cheese F.
Jno Ostrander
R. Lobb
Rodman Ostrander
R. B. Gibson
N. Ostrander
A. Ackerman
A. M. Clark
T. Welbanks
Henry Metcalfe
Dillmage
SOUTH BAY

# OF S. MARYSBURGH TOWNSHIP.

*Scale 50 Chains per Inch*

VILLAGE OF

# WELLINGT

HILLIER TP

*Scale 10 Chains per Inch*

ILLAGE OF
LINGTON
LLIER TP
10 Chains per Inch

2 LOT 1 HILLIER TP HALLOWELL TP LOT 1

TOWN LINE

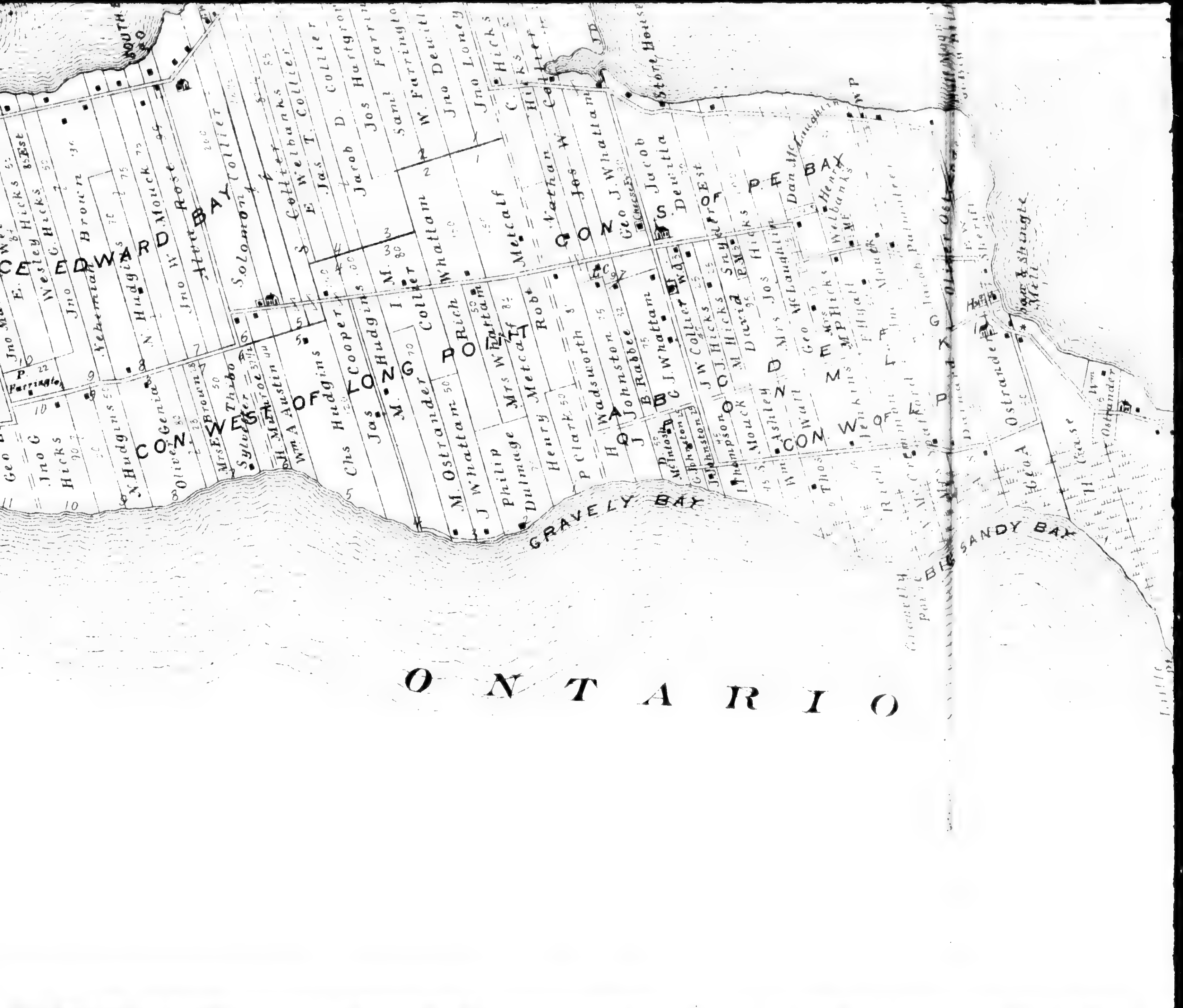
S. Phillips

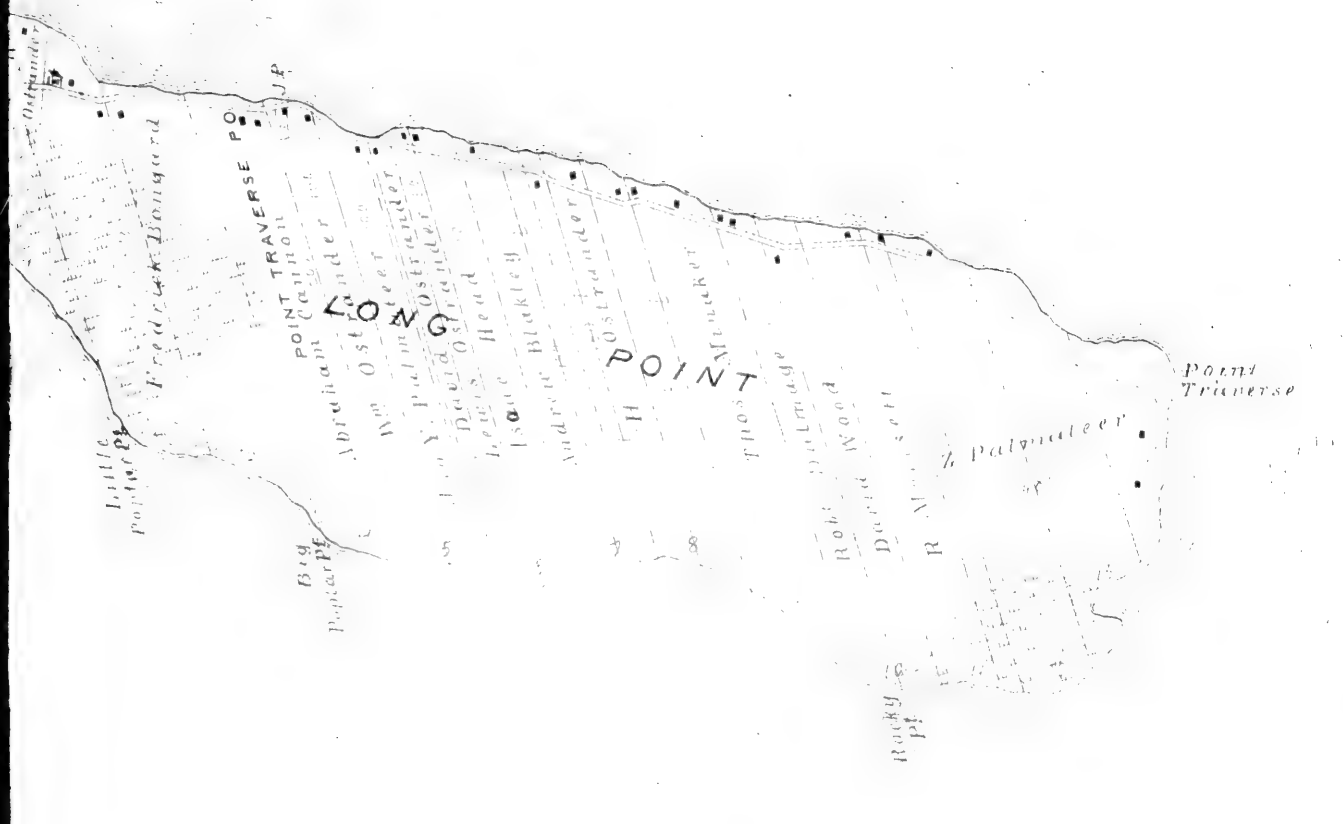
H McCullough

ST

R I O

BLOCK C
BLOCK D
BLOCK No 15
LAKE
CON
ROUND
PRINCE EDWARD
Henry Metcalfe Cheese
C. Don
T. Welbank
A. Ackerman
Jno Dainard
Ed Dainard
B & A De More
I. H. Vandusen
T. Dulmage
A. C. Dulmage
J.W.W.
Jno Ostrander
Jas Cooper
Peter Rouseau
Peter Head
D. Rouseau
J. S. Dainard
Jno Hineman
R. Done
C. A. Farrington
Jno Brooks
E. Brooks
Dulmage
Samt Farrington
Geo Mouck
Rich Ackerman
Jas Welbanks
Robt B. Turnbull
Matthew Curry
Z Starks
W. Thompson
David Thompson
Jno Mack
E. Welbanks
Wesley Hicks
Jno G. Hicks
Nehemiah Brown
N. Hudgins
Geo Lowery
Jno G Hicks
N. Hudgins
Farrington
W. & D. Thompson
J. L. Stark
Z. Stark Jr.


ONTARIO
GRAVELY BAY
BIG SANDY BAY
CE EDWARD BAY
CON. WEST OF LONG POINT
CON. S. OF P.E. BAY
CON. W. OF
Stone House
E. Wesley Hicks
Wesley Hicks
Jno Brown
Nehemiah Brown
N. Hudgins
Jno W. Rose
Solomon Collier
E. Welbanks
Jas. T. Collier
Jacob D. Collier
Jos Hartgrove
Saml Farrington
W. Farrington
Jno Dewitt
Jno Loney
Metcalf
Nathan
Jos W. Whattam
Geo J. Whattam
Jacob Dewitt
Dan McLaughlin
Chs Hudgins
Jas Cooper
M. Hudgins
M. Ostrander
J. Whattam
Philip Dulmage
Mrs Whattam
Henry Metcalf
P. Clark
H. Wadsworth
Johnston
J. B. Rabbee
J. W. Collier
C. J. Hicks
M. Mouck
Ostrander
Geo A
H. Cause
Wm Ostrander
Wm A Austin
J. Hudgins
Farrington

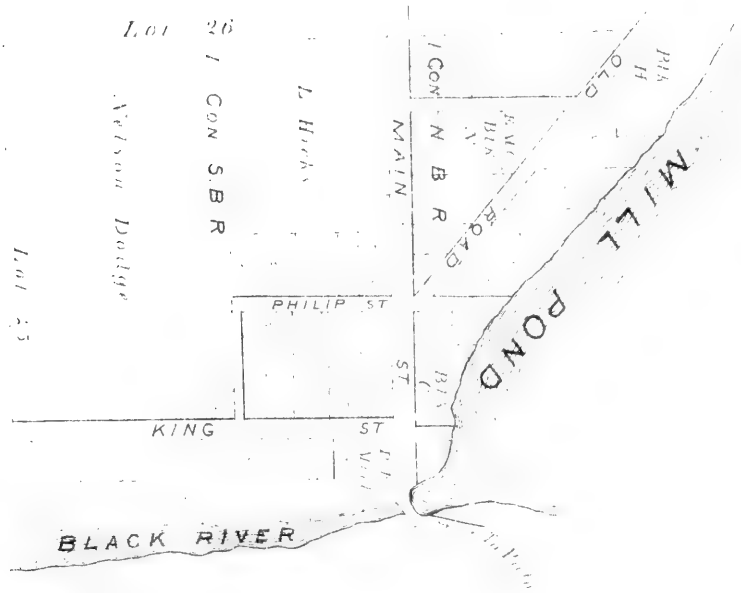


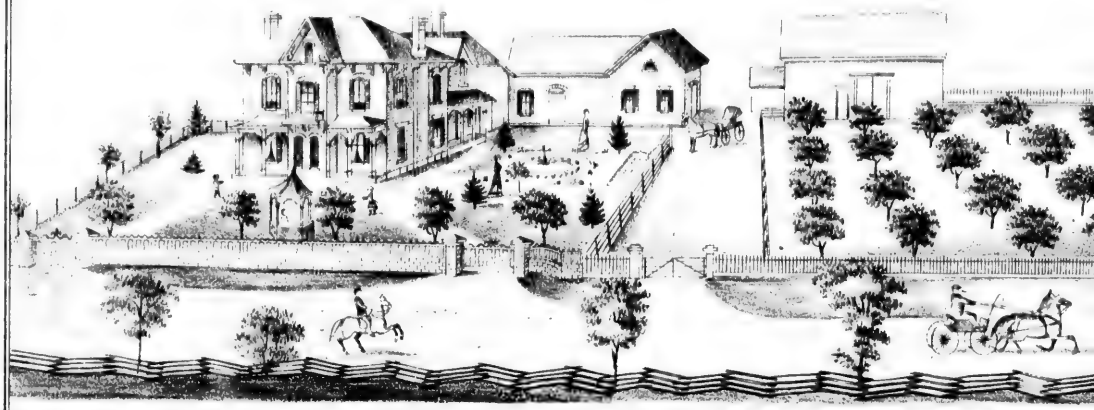
LONG POINT
POINT TRAVERSE PO
Point Traverse
Z Palmateer
Fredrick Bongard
Abraham Cannon
Wm Ostrander
Lewis Head
Isaac Blakley
Andrew Ostrander
Thos Minaker
Robt Dalmage
David Wood
Little Poplar Pt
Big Poplar Pt
Rocky Pt

# MILFORD

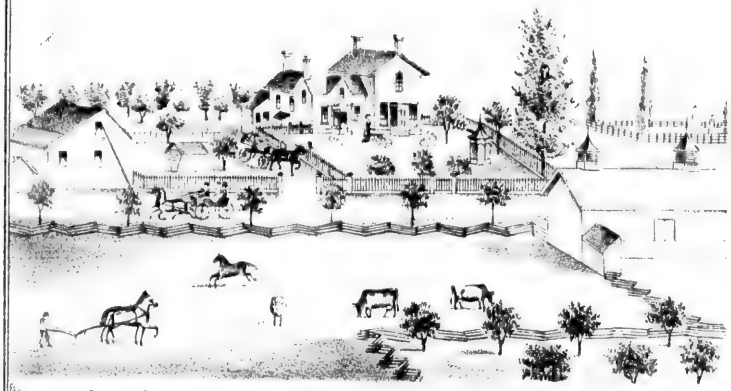
SOUTH MARYSBURG TP.

*Scale 40 Chs to 1 Inch*

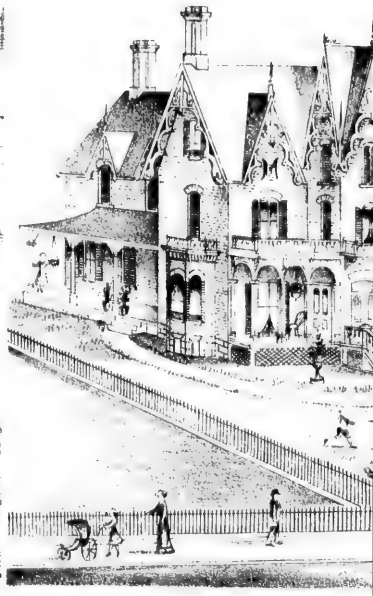




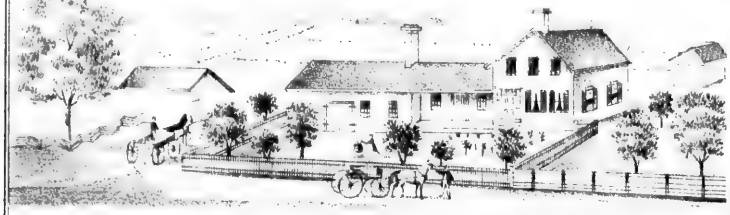
RES. OF JOHN WHITE, CON. 9, LOT 4, TYENDINAGA TP. ONT.



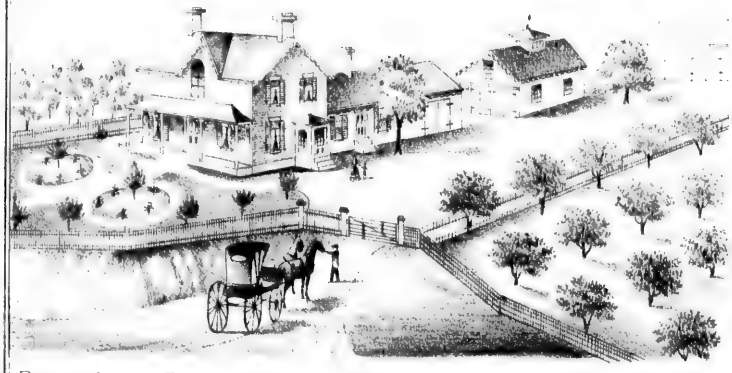
BAY VIEW FARM RES. OF JOSEPH PIERSON, J. P. CON. 3, LOT 31, MILLIER TP. ONT.



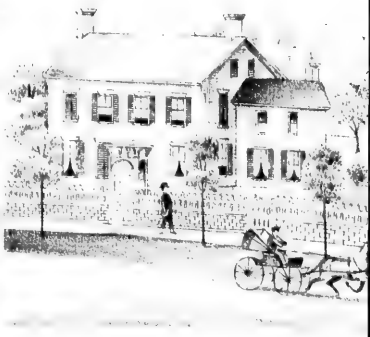
RES. OF E. MERRILL, BARRIS



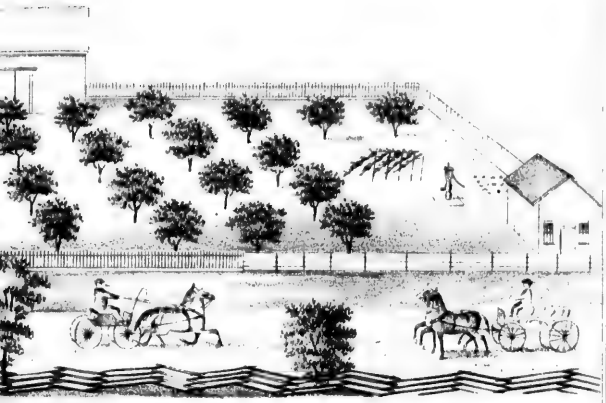
FARM RES. OF JOHN T. OSBORNE ESQ. CON 3, LOT 94, AMELIASBURG TP. P. EDWARDS CO. ONT.



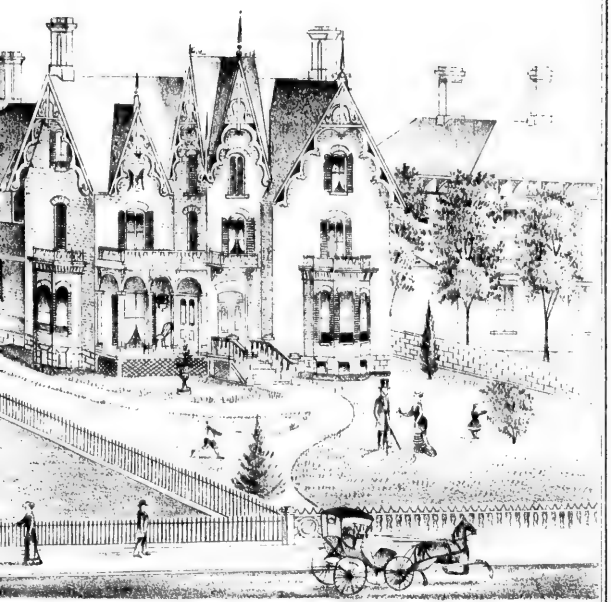
RES. OF JAMES BENSON ESQ. TOWNSHIP CLERK AMELIASBURG TP. P. EDWARDS CO. ONT.



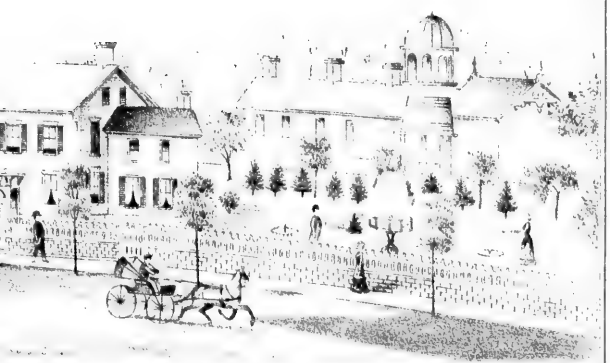
RES. OF R. A. FOS



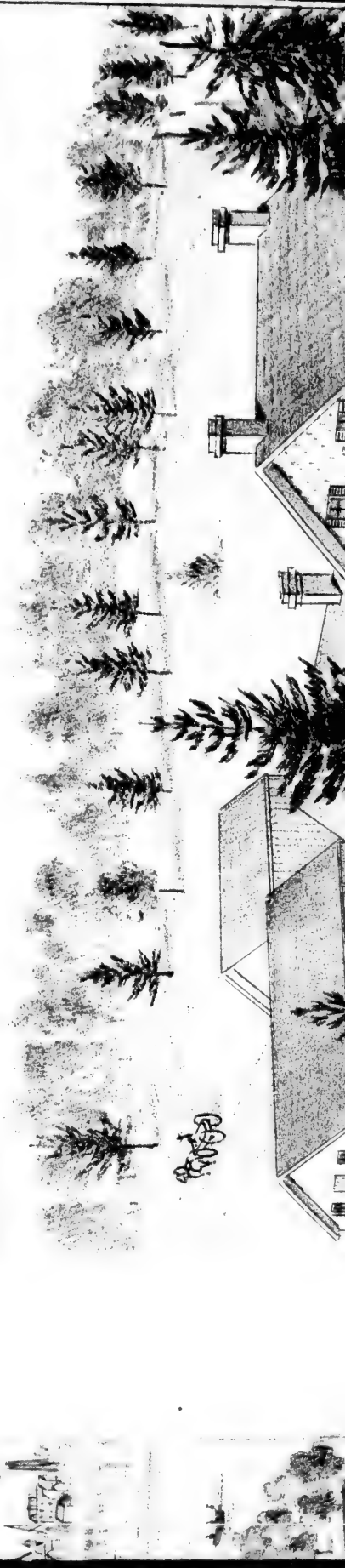
ENDINAGA TP. ONT.



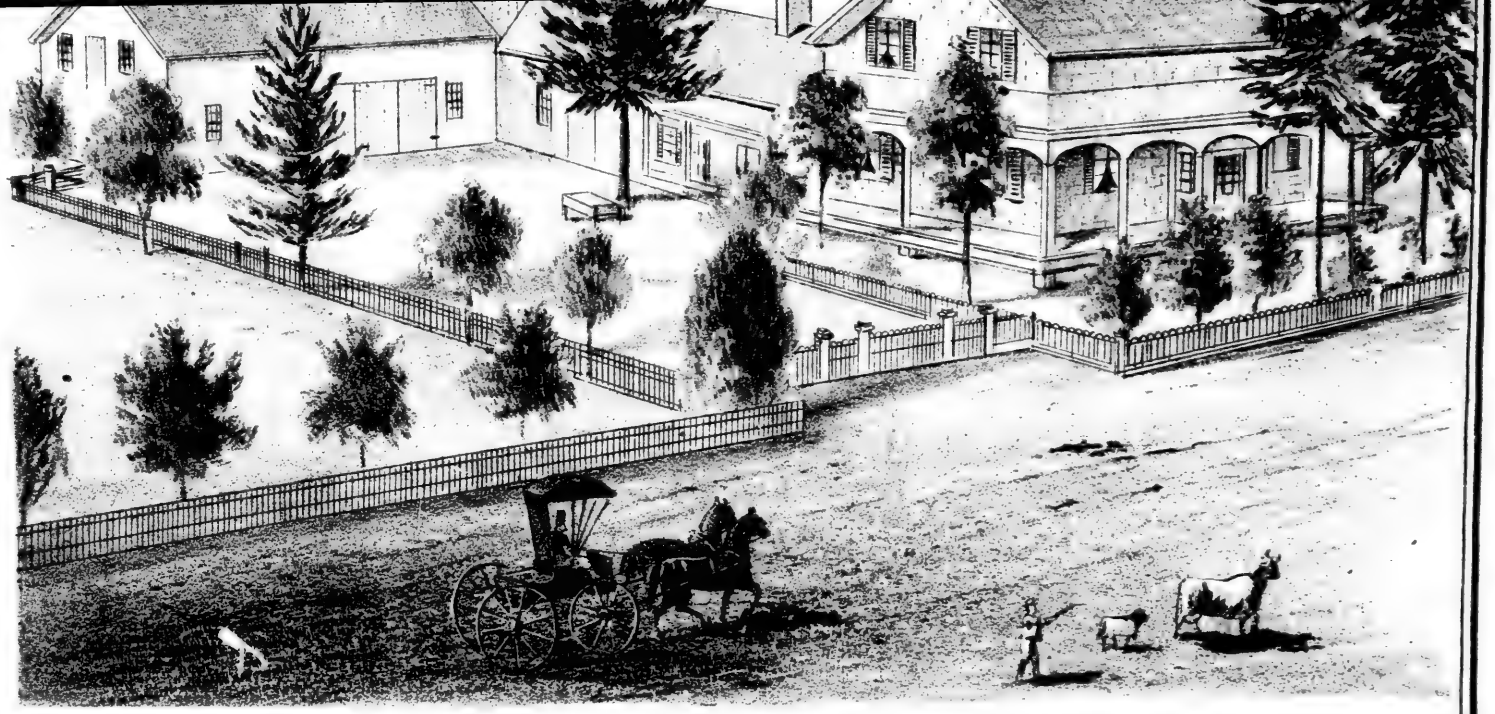
RES. OF E. MERRILL, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, PICTON, ONT.



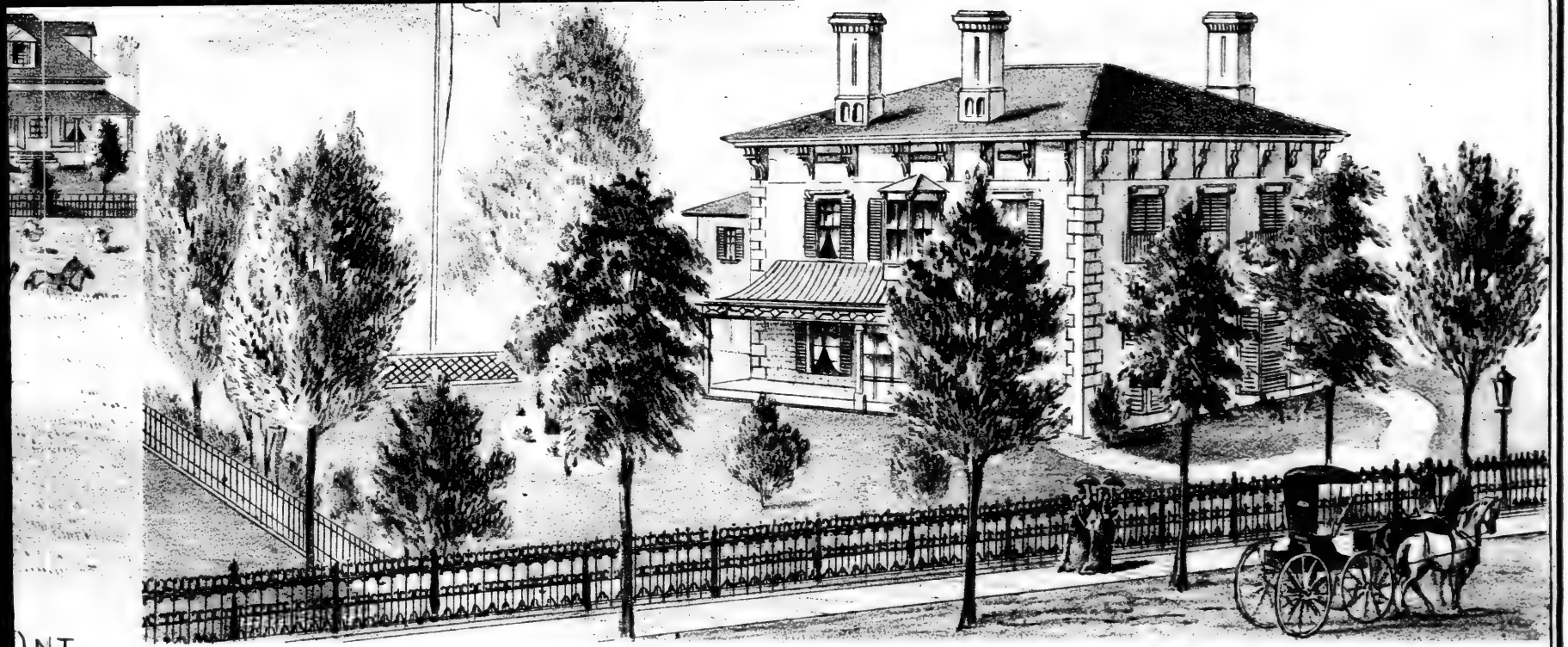
RES. OF R. A. FOSTER, PICTON, ONT.



o. ONT.

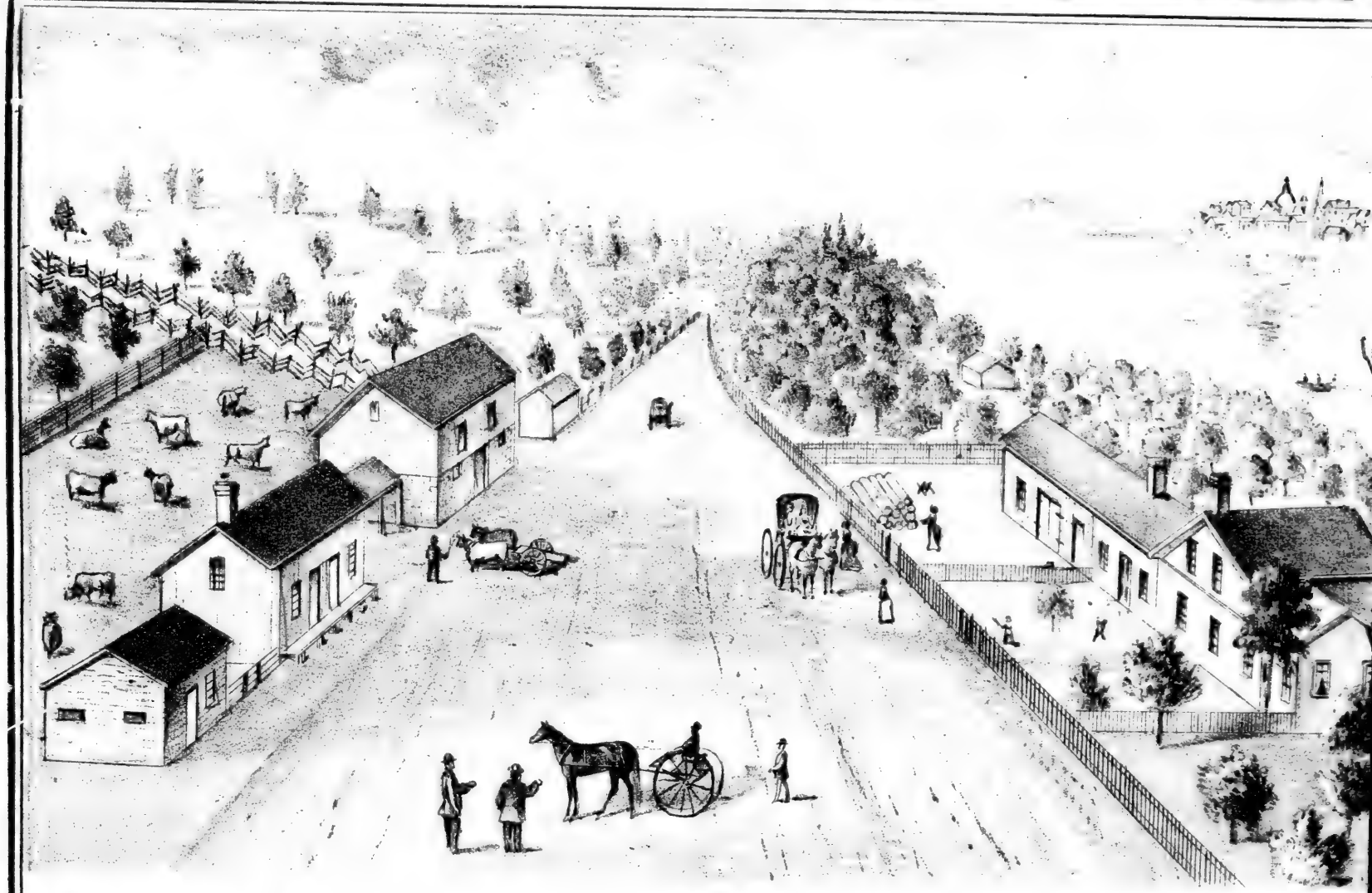


RES. OF JAMES REDNER ESQ. REDNERVILLE, PRINCE EDWARD CO. ONT.

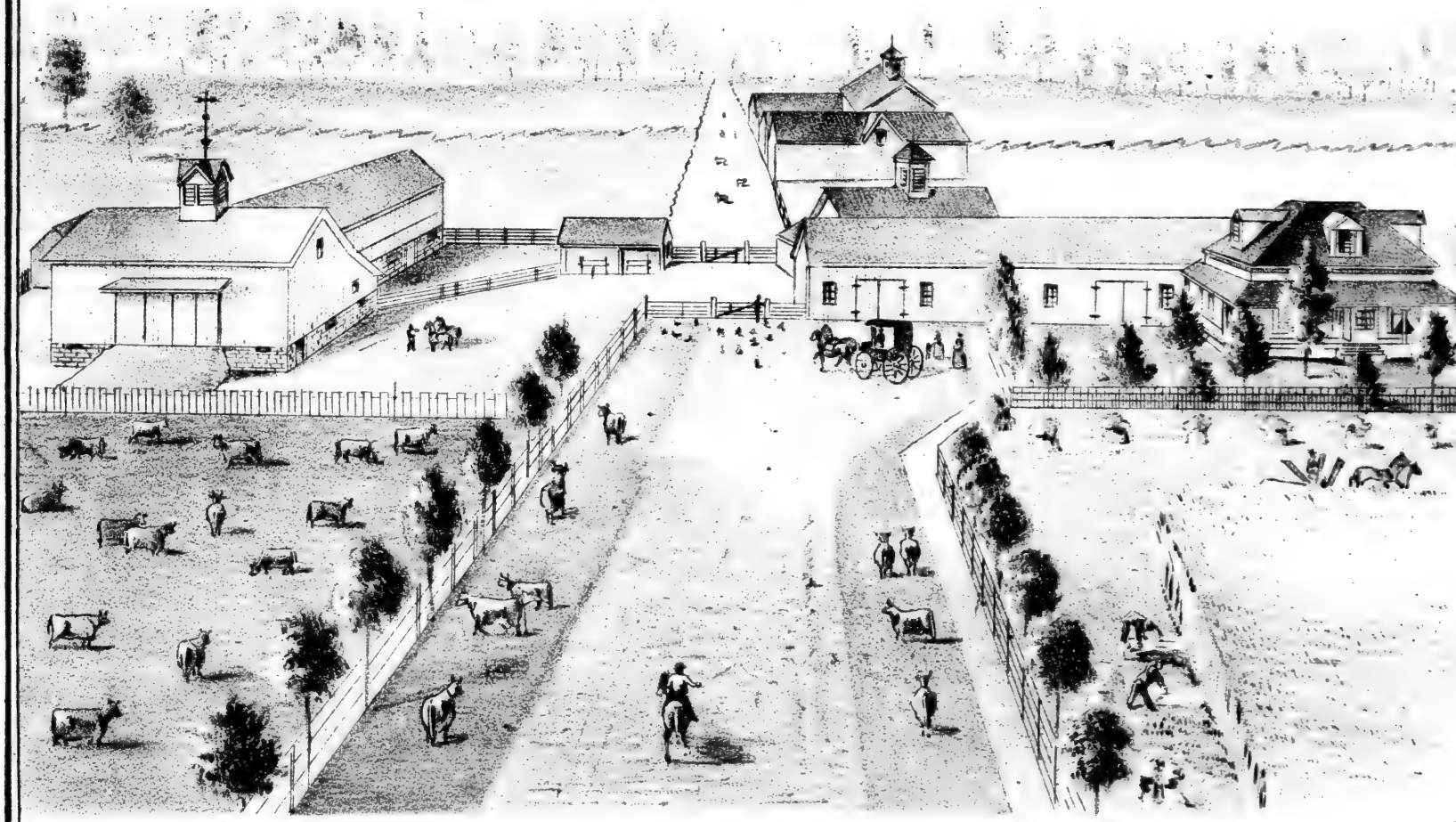


ONT.

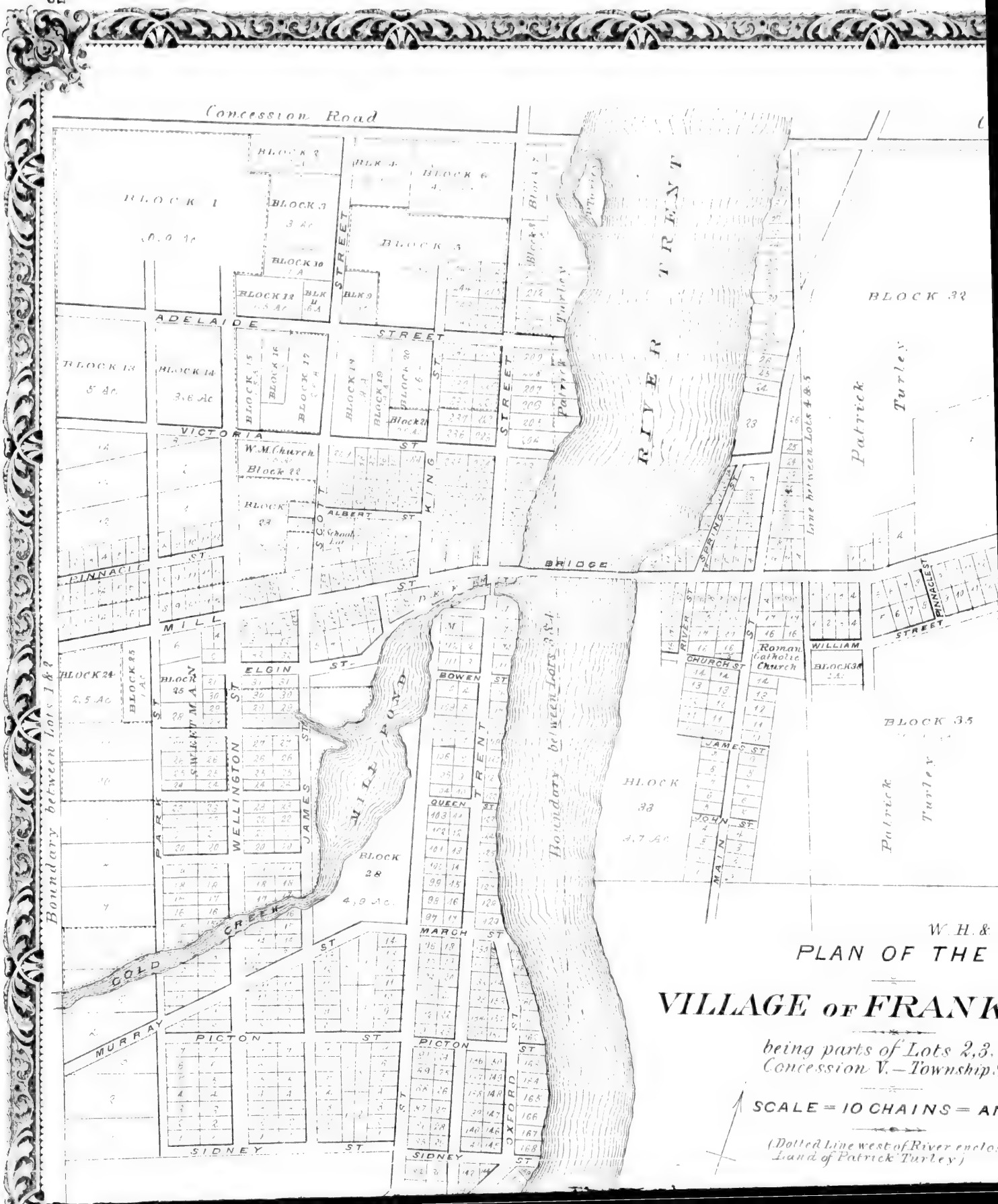
RES. OF DR. B. S. WILLSON, PINE STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

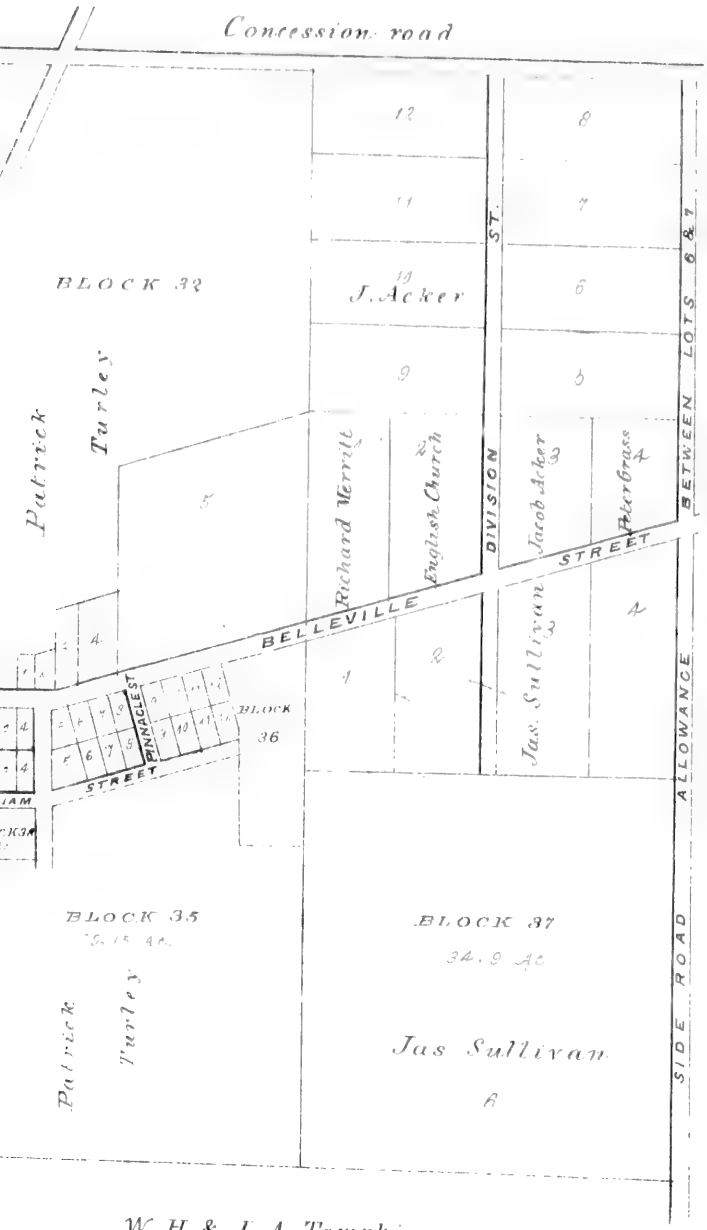


FARM RES. W. E. WEESE ESQ. CON. 1, LOT 89, AMELIASBURG TP. PRINCE EDWARD CO. ONT.



FARM RES. OF W. DELONG, ESQ. CON. 3, LOT 84, AMELIASBURG TP. P. EDWARD CO. ONT.


Concession Road
BLOCK 1
BLOCK 3
BLOCK 5
BLOCK 6
BLOCK 10
BLOCK 12
BLK 9
ADELAIDE STREET
BLOCK 13
5 Ac.
BLOCK 14
3.6 Ac
BLOCK 15
BLOCK 16
BLOCK 17
BLOCK 18
BLOCK 19
BLOCK 20
Block 21
VICTORIA ST
W.M.Church
Block 22
BLOCK 23
ALBERT ST
School Lot
KING ST
SCOTT STREET
PINNACLE ST
MILL ST
BRIDGE
RIVER TRENT
Patrick Turley
BLOCK 32
Line between Lots 4 & 5
SPRING ST
PINNACLE ST
STREET
WILLIAM
Roman Catholic Church
BLOCK 38
RIVER ST
CHURCH ST
BLOCK 35
JAMES ST
JOHN ST
MAIN ST
BLOCK 33
3.7 Ac
BLOCK 24
2.5 Ac
BLOCK 25
BLOCK 25
SWEETMAN ST
ELGIN ST
BOWEN ST
MILL POND
TRENT
QUEEN ST
WELLINGTON ST
JAMES ST
PARK ST
BLOCK 28
4.9 Ac.
MARCH ST
COLD CREEK
MURRAY ST
PICTON ST
SIDNEY ST
OXFORD ST
Boundary between Lots 1 & 2
Boundary between Lots 3 & 4
W. H. &
PLAN OF THE
VILLAGE OF FRANK
being parts of Lots 2,3.
Concession V.—Township
SCALE = 10 CHAINS = AN
(Dotted Line west of River enclo
Land of Patrick Turley)




W. H. & J. A. Tompkins

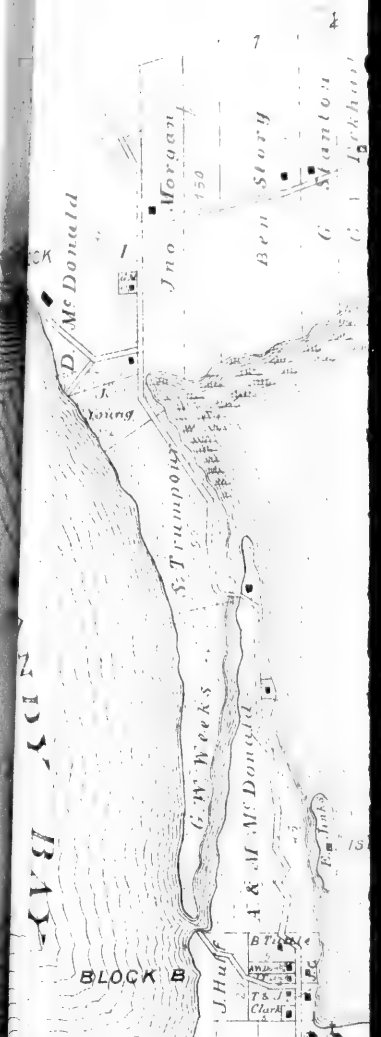
N OF THE

F FRANKFORD

rts of Lots 2,3,4,5,6.
on V.—Township Sidney

O CHAINS = AN INCH.

e west of River encloses
atrick Turley)

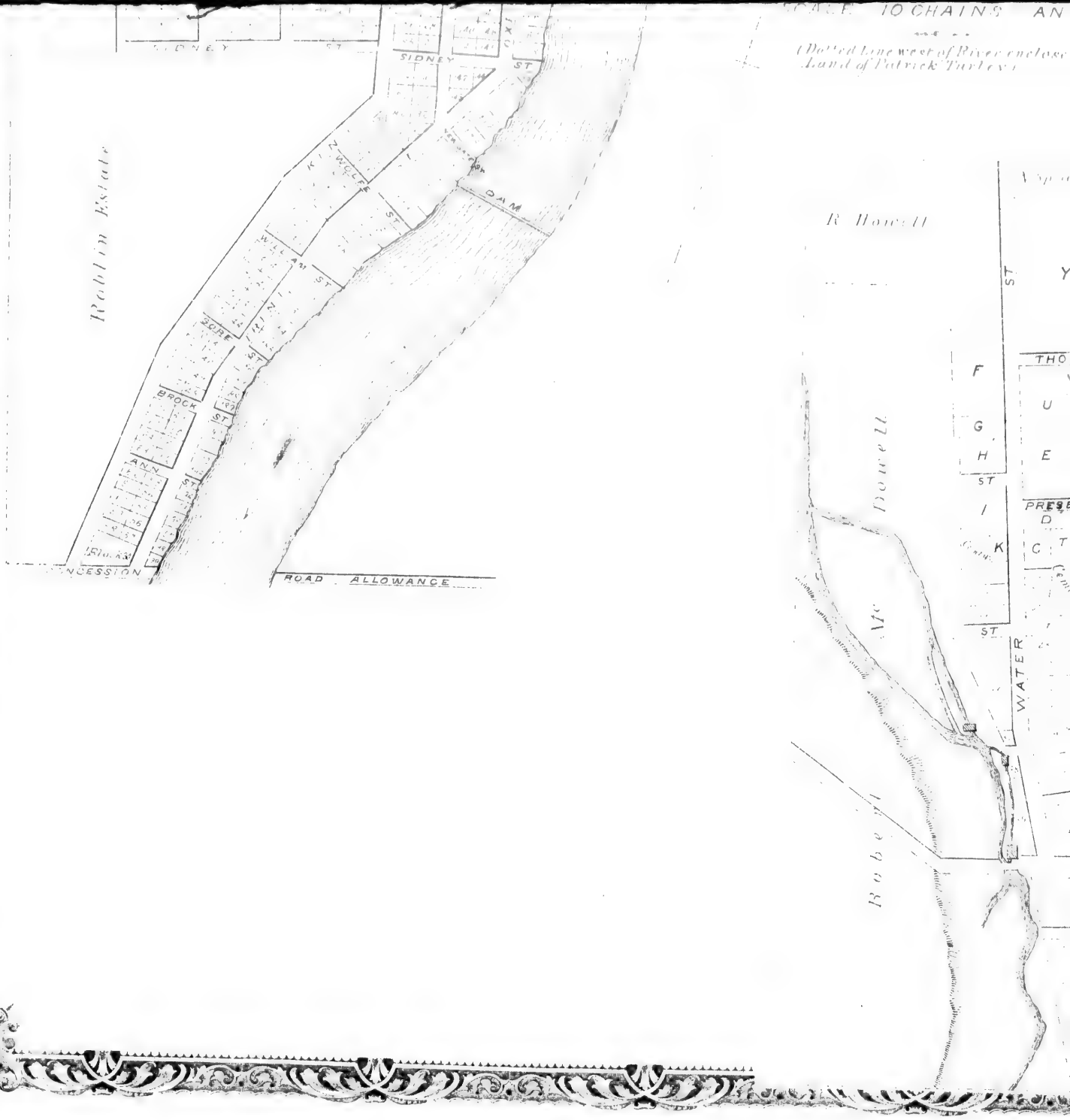


# MAP OF ATHOL

CON. NORTH SIDE OF EAST LAKE Scale 50 Chains per Inch

# IOL TOWNSHIP

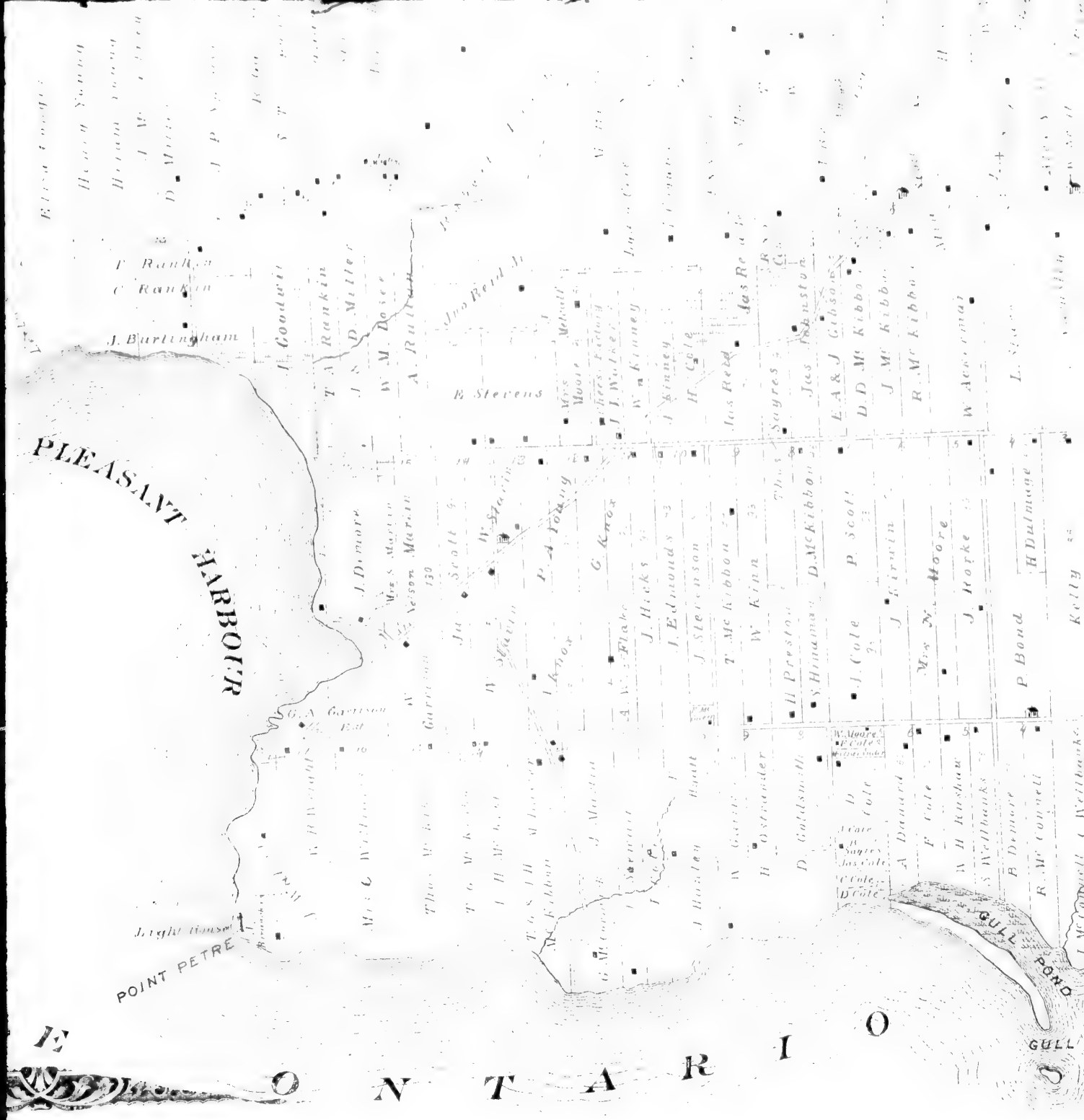
50 Chains per Inch

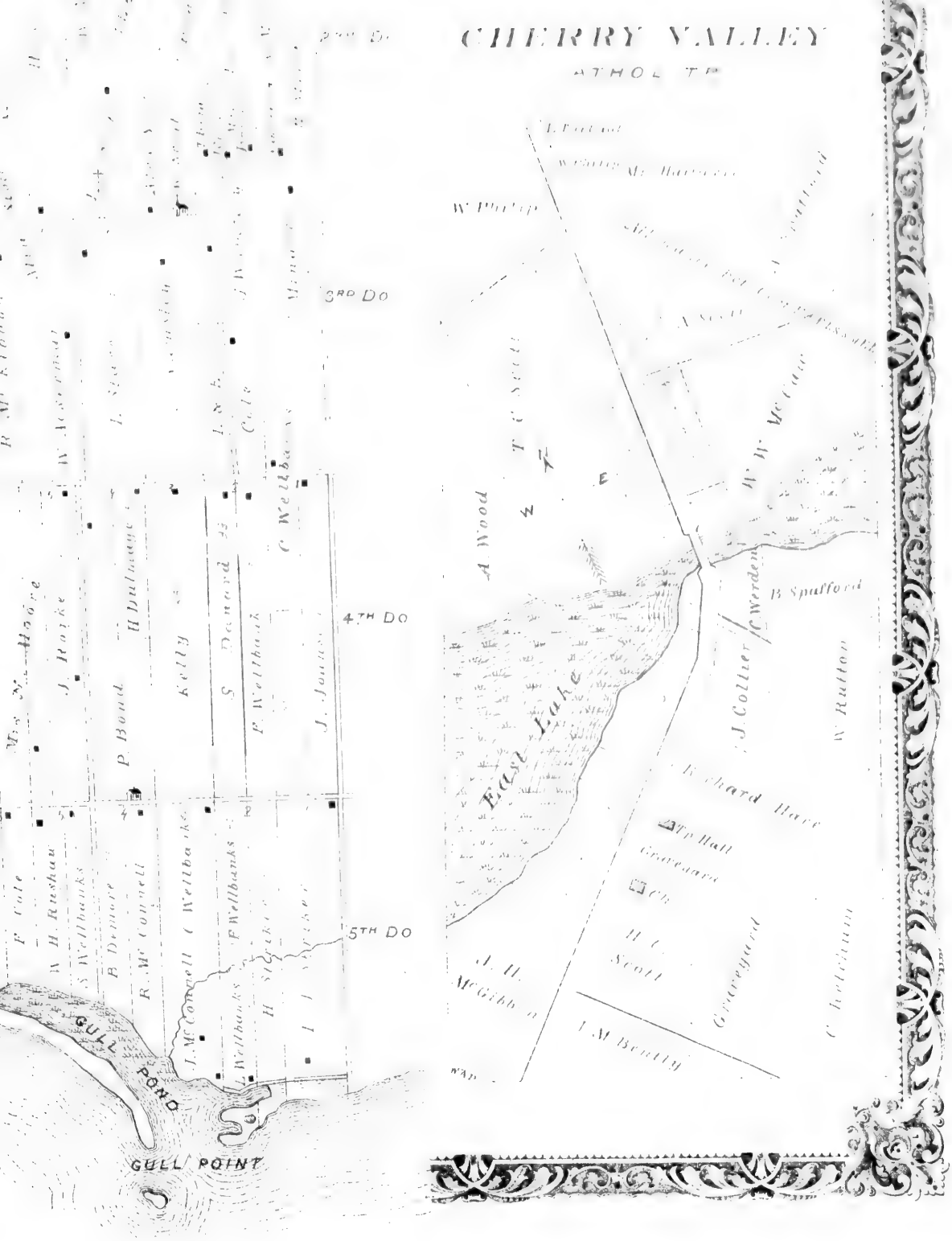

SCALE 10 CHAINS AN
(Dotted Line west of River enclose
Land of Patrick Turley)
SIDNEY ST
SIDNEY ST
KINZWOLFE ST
DAM
WILLIAM ST
SORE ST
BROCK ST
ANN ST
Robin Estate
CONCESSION
ROAD ALLOWANCE
R Howell
Dowell
Mc
Robert
WATER
THO
PRESE
F
G
H
I
K
U
E
D
C
Y

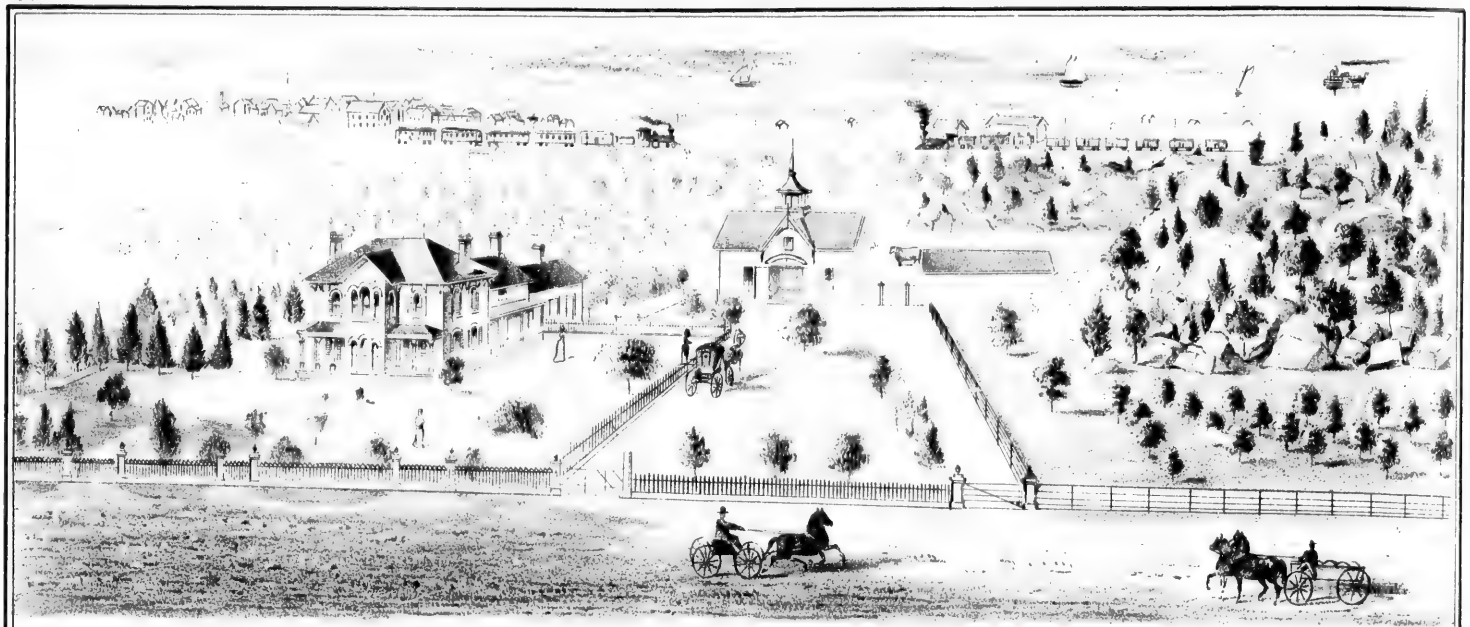
PLAN OF THE VILLAGE OF

# DEMORESTVILLE

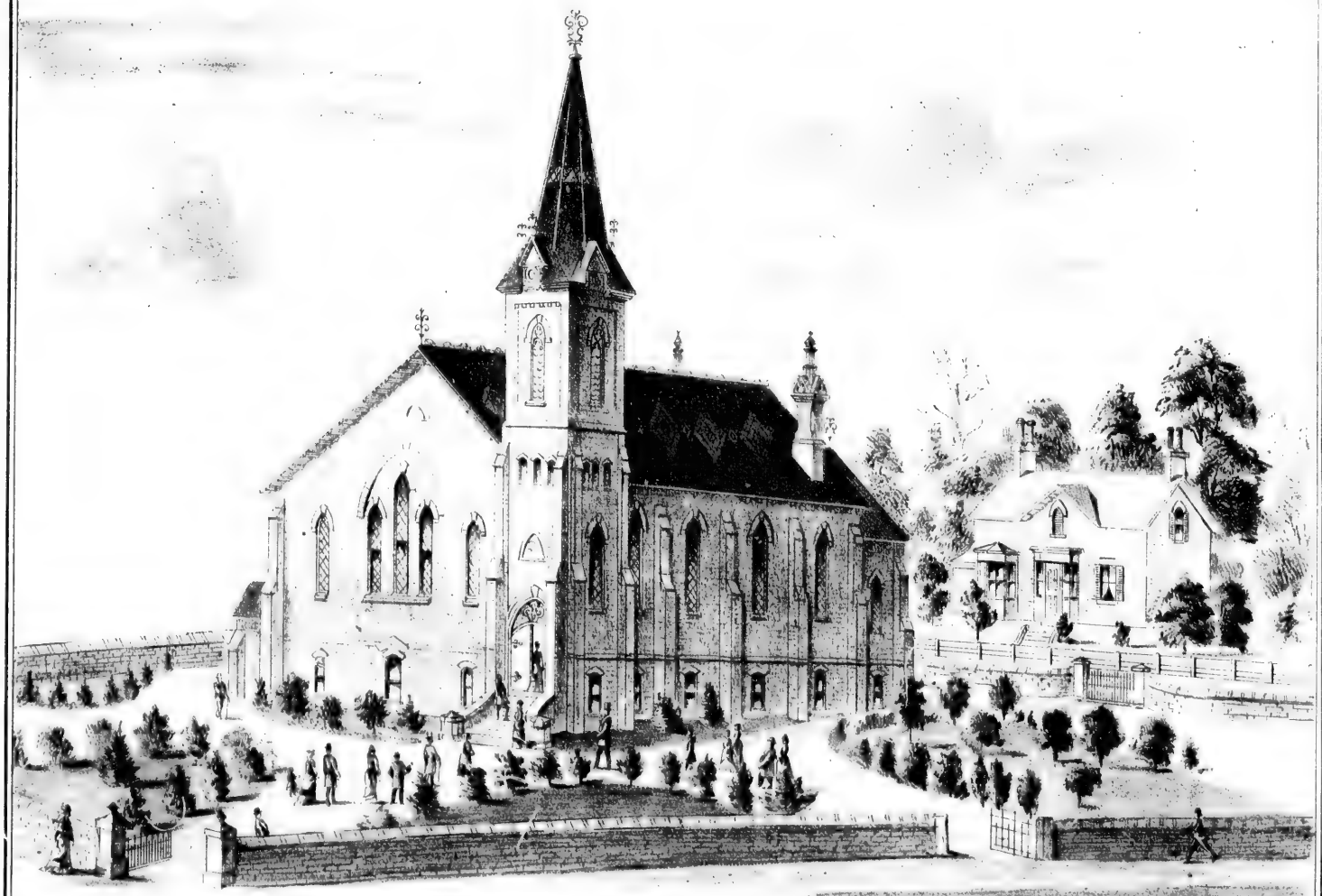
SOPHIASBURGH TP


PLEASANT HARBOUR
POINT PETRE
GULL POND
GULL
ONTARIO
J. Burlingham
E. Stevens
J. Demore
P. Scott
J. Hicks
J. Edmonds
J. Stevenson
W. Kinn
D. McKibbon
P. Scott
J. Kirwin
J. Rorke
P. Bond
H. Dulmage
Kelly
J. Cole
H. Preston
S. Hinaman
H. Ostrander
D. Goldsmith
A. Danard
F. Cole
W. H. Rushaw
S. Wellbanks
B. Demore
R. McConnell
Light House

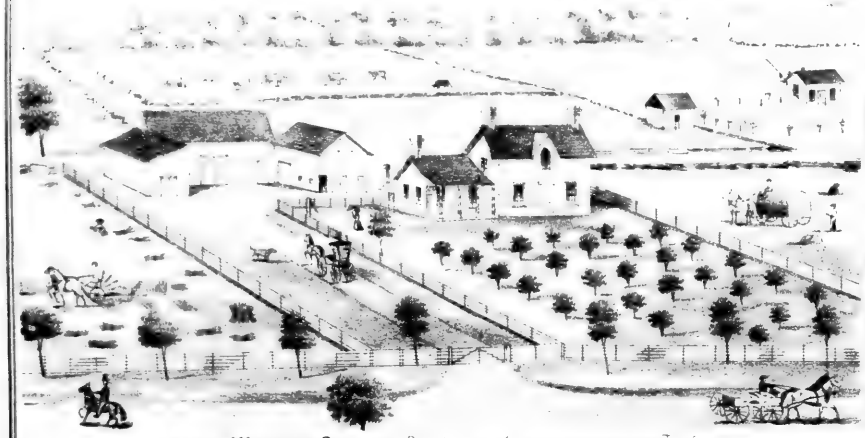

CHERRY VALLEY
ATHOL TP
3RD DO
4TH DO
5TH DO
GULL POND
GULL POINT
East Lake
A. Wood
B Spafford
J. Collier
W Rutton
Tp Hall
Graveyard
J. M Bently
W. Philip
C Wellbanks
F Wellbanks
J. Jones
S Danard
Kelly
P Bond
H Dulmage
J. Roike
W H. Rushau
S Wellbanks
B Demore
R. McConnell
J. McConnell
H Stricker
J. Wellbanks
F Cole
Cole



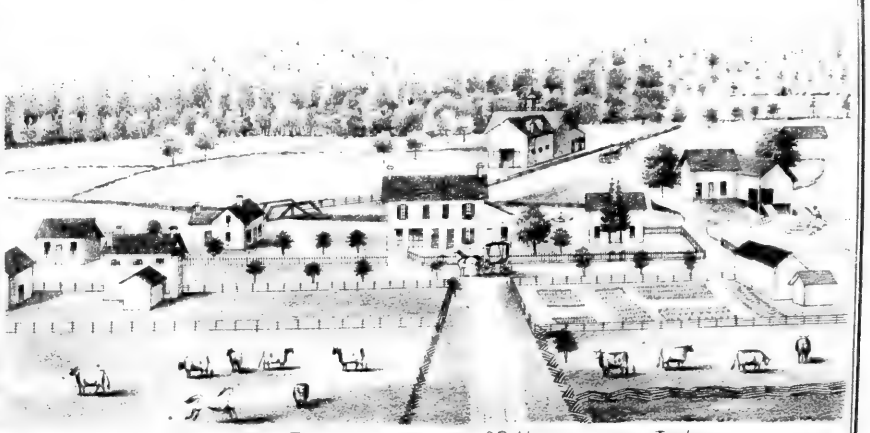
"MOUNTAINVIEW", RES. OF R.L.LAZIER ESQ. CON.1, LOT 5, TYENDINAGA TP. ONT.



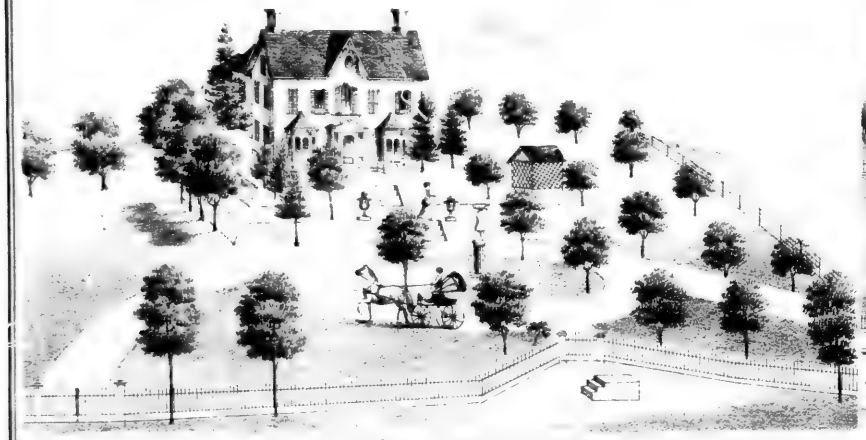
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADOC VILLAGE, ONT.



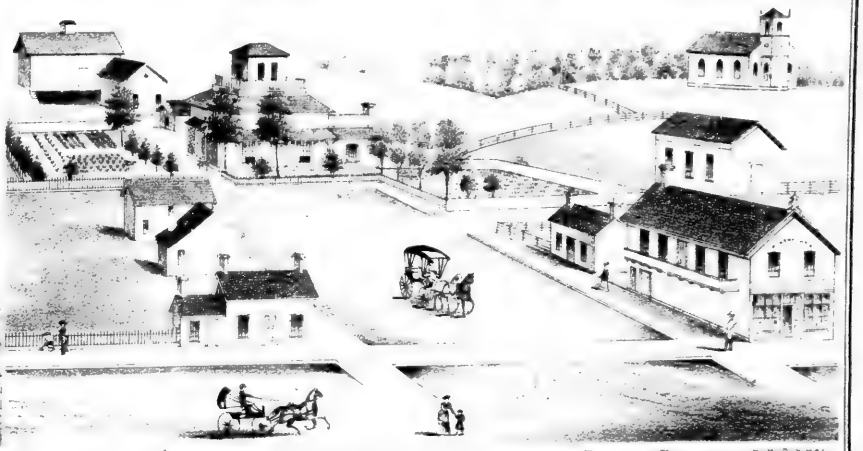
RES. OF **WILLIAM GRAHAM**, CON 10, LOT 6, HUNGERFORD TP. ONT.



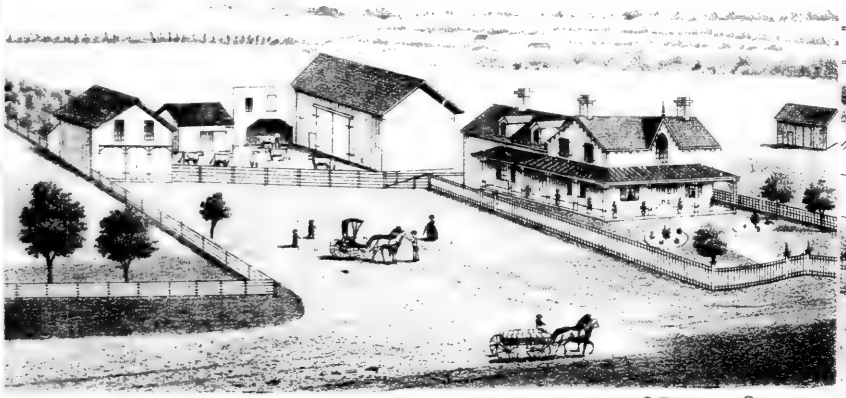
RES. OF **A. L. BOGART**, CON 10, LOT 20, HUNGERFORD, TP. ONT.



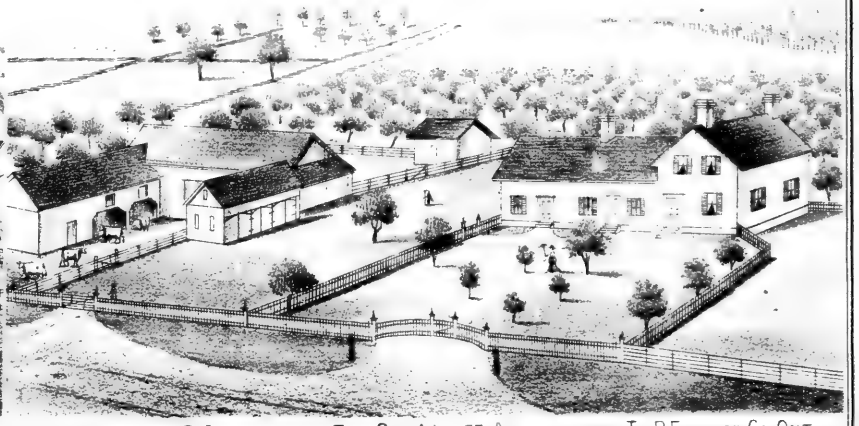
RES. OF **E. D. O'FLYNN**, MADOC VILLAGE, ONT.



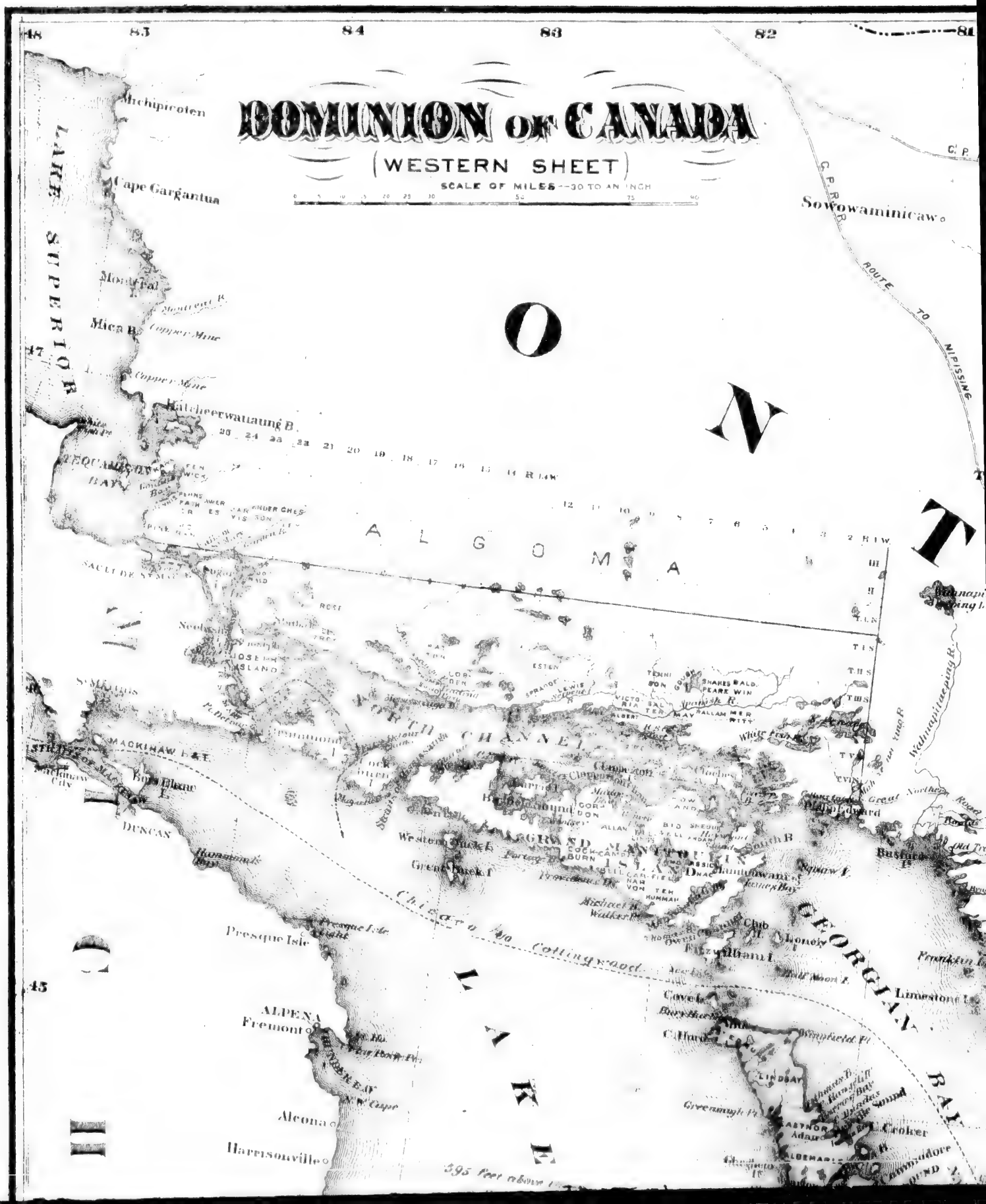
"WOODBINE COTTAGE", RES. OF **DR. POMEROY**, TWEED, ONT.

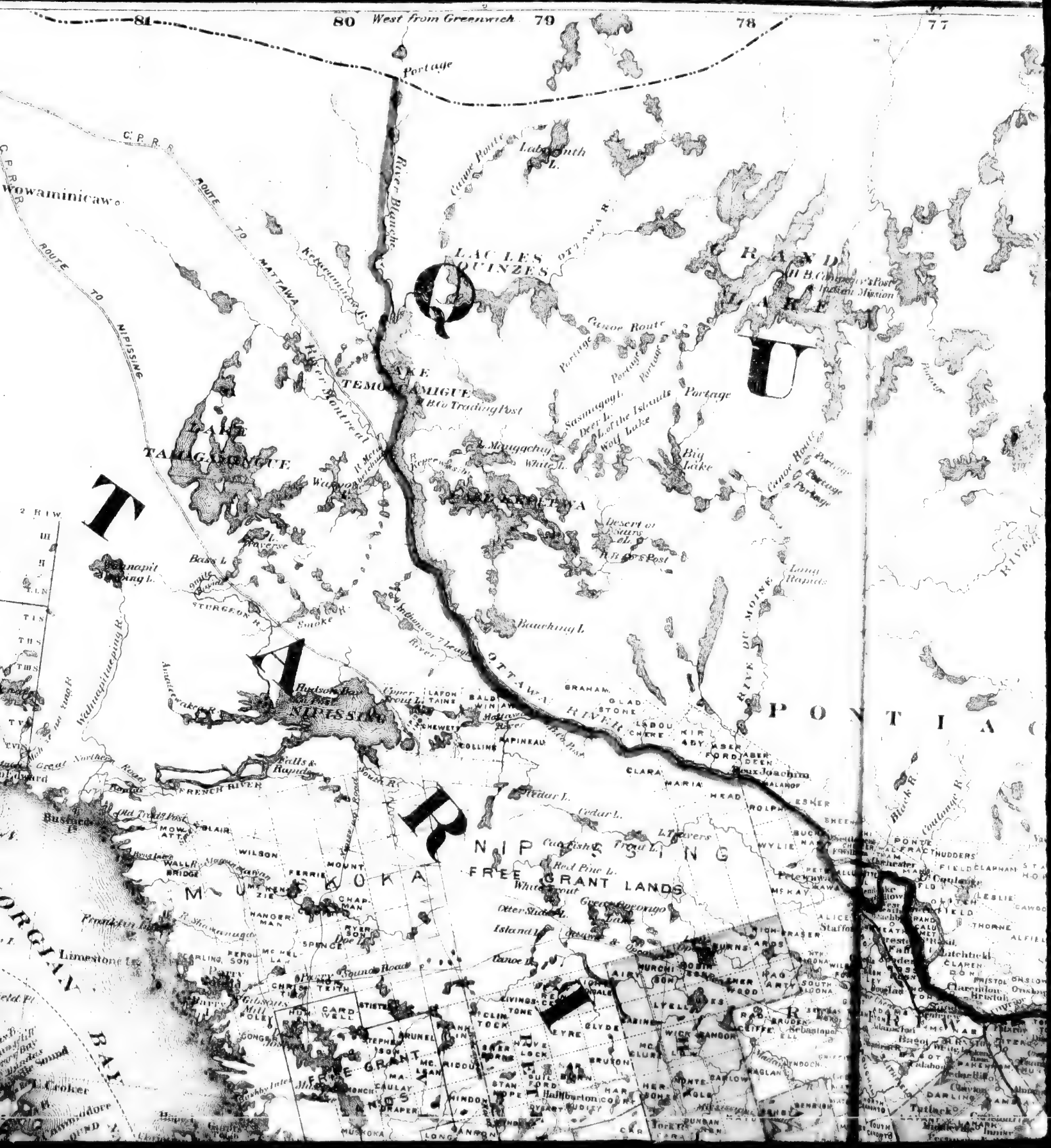


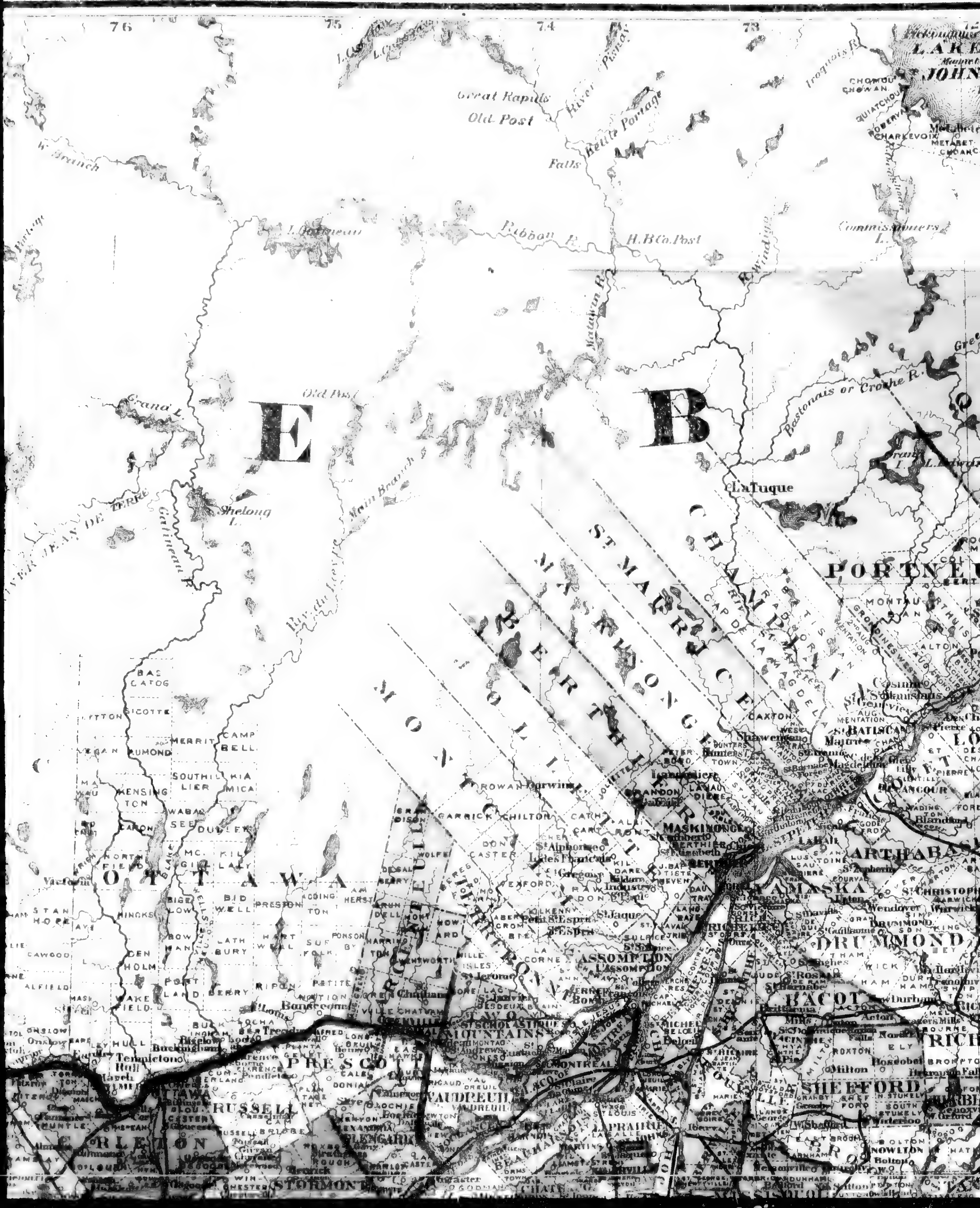
FARM RES. OF **DAVID ROWE** ESQ. CON. 2, LOT 107, AMELIASBURG TP. P. EDWARD CO.



FARM RES. OF **JOHN S. ANDERSON** ESQ. CON. 4, LOT 22, AMELIASBURG TP. P. EDWARD CO. ONT.


DOMINION OF CANADA
(WESTERN SHEET)
SCALE OF MILES--30 TO AN INCH
LAKE SUPERIOR
Michipicoten
Cape Gargantua
Montreal I.
Mica B.
Copper Mine
Hatcheerwanaung B.
TEQUAMENON BAY
ALGOMA
Sowowaminicaw
C.P.R.R. ROUTE TO NIPISSING
NORTH CHANNEL
GRAND MANITOULIN ISLAND
Western Duck I.
Great Duck I.
Hammonwan
Fitzwilliam I.
Cove I.
Limestone I.
Presque Isle
ALPENA
Fremont
Alcona
Harrisonville
Cottingwood
LAKE
GEORGIAN BAY
Croker
Adair
Wahnapitaeping R.
Great Northern Road
Bushfield
Mackinaw City
DUNCAN
Bois Blanc I.
Mackinaw I.
Cockburn I.
Clapperton
Clarendon
Bay Belleisle
Cove I.
Lindsay
Greenough Pt.
Adair
Cottingwood
395 feet above

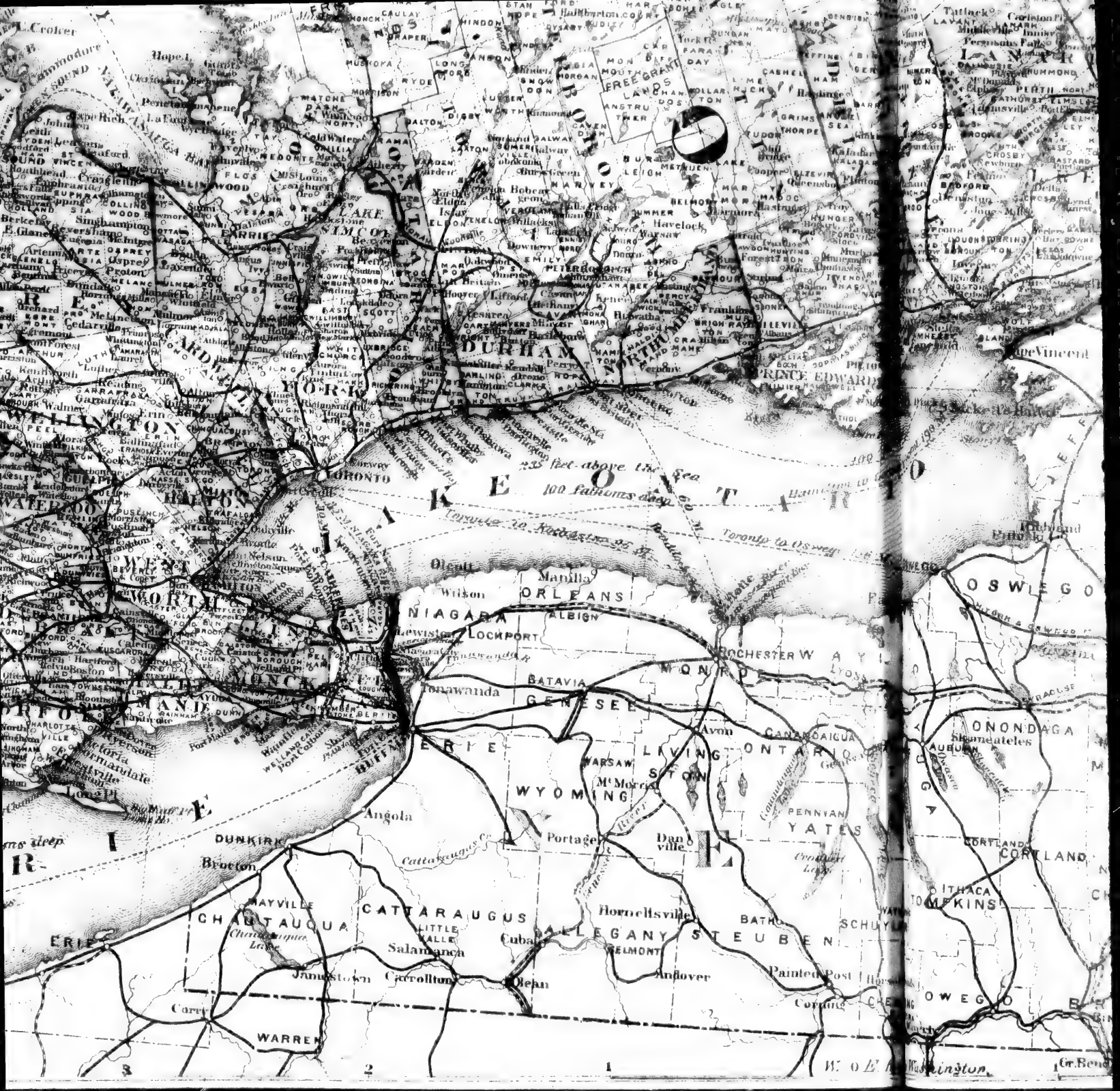

81
80 West from Greenwich 79
78
77
Portage
C. P. R.
Wowaminicaw
ROUTE TO MATTAWA
ROUTE TO NIPISSING
River Blanche
Canoe Route
Labyrinth L.
LAC LES QUINZES
OTTAWA R.
GRAND LAKE
H.B. Company's Post
Indian Mission
Kekequaminicaw R.
River Montreal
LAKE TEMISCAMIGUE
H.B. Co Trading Post
LAKE TAMAGAMINGUE
Sasmagogh L.
Deer L.
Wolf Lake
Big Lake
Mouggchug
White L.
Portage
Canoe Route
Desert or Sans L.
H.B. Co's Post
Long Rapids
Bass L.
Pennapit Lake
Sturgeon R.
Smoke
Bauching L.
Indian or Treaty River
Wahnipitaeping R.
Hudson Bay Post
NIPISSING
Upper Trout L.
LAFONTAINE
BALDWIN
Mattawa River
CHEWETT
COLLINS
MAPINEAU
Falls & Rapids
FRENCH RIVER
Great Northern Road
Bonne
Old Trail Post
Bustard
MOWAT
BLAIR
WILSON
WALL
BRIDGE
MOUNT
FERRIE
MUSKOKA
CHAPMAN
HANGERMAN
SPENCE
Limestone L.
Gibsons Mill
POLEY
CARDWELL
STISTED
BRUNEL
STEPHENSON
MCDONALD
CAULAY
DRAPER
FREE GRANT LANDS
Croker
Haddow
Cedar L.
Trout L.
Red Pine L.
White Trout
Otter Stubs L.
Island L.
Canoe L.
Grand Portage
Lake
Bay
Bruce
Tiverton
Kincardine
Port Elgin
Walkerton
Chesley
Paisley
Teeswater
Mildmay
Wingham
Blyth
Clinton
Seaforth
Exeter
Hensall
Goderich
Bayfield
Zurich
Dashwood
Grand River
Lake Huron
Saugeen River
Maitland River
Bruce
Huron
Perth
Wellington
Grey
Simcoe
Dufferin
Peterborough
Haliburton
Nipissing
Parry Sound
Muskoka
Renfrew
Pontiac
Ottawa River
Rivière du Moine
Black R.
Coulonge R.
Bonaventure
Joachim
Caulonge
Chichester
Thudders
Clapham
Fitzroy Harbour
Carleton Place
Almonte
Perth
Smiths Falls
Brockville
Prescott
Kingston
Napanee
Belleville
Trenton
Cobourg
Port Hope
Lindsay
Bobcaygeon
Fenelon Falls
Haliburton
Minden
Gravenhurst
Bracebridge
Huntsville
Parry Sound
Burk's Falls
Powassan
Sudbury
Mattawa
Pembroke
Renfrew
Arnprior
Carleton Place
Almonte
Perth
Smiths Falls
Brockville
Prescott
Kingston
Napanee
Belleville
Trenton
Cobourg
Port Hope
Lindsay
Bobcaygeon
Fenelon Falls
Haliburton
Minden
Gravenhurst
Bracebridge
Huntsville
Parry Sound
Burk's Falls
Powassan
Sudbury
Mattawa
Pembroke
Renfrew
Arnprior



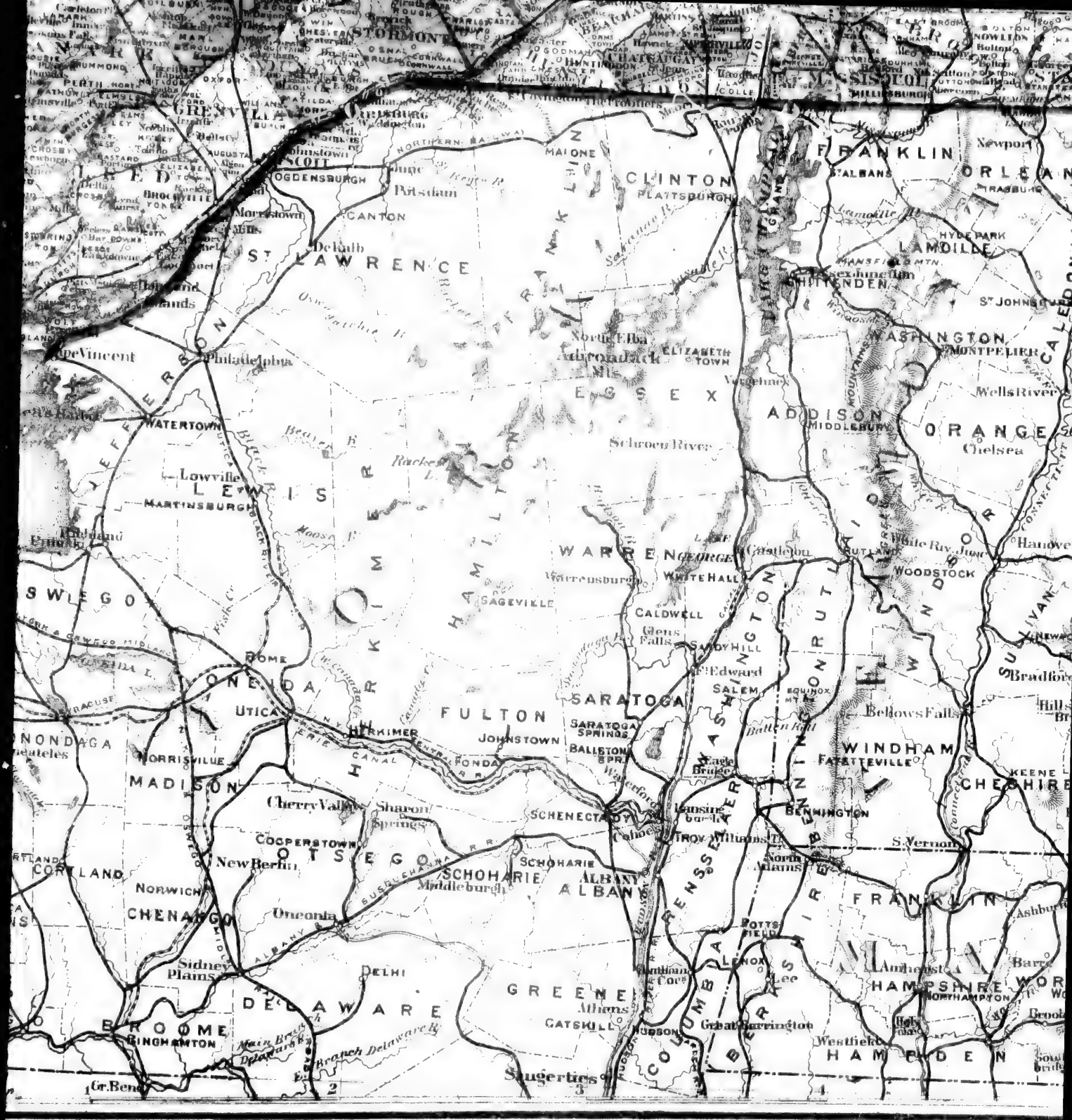
76
75
74
73
Great Rapids
Old Post
Falls
Petite Portage
Ribbon R.
H.B.Co.Post
Commissioners L.
E
B
La Tuque
Bostonnais or Croche R.
Shelong L.
Gatineau R.
Main Branch
PORTNEUF
CHAMPLAIN
ST MAURICE
MASKINONGE
BERTHIER
MONTCALM
OTTAWA
ARTHABASKA
DRUMMOND
YAMASKA
BAGOT
SHEFFORD
ASSOMPTION
PRESCOTT
RUSSELL
VAUDREUIL
STORMONT
Buckingham
Templeton
Hull
Maskinonge

LAKE ST. JOHNS
CHARLEVOIX
MONTMORENCI
QUEBEC
PORTNEUF
KAMOURASKA
L'ISLET
MONTMAGNY
BELLECHASSE
LEVIS
LOTBINIERE
DORCHESTER
MEGANTIC
ARTHABASKA
BEAUCE
WOLFE
RICHMOND
DRUMMOND
COMPTON
STANSTEAD
SOMERSET
FRANKLIN
MOOSEHEAD
Quebec
Chicoutimi
Grande Baie
St. Johns
Richmond
Sherbrooke
Flaggstaff
The Forks
Hebron
Guilford
Bingham

595 feet above the Sea
75 fathoms deep
SAGINAW BAY
HURON
TUSCOLA
SANILAC
LAPEER
LAMBTON
MIDDLESEX
OXFORD
NORFOLK
WELLINGTON
WATERLOO
GREY
KENT
ESSEX
LAKE ST. CLAIR
LAKE ERIE
18 fathoms deep
564 feet above the Sea
Detroit to Buffalo 240 Miles
OHIO
TOLEDO
MONROE
DETROIT
PONTIAC
OWOSSO
CORUNNA
FLINT
SAGINAW
BAY CITY
TAWAS CITY
Au Sable
Harrisonville
GODERICH
LONDON
ERIE



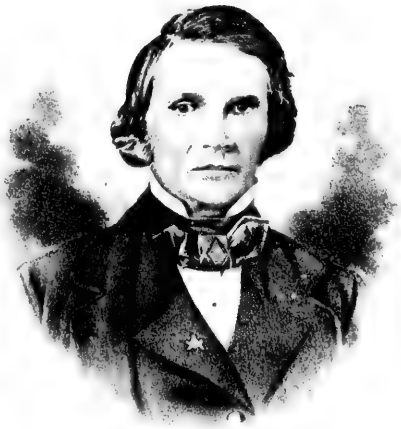
DURHAM
YORK
WELLINGTON
WATERLOO
HALTON
TORONTO
LAKE ONTARIO
NIAGARA
ORLEANS
ALBION
LOCKPORT
ROCHESTER
MONROE
BATAVIA
GENESEE
ERIE
WYOMING
LIVINGSTON
ONTARIO
YATES
ONONDAGA
OSWEGO
CORTLAND
ITHACA
TOMPKINS
STEUBEN
ALLEGANY
CATTARAUGUS
CHAUTAUQUA
DUNKIRK
Angola
Portage
Dansville
Avon
Hornellsville
Cuba
Salamanca
Jamestown
Carrollton
Olean
Andover
Painted Post
Corning
Corry
WARREN
Brocton
MAYVILLE
Lewiston
Tonawanda
Wilson
Olcott
Manilla
Pulaski
Oswego
Cape Vincent
Sacket's Harbor
Toronto to Rochester
Toronto to Oswego
235 feet above the Sea
100 fathoms deep
Cattaraugus Cr.
Chautauqua Lake
Cranberry Lake
Skaneateles
Owasco
Cayuga
Seneca
Canandaigua
Genesee
Lyons
Wayne
Ontario
Yates
Schuyler
Chemung
Tioga
Cortland
Tompkins
Oswego
Gr. Bend
Washington


STORMONT
GRENVILLE
LEED
SCOTT
OGDENSBURG
Prescott
Morristown
Mills
Delhi
ST LAWRENCE
CANTON
Potsdam
MALONE
CLINTON
PLATTSBURGH
FRANKLIN
ST ALBANS
Newport
ORLEANS
LAMOILLE
HYDE PARK
Sexhington
CHITTENDEN
ST JOHNSBURY
WASHINGTON
MONTPELIER
Wells River
ADDISON
MIDDLEBURY
ORANGE
Chelsea
ESSEX
North Elba
Adirondack Mts
ELIZABETH TOWN
Westport
Schroon River
JEFFERSON
Philadelphia
Cape Vincent
WATERTOWN
Lowville
LEWIS
MARTINSBURG
Black River
Beaver R
Raquette L
Moose R
HAMILTON
WARREN
GEORGE
Warrensburg
WHITEHALL
Castleton
RUTLAND
White Riv Junc
WOODSTOCK
Hanover
SAGEVILLE
CALDWELL
Glens Falls
SANDY HILL
Edward
SALEM
EQUINOX MT
Bellows Falls
Bradford
SULLIVAN
OSWEGO
ROME
ONEIDA
UTICA
HERKIMER
FULTON
JOHNSTON
SARATOGA
SARATOGA SPRINGS
BALLSTON SPRS
Eagle Bridge
WASHINGTON
RUTLAND
WINDHAM
FAYETTEVILLE
KEENE
CHESHIRE
ONONDAGA
Syracuse
Norrisville
MADISON
Cherry Valley
Sharon Springs
SCHENECTADY
Cohoes
Lansingburgh
BENNINGTON
TROY
Williams T.
S. Vernon
North Adams
COOPERSTOWN
OTSEGO
New Berlin
SCHOHARIE
Middleburgh
ALBANY
ALBANY
RENSSELAER
CORTLAND
NORWICH
CHENANGO
Oneonta
FRANKLIN
Ashburn
Sidney Plains
DELHI
POTTS FIELD
LENOX
Lee
Amherst
HAMPSHIRE
NORTHAMPTON
DELAWARE
GREENE
Athens
CATSKILL
HUDSON
COLUMBIA
BERKSHIRE
Great Barrington
Westfield
HAMPDEN
BROOME
BINGHAMTON
Main Branch Delaware R
Branch Delaware R
Gr. Bend
Saugerties
1
2
3
4

STANSTEAD
COMPTON
Flagstaff
FRANKLIN
Brighton
Newport
Skowhegan
NORRIDGEWOCK
FARMINGTON
Phillips
Island Pond
ORLEANS
ESSEX
GUILDHALL
CALEDONIA
LANCASTER
OXFORD
Canton
Jay
KENNEBEC
AUGUSTA
Bethel
PARIS
Littleton
MONTPELIER
WHITE MOUNTAINS
ANDROSCOGGIN
AUBURN
Wells River
Woodsville
HAVERHILL
Conway
LINCOLN
WISCASSET
SAGADAHOC
BATH
Brunswick
ORANGE
Chelsea
CUMBERLAND
CARROLL
GRAFTON
Hanover
WOODSTOCK
Bristol
PORTLAND
C. Elizabeth
BELKNAP
YORK
ALFRED
SULLIVAN
Franklin
Alton Bay
Rochester
MERRIMACK
Bradford
CONCORD
DOVER
STRAFFORD
Hillsboro Bridge
PISCATAQUA RIVER
PORTSMOUTH
Exeter
KEENE
CHESHIRE
MANCHESTER
HILLSBOROUGH
ROCKINGHAM
Amherst
Isles of Shoals
NASHUA
Mason
Haverhill
LAWRENCE
Georgetown
Ipswich
Vernon
ESSEX
Cape Ann
Gloucester
LOWELL
Fitchburg
MIDDLESEX
SALEM
Marblehead
Nahant
CONCORD
Clinton
BOSTON
WORCESTER
NORTHAMPTON
Brookfield
Milbury
NORFOLK
Milford
Webster
Marshfield
Mansfield
5
6
7

Geo. I. Potts, M. D.
Belleville

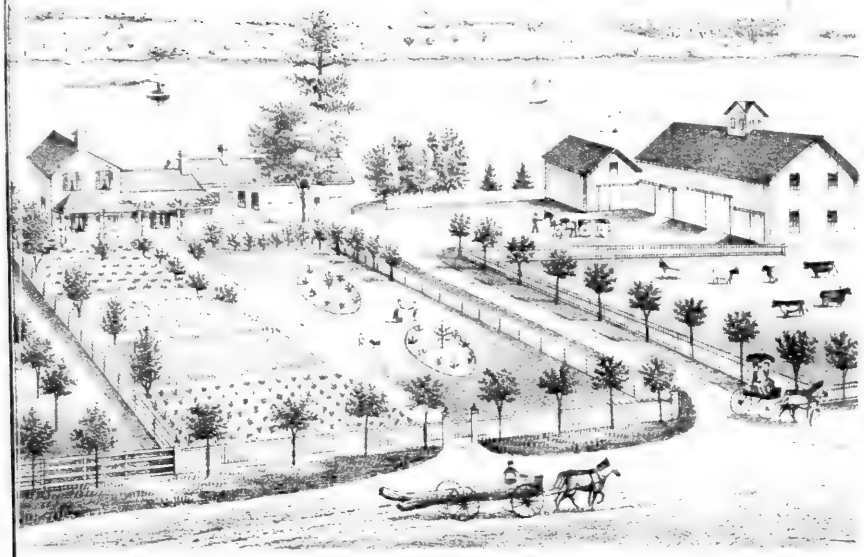
A. E. Wood.
Mass.



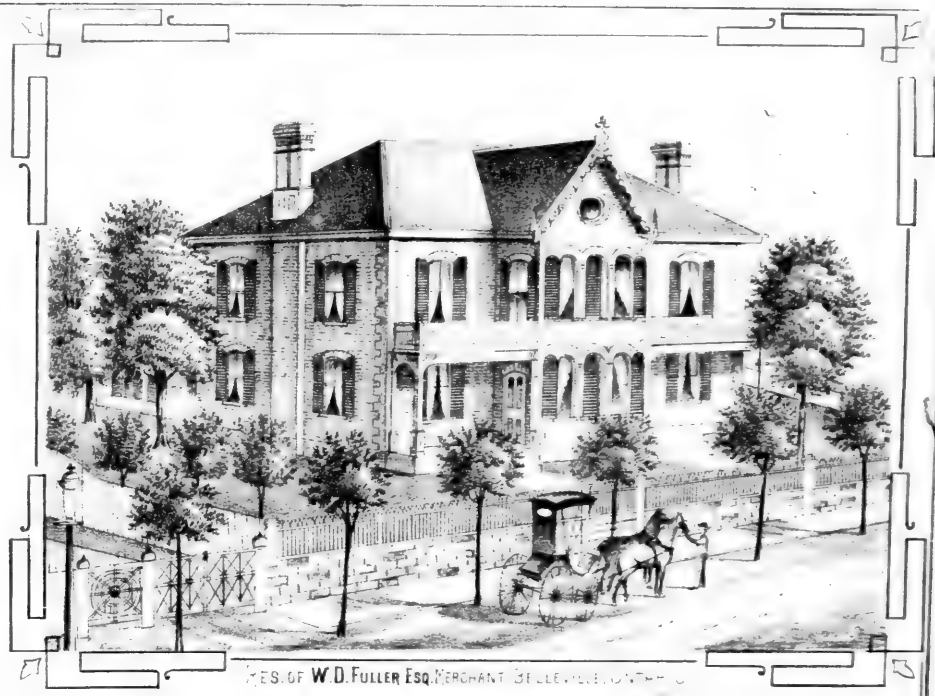
James Peck,
Ameliasburg Tp. Prince Ed.
born 1803

John Bradshaw.
Tyrone Tp.

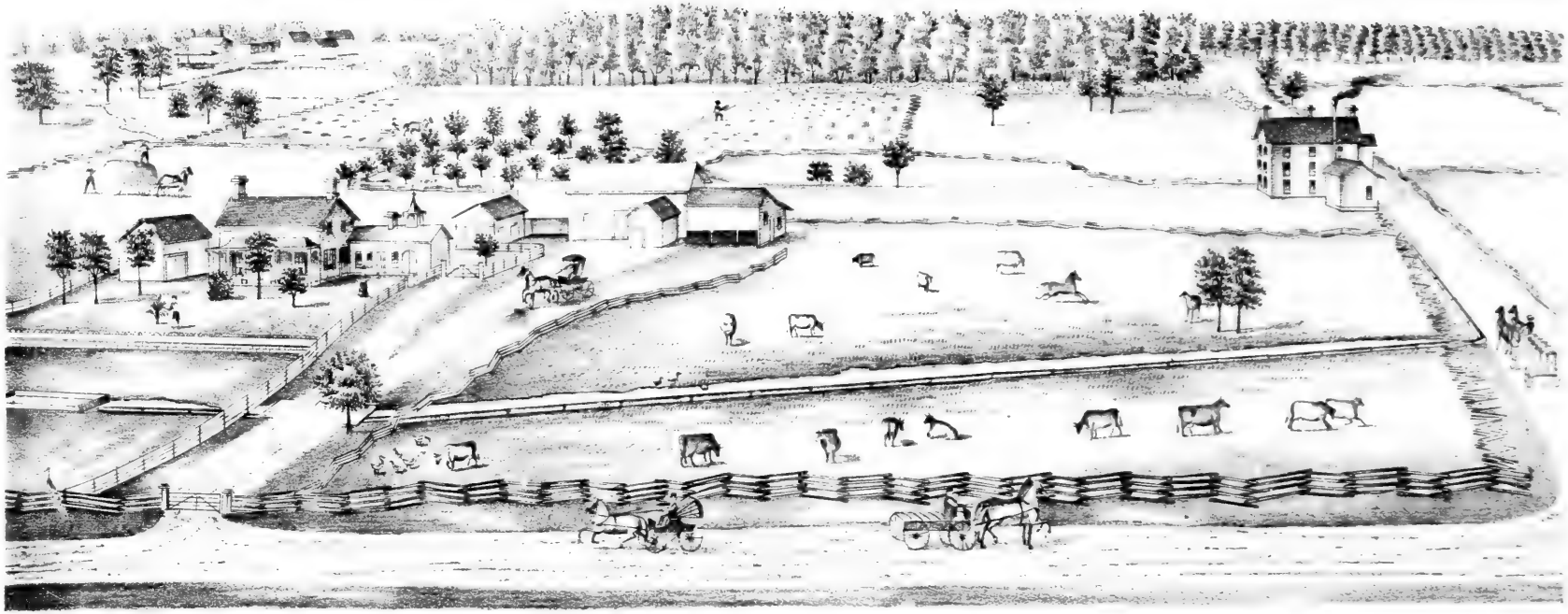
Geo. R. Ketchison
Madoc.



FARM RES OF ELKANAH BABBIT ESQ. CON. 1, LOT 68, [illegible]



RES. OF W. D. FULLER ESQ. MERCHANT, [illegible]

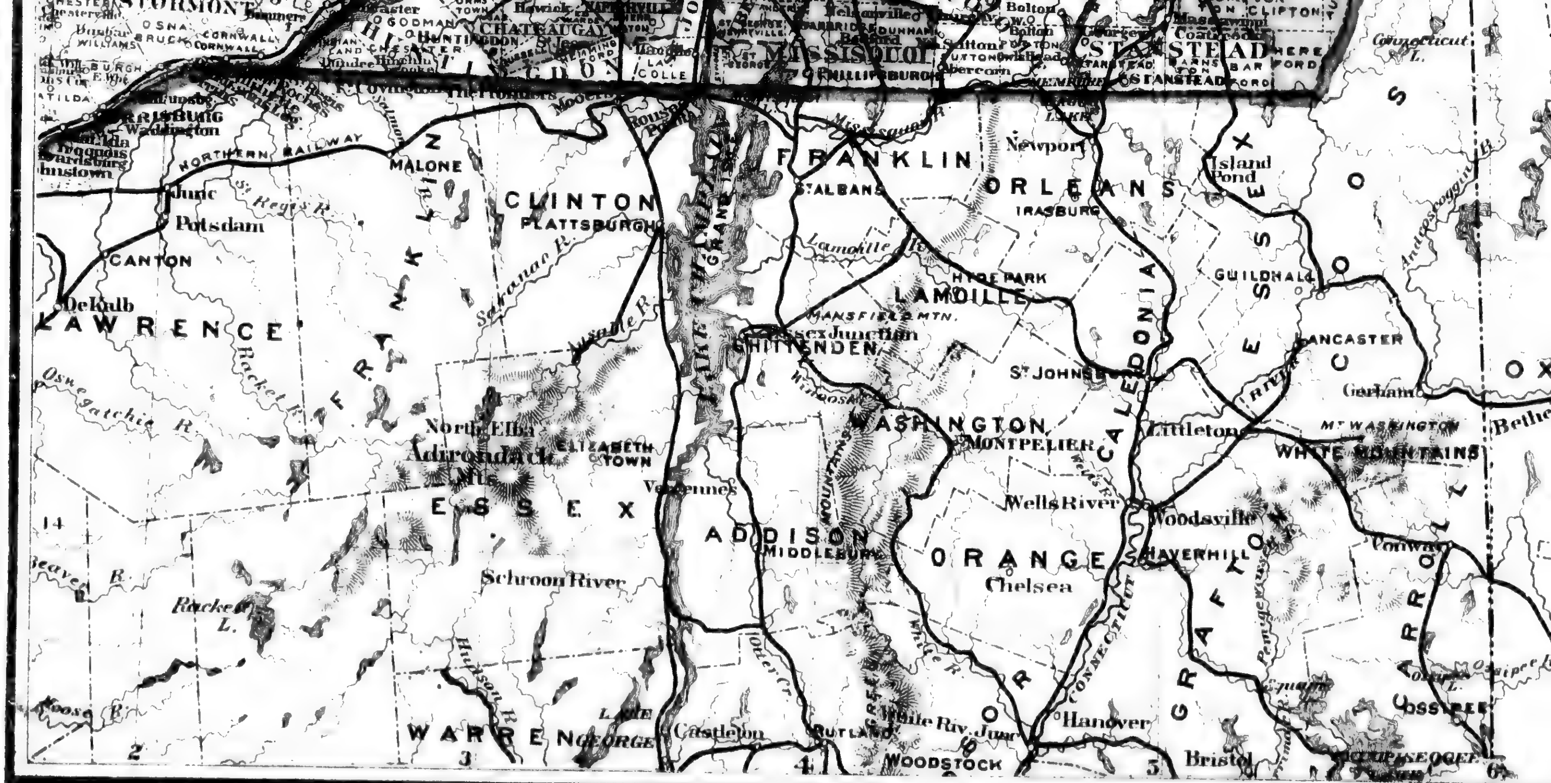


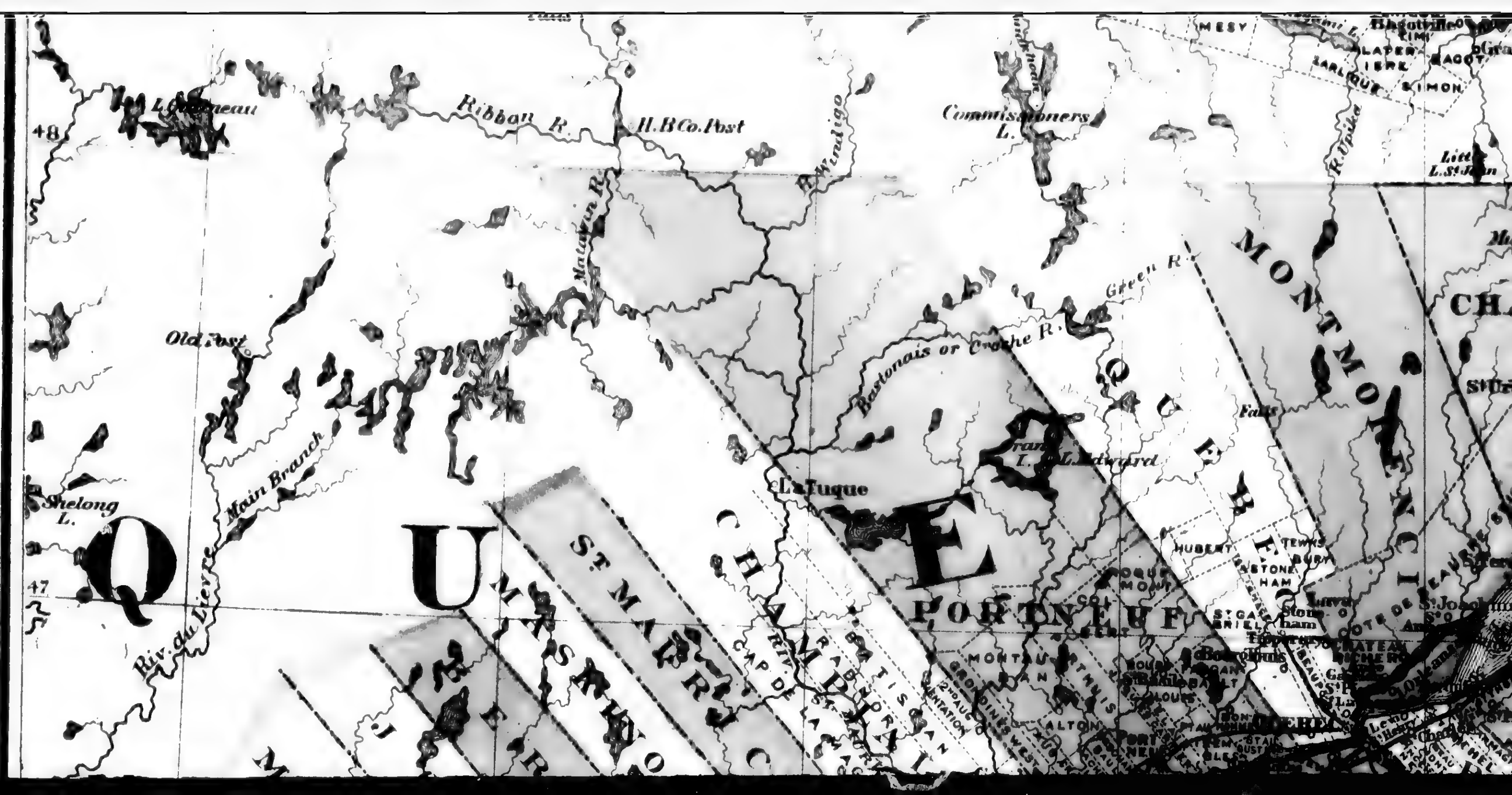
RES OF IVY R. ROBLIN ESQ. CON. 7, LOTS 5 & 6, MUNGERFORD TP. ONT.

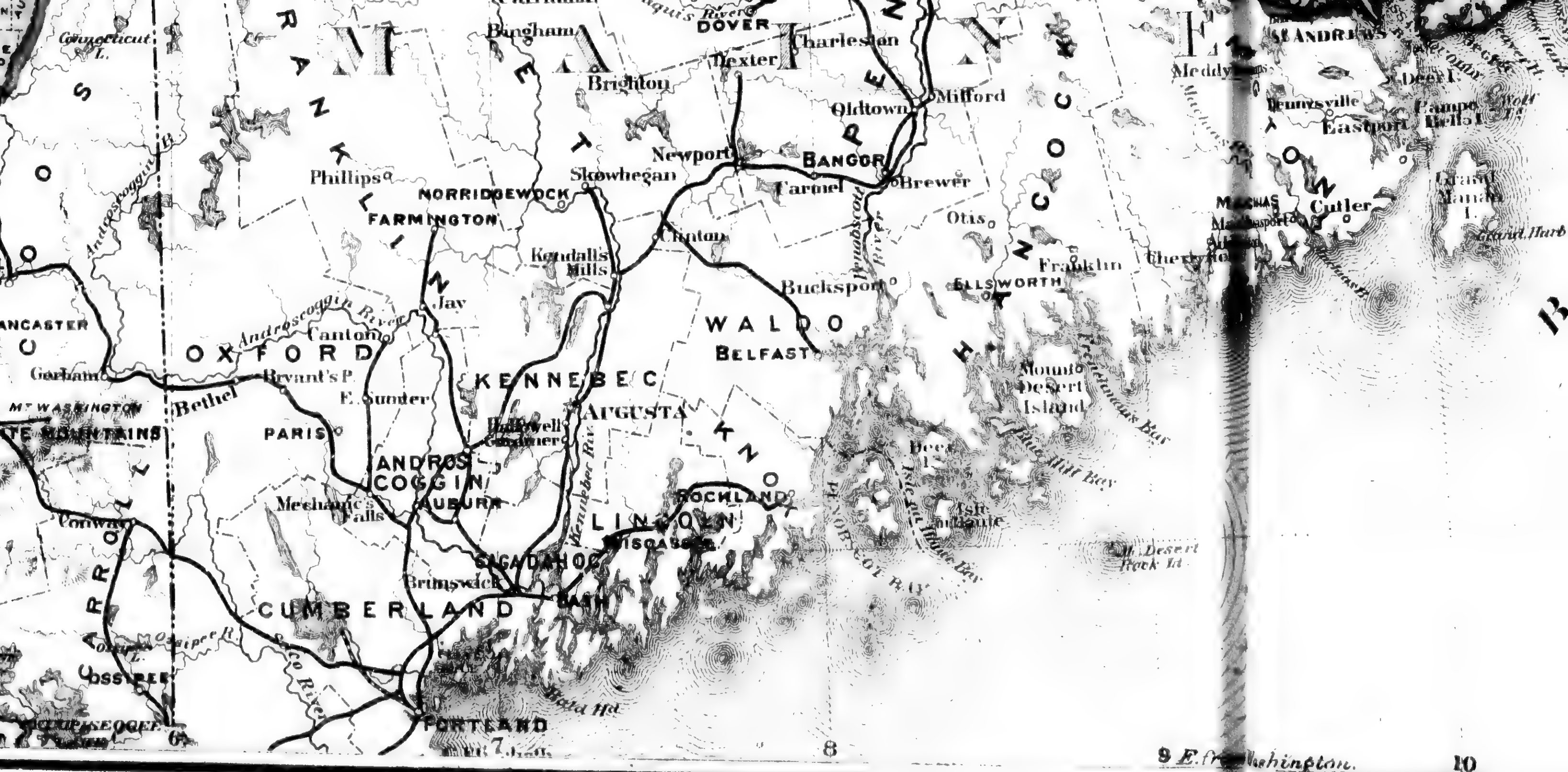
6"

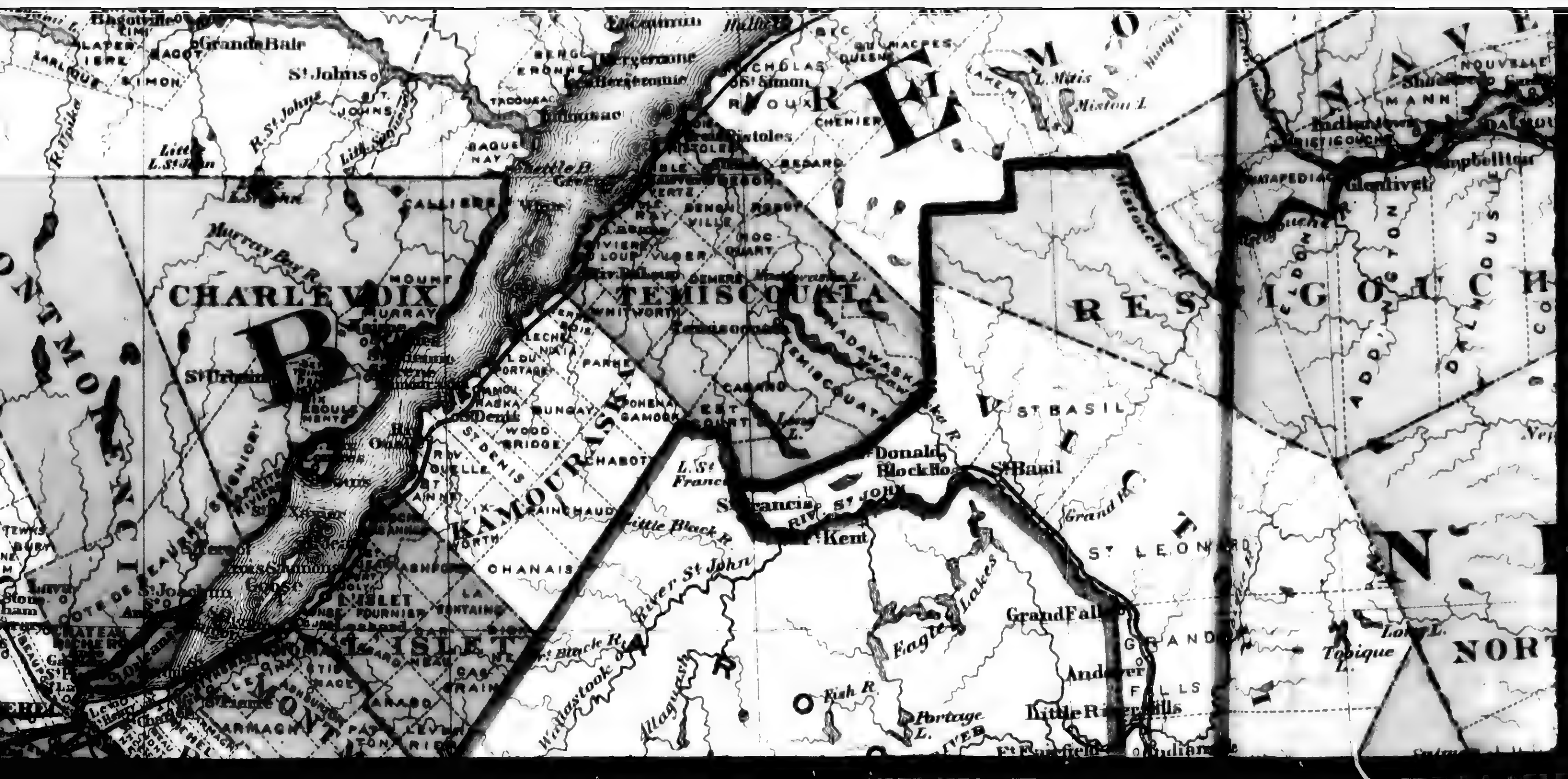
Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

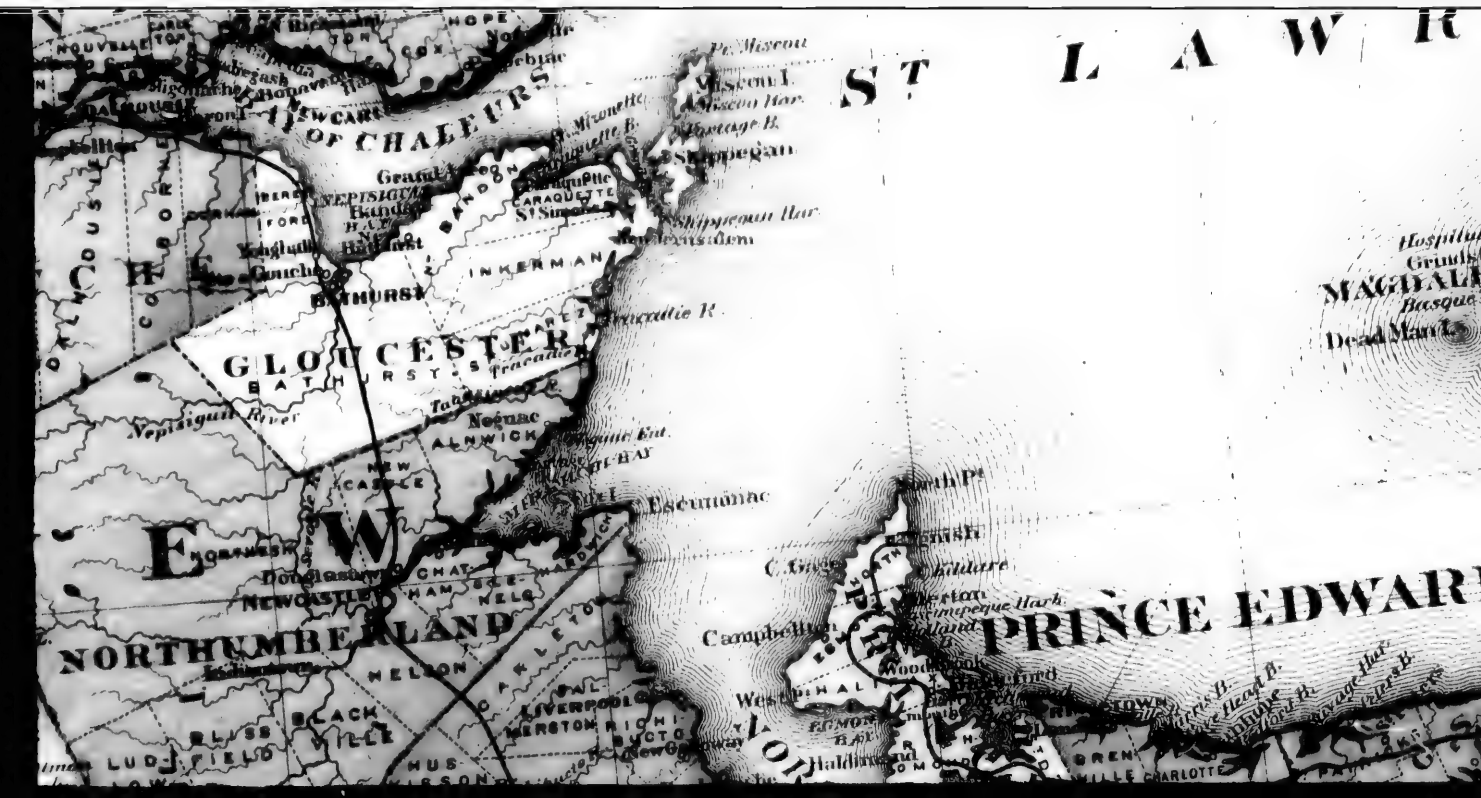

STORMONT
CHATEAUGAY
HUNTINGDON
MISSISQUOI
STANSTEAD
PHILLIPSBURG
NORTHERN RAILWAY
MALONE
CLINTON
PLATTSBURGH
FRANKLIN
ST ALBANS
ORLEANS
Newport
Island Pond
IRASBURG
Potsdam
CANTON
DeKalb
LAWRENCE
LAMOILLE
HYDE PARK
GUILDHALL
MANSFIELD MTN.
CHITTENDEN
LANCASTER
St JOHNSBURY
Gorham
Oswegatchie R.
Racket R.
North Elba
Adirondack Mts.
ELIZABETH TOWN
WASHINGTON
MONTPELIER
CALEDONIA
Littleton
MT WASHINGTON
WHITE MOUNTAINS
ESSEX
Vergennes
Wells River
Woodsville
ADDISON
MIDDLEBURY
ORANGE
Chelsea
HAVERHILL
GRAFTON
CARROLL
Conway
Schroon River
Racket L.
Hudson R.
White R.
Hanover
OSSIPEE
LAKE GEORGE
WARREN
Castleton
RUTLAND
White Riv. Junc
WOODSTOCK
Bristol
14
2
3
4
5
6

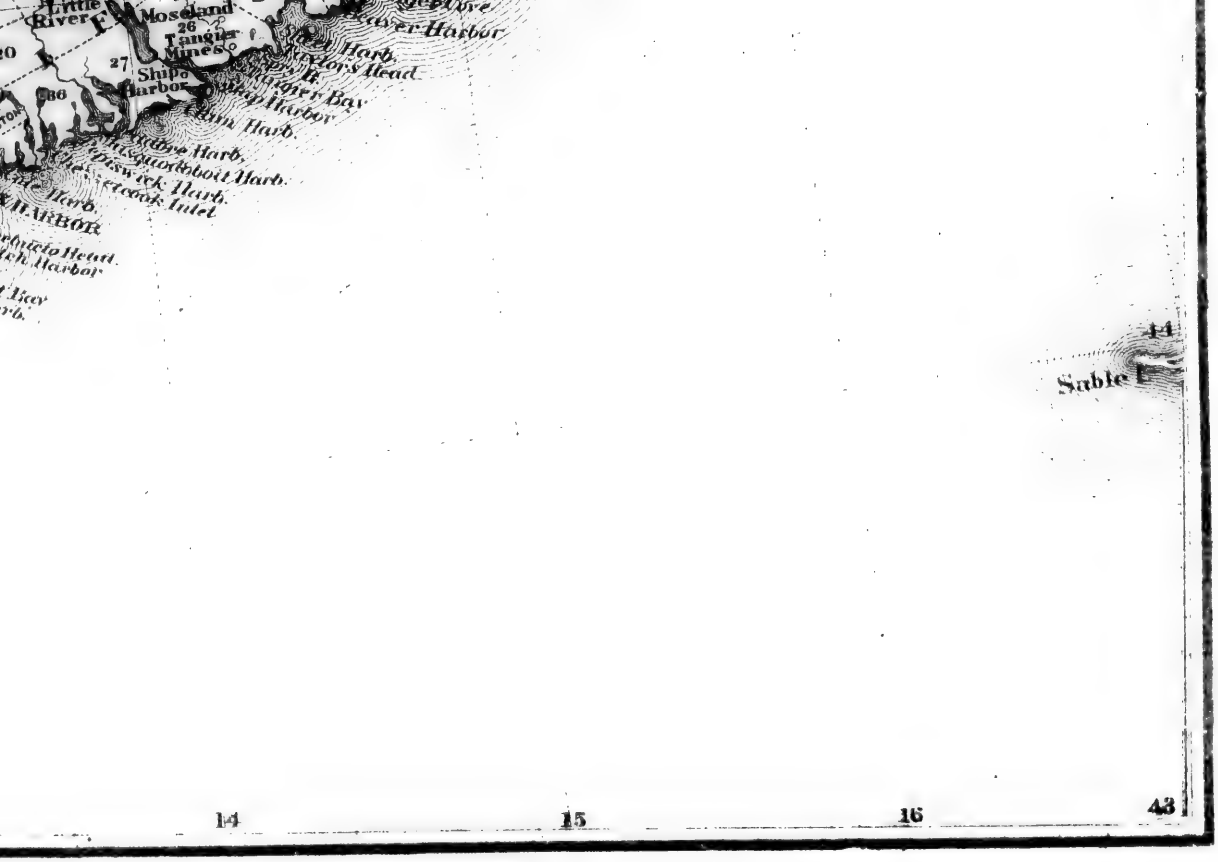

48
47
Ribbon R.
H.B.Co. Post
Commissioners L.
Old Post
Main Branch
Shelong L.
Riv. du Lievre
Green R.
MONTMORENCI
La Tuque
Bastonais or Croche R.
Q
U
E
PORTNEUF
ST MAURICE
CHAMPLAIN
CAP DE LA MAGDELAINE
MASKINONGE
BATISCAN
QUEBEC
HUBERT
STONEHAM
TEWKSBURY

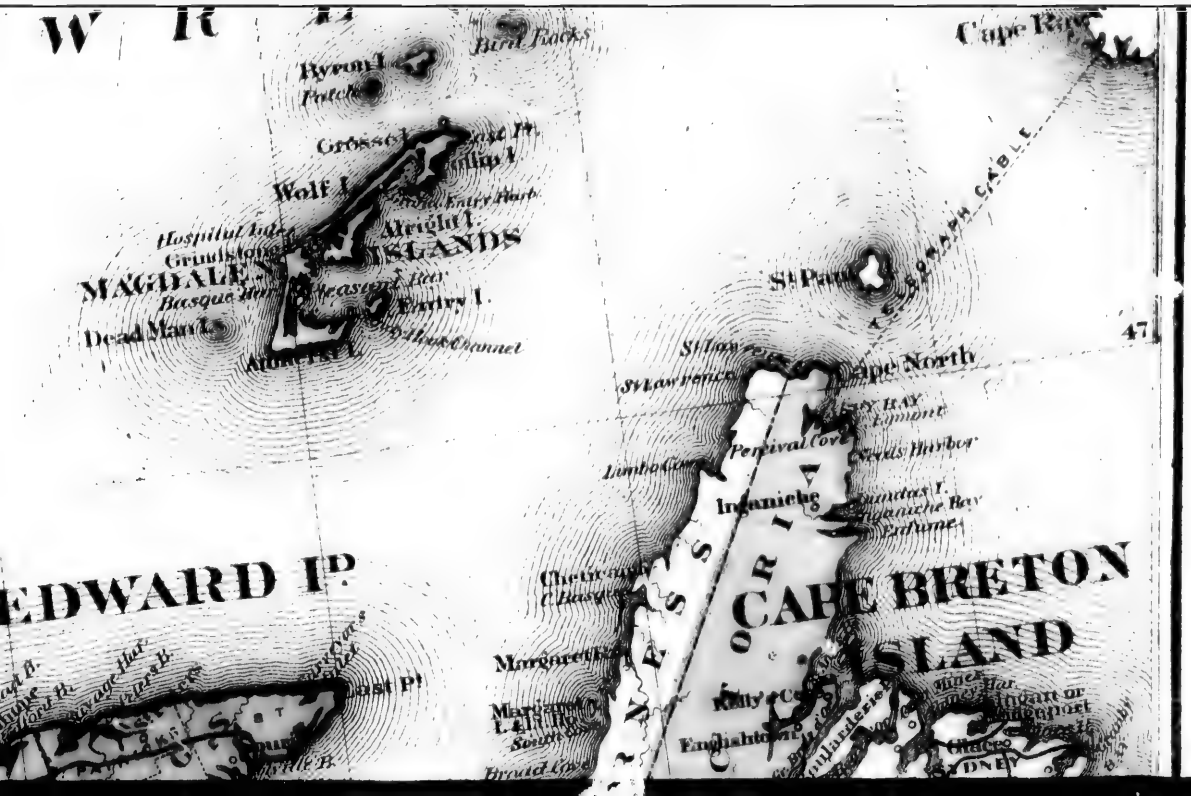

Connecticut L.
Bingham
DOVER
Charleston
Dexter
Brighton
Milford
Oldtown
Newport
BANGOR
Brewer
Phillips
Skowhegan
NORRIDGEWOCK
Carmel
FARMINGTON
Clinton
Otis
Kendall's Mills
Franklin
Bucksport
ELLSWORTH
Jay
Canton
WALDO
Androscoggin River
ANCASTER
OXFORD
BELFAST
Gorham
Bryant's P.
Bethel
KENNEBEC
Mount Desert Island
E. Sumner
AUGUSTA
PARIS
KNOX
Hallowell
Gardiner
ANDROS COGGIN
AUBURN
Mechanic's Falls
ROCKLAND
LINCOLN
Conway
WISCASSET
SAGADAHOC
Mt. Desert Rock Lt.
Brunswick
BATH
CUMBERLAND
CARROLL
OSSIPEE
PORTLAND
ST. ANDREWS
Meddybemps
Dennysville
Eastport
Campo Bello I.
Deer I.
MACHIAS
Machiasport
Cutler
Grand Manan I.
Cherryfield
HANCOCK
PENOBSCOT
Penobscot River
Frenchman's Bay
Blue Hill Bay
Isle au Haute
PENOBSCOT BAY
WASHINGTON
6
7
8
9
10

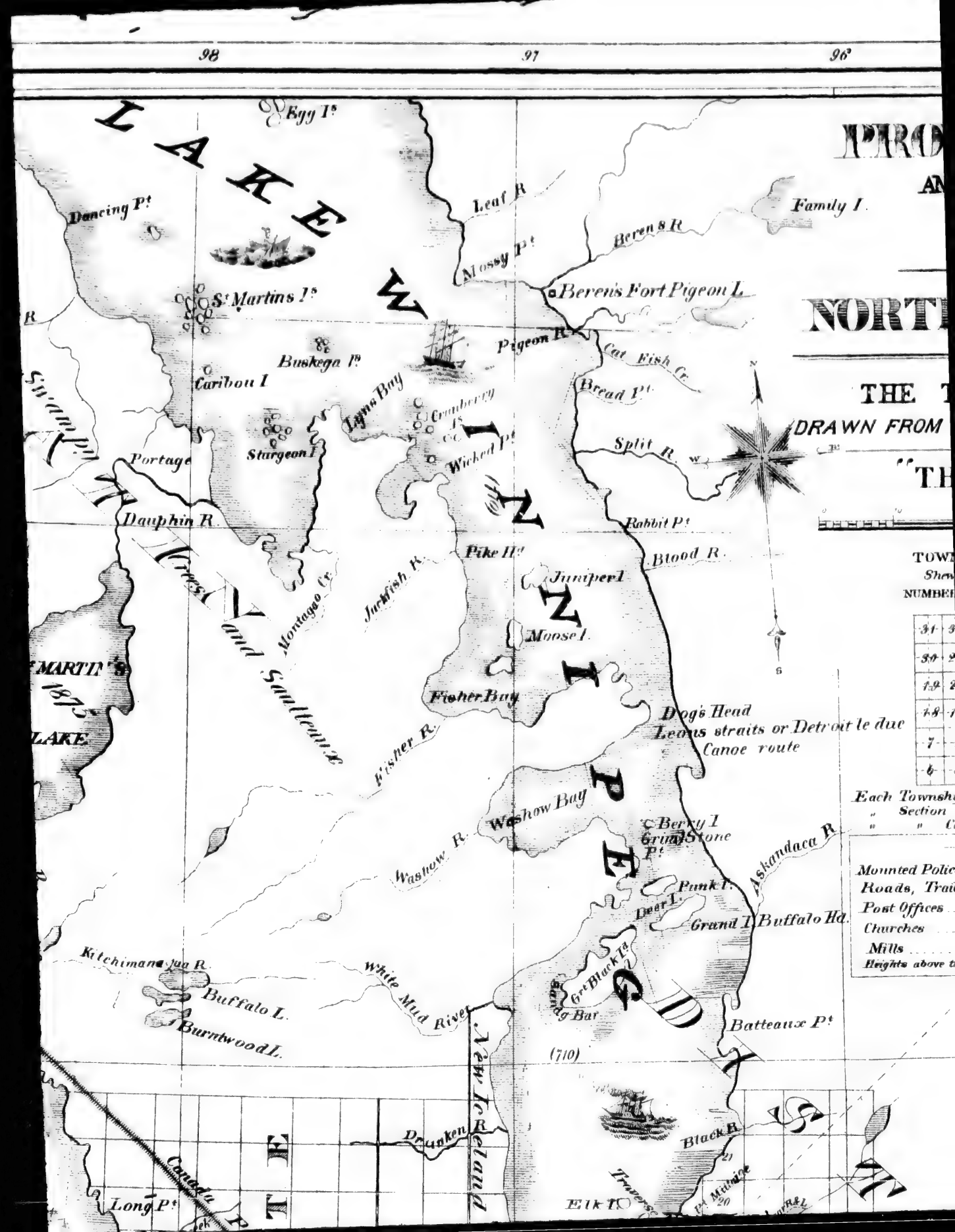

Bagotville
Grande Baie
St. Johns
Little L. St. John
Murray Bay R.
CHARLEVOIX
MURRAY
St. Urbain
Baie St. Paul
R. Upika
MONTMORENCI
St. Joachim
Shuttle B.
St. Simon
RIMOUSKI
Trois Pistoles
CHENIER
L. Mitis
Mistou L.
BEDARD
TEMISCOUATA
WHITWORTH
Temiscouata L.
MADAWASKA
St. Denis
KAMOURASKA
CHANAIS
L'ISLET
MONTMAGNY
L. St. Francis
St. Francis
River St. John
Little Black R.
Black R.
Walastook R.
Allaguash
Eagle Lakes
Portage L.
Fish R.
Kent
Donald
Block Ho.
St. Basil
ST. BASIL
Grand R.
ST. LEONARD
Grand Falls
GRAND FALLS
Andover
Little River Mills
RESTIGOUCHE
Restigouche R.
RISTIGOUCHE
MANN
Campbellton
Metapedia
Glendivet
ADDINGTON
DALHOUSIE
Tobique L.
NORT

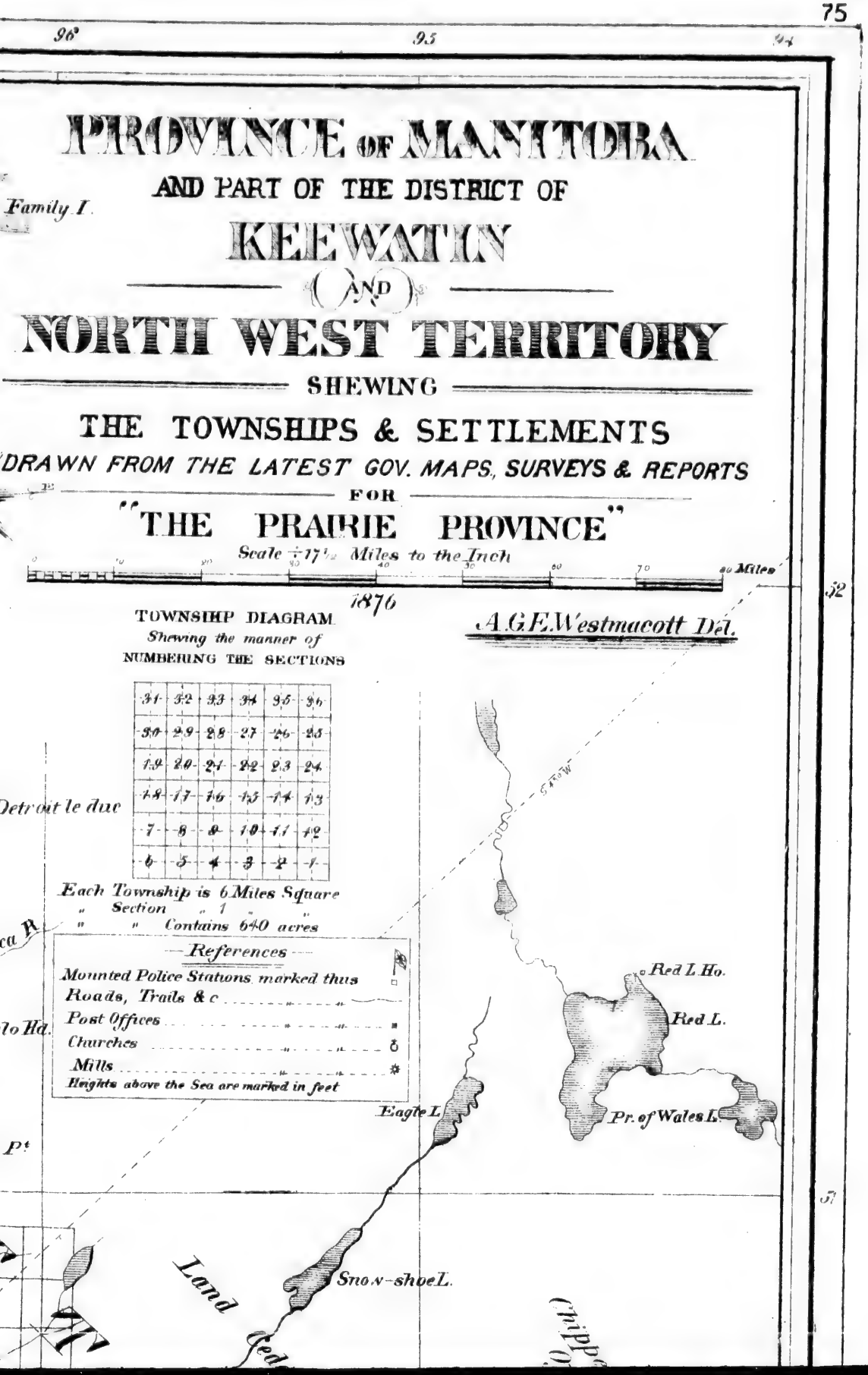
BAY OF FUNDY
NOVA SCOTIA
ANNAPOLIS
DIGBY
LUNENBURG
QUEENS
YARMOUTH
SHELBURNE
Cape Sable
Digby
Annapolis
Lunenburg
Liverpool
Yarmouth
Shelburne
Bridgewater
Kentville
Wolfville
Windsor
Halifax
Bedford
Maitland
Weymouth
Belleview Cove
Port Gilbert
New Tusket
Kemptville
Tusket
Argyle
Barrington
Pubnico
Hope I.
Mouton I.
Port Medway Harb.
Mill Village
Chester
Hubbert's Cove
New Germany
Stoddart
Fisher's L.
Northfield
Brookfield
Caledonia
Kingsburg
New Dublin
Indiana
New Hall
Tusket
Sandy Cove
Bear's Head
Long I.
Grand Lake
Brier I.
Westport
Clementsport
Digby Neck
Thornes Cove
Port William
Margaretville
Wilmot
Aylesford
Berwick
Cornwallis
Horton
Falmouth
Windsor
Newport
Fredericton
Wolfville
Grand Pre
Le Prean
Upper Hants
Lower Hants
Upper Mills
Lunenburg Harb.
Mahone B.
Bedford Basin
Halifax Harb.
Chebucto Head
Herring Cove
Sambro Harb.
Prospect Harb.
Mahone Bay
Ship Harbor
Tangier
Moseland
Little River
Shelburne Harb.
Port Joli
Port Hebert
Ragged Harb.
Green Harbor
Cape Negro Har.
Cape Latour
Seal I.
Mud I.
10
11
12
13
14

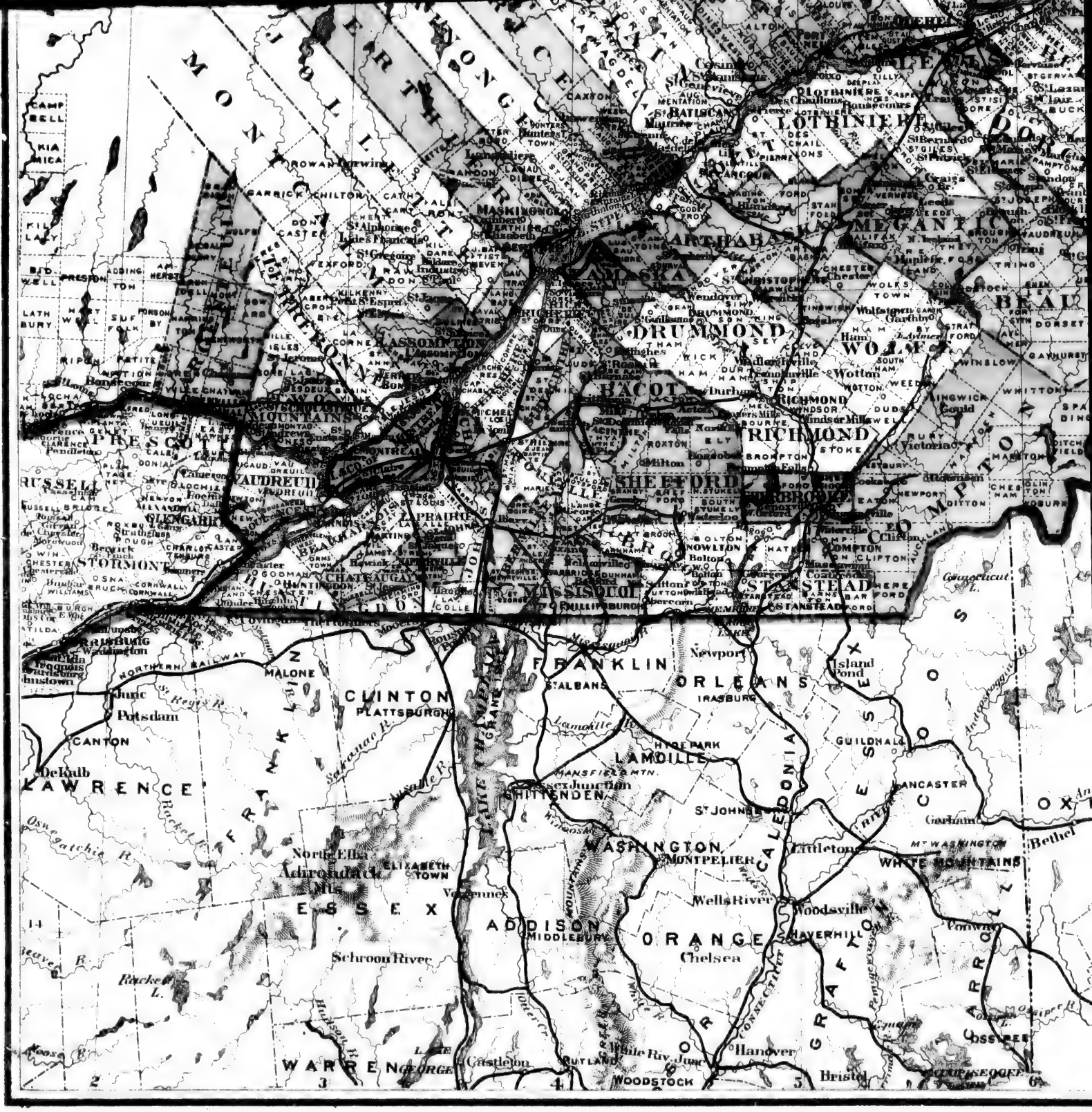

ST LAWR
BAY OF CHALEURS
GLOUCESTER
NORTHUMBERLAND
PRINCE EDWARD
Shippegan
Caraquette
Inkerman
Bathurst
Nepisiguit River
Nepisiguit
Nepisiguit Bay
Escuminac
Campbellton
Dalhousie
Newcastle
Chatham
Nelson
Liverpool
Miscou I.
Miscou Har.
Portage B.
Shippegan Har.
Tracadie R.
Dead Man I.
Hospital
Grindstone
Basque
North Pt.
Cape Gage
Kildare
Merton
Escuminac Harb.
Woodstock
Hartford
Westmorland
Haldimand
Charlotte
Bliss Ville
Black Ville
Ludlow
Hus-kisson

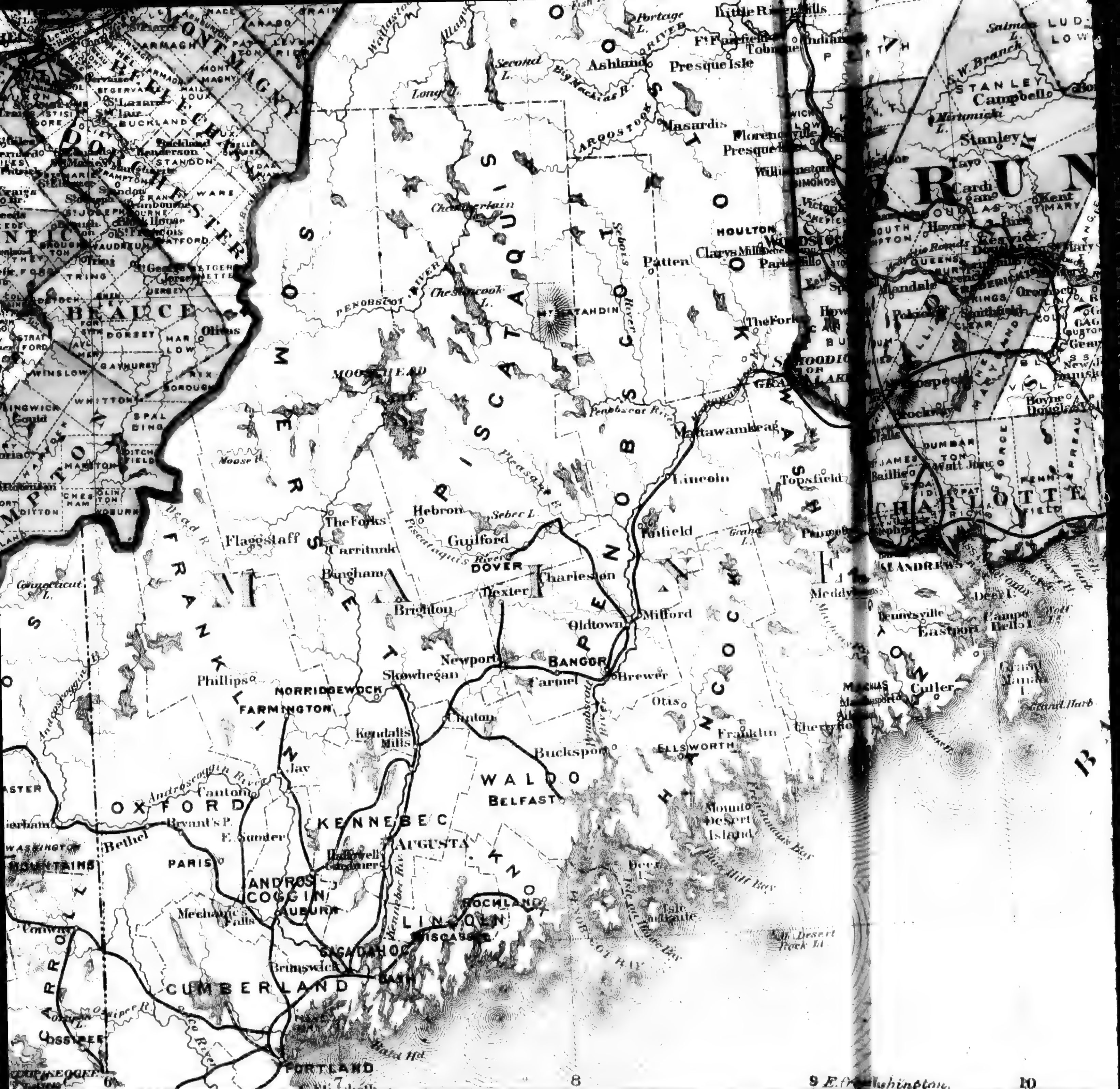

Little River
Moseland
26
Tangier Mines
27
Ship Harbor
Harbor
Sable I.
14
15
16
43

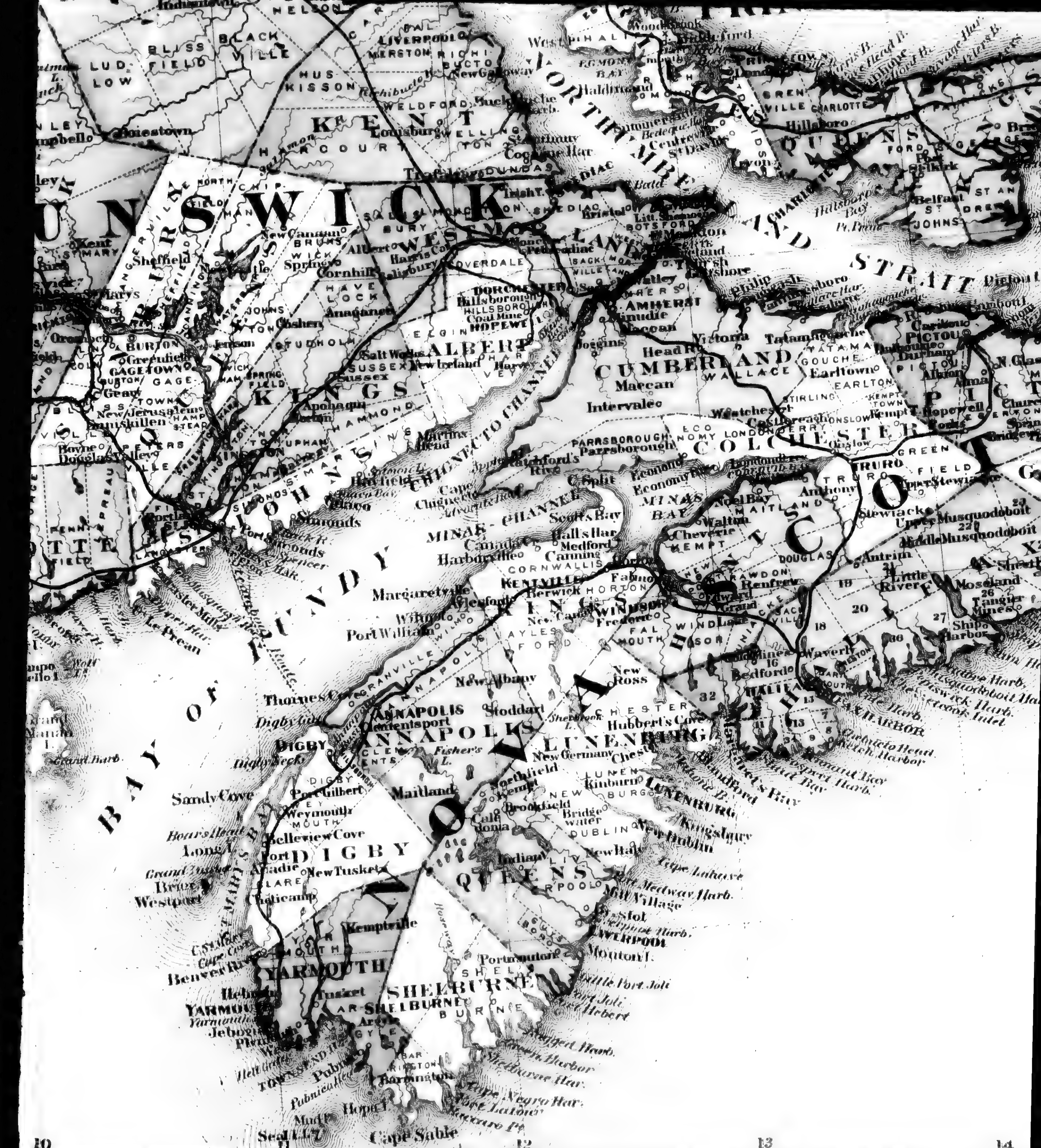

Bird Rocks
Byron I.
Wolf I.
Alright I.
ISLANDS
MAGDALEN
Dead Man I.
Cape Ray
St Paul
Cape North
Percival Cove
Inganiche
CAPE BRETON
ISLAND
EDWARD I.D
47


98
97
96
LAKE WINNIPEGOSIS
Egg Is
Dancing Pt
St Martins Is
Buskega Is
Caribou I
Sturgeon I
Portage
Dauphin R.
Swamp Pt
Leaf R
Mossy Pt
Beren's Fort Pigeon L
Pigeon R
Cat Fish Cr
Bread Pt
Family I.
Beren's R
Lynx Bay
Cranberry Is
Wicked Pt
Split R.
Rabbit Pt
Blood R.
Pike Hd
Juniper I
Moose I.
Jackfish R.
Montagao Cr.
Crees and Saulteaux
Fisher Bay
Fisher R.
Dog's Head
Leons straits or Detroit le due
Canoe route
Washow Bay
Washow R.
Berry I
Grim Stone Pt
Punk I.
Deer I.
Grand I.
Buffalo Hd.
Askandaca R
Kitchimanaqua R.
Buffalo L.
Burntwood L.
White Mud River
Grt Black Id
Sandy Bar
Batteaux Pt
(710)
New Iceland
Drunken R
Black R
Elk I.
Traverse
Pt Mitchie
Long Pt
Canada
MARTIN'S
LAKE
PRO
AN
NORT
THE T
DRAWN FROM
"TH
TOWN
Shew
NUMBER
Each Township
" Section
Mounted Polic
Roads, Trai
Post Offices
Churches
Mills
Heights above t

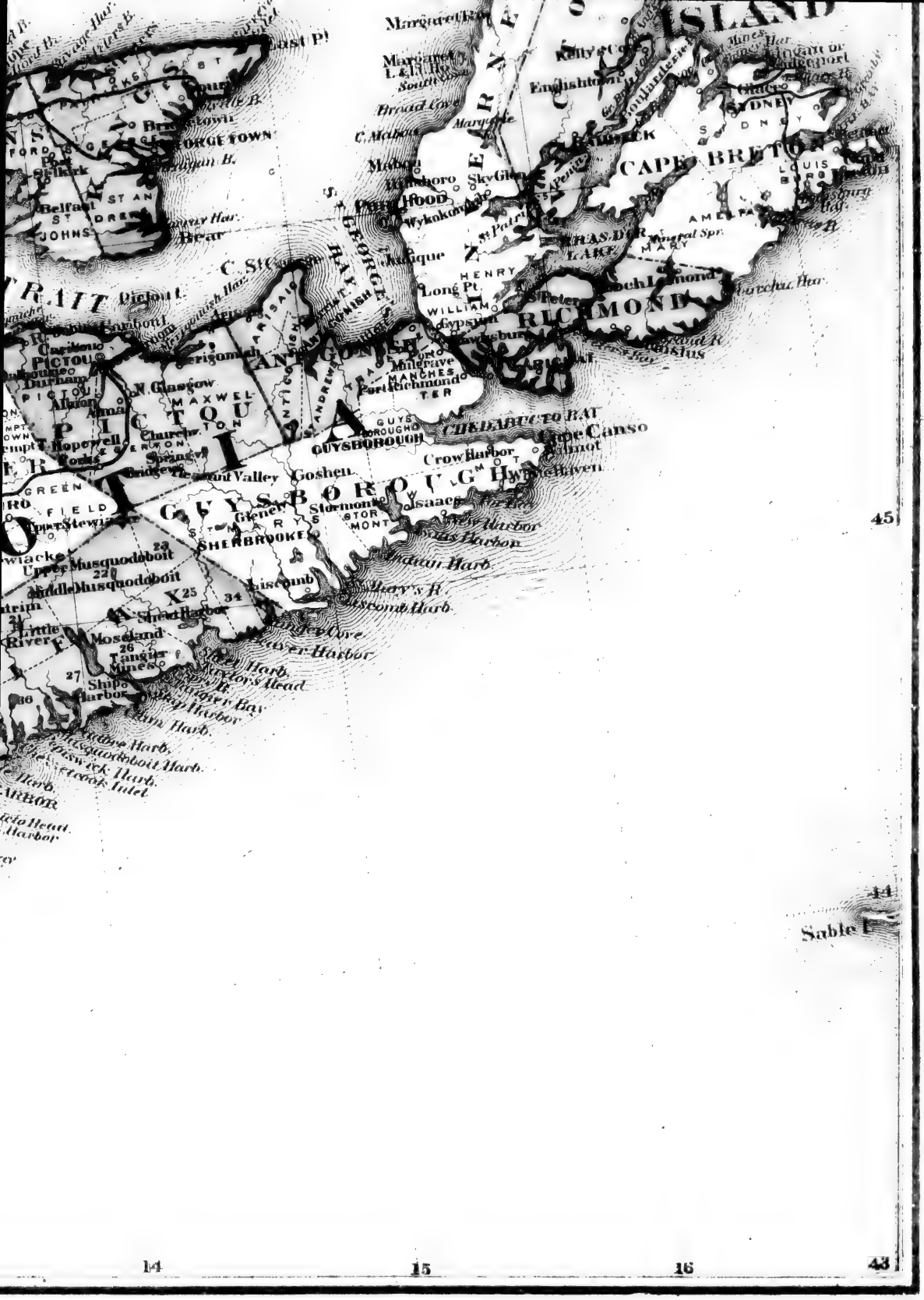

96°
95
94
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
AND PART OF THE DISTRICT OF
KEEWATIN
AND
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
SHEWING
THE TOWNSHIPS & SETTLEMENTS
DRAWN FROM THE LATEST GOV. MAPS, SURVEYS & REPORTS
FOR
"THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE"
Scale ÷ 17½ Miles to the Inch
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 Miles
1876
A.G.E.Westmacott Del.
Family I.
TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM
Shewing the manner of
NUMBERING THE SECTIONS
31 32 33 34 35 36
30 29 28 27 26 25
19 20 21 22 23 24
18 17 16 15 14 13
7 8 9 10 11 12
6 5 4 3 2 1
Detroit le duc
Each Township is 6 Miles Square
" Section " 1 " "
" " Contains 640 acres
References
Mounted Police Stations marked thus
Roads, Trails &c
Post Offices
Churches
Mills
Heights above the Sea are marked in feet
Red L Ho.
Red L.
Eagle L.
Pr. of Wales L.
Snow-shoe L.
Land
52
51


MONTCALM
JOLIETTE
MONTMORENCY
PORTNEUF
CHARLEVOIX
LOTBINIERE
MEGANTIC
ARTHABASKA
BEAUCE
DRUMMOND
WOLFE
BACOT
RICHMOND
SHEFFORD
COMPTON
STANSTEAD
PRESCOTT
RUSSELL
VAUDREUIL
ZIPRAIRIE
GLENGARRY
STORMONT
CHATEAUGAY
MISSISQUOI
FRANKLIN
ORLEANS
CLINTON
PLATTSBURGH
LAWRENCE
LAMOILLE
SHELBURNE
WASHINGTON
MONTPELIER
ESSEX
ADDISON
MIDDLEBURY
ORANGE
CALEDONIA
WARREN
GEORGE
Castleton
RUTLAND
WOODSTOCK
Hanover
Bristol
Newport
Island Pond
ST. ALBANS
IRASBURG
GUILDHALL
LANCASTER
ST. JOHNSBURY
Littleton
Wells River
Woodsville
Chelsea
Schroon River
Racket L.
Potsdam
CANTON
DeKalb
MALONE
Lake Champlain
Lake George
Connecticut R.
Saranac R.
Ausable R.
Oswegatchie R.
Beaver R.
Moose R.
Winooski R.
Lamoille R.
Passumpsic R.
Ammonoosuc R.
Pemigewasset R.
Ompompanoosuc R.
White R.
Mt. Washington
WHITE MOUNTAINS
Bethel
Conway
Gorham
Northern Railway

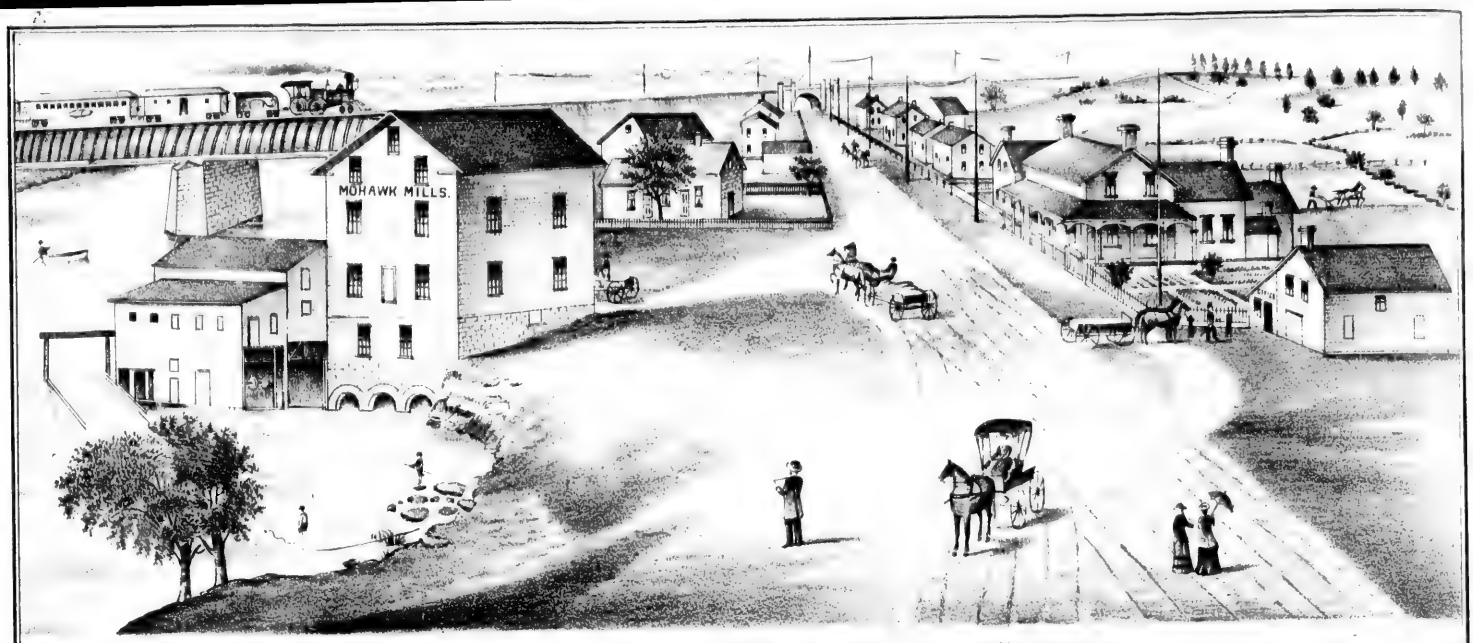

MONTMAGNY
DORCHESTER
BEAUCE
Olivas
Portage L.
Little River Mills
Ashland
Presque Isle
Second L.
Big Machias R.
Long L.
Aroostook River
Masardis
Florenceville
HOULTON
Patten
Chamberlain
Chesuncook L.
Penobscot River
Mt. Katahdin
Sebois River
The Forks
Moosehead
Moose R.
Pleasant R.
Mattawamkeag
Lincoln
Topsfield
Hebron
Sebec L.
Guilford
The Forks
Carritunk
Bingham
Piscataquis River
DOVER
Charleston
Dexter
Brighton
Flaggstaff
Dead R.
Connecticut L.
Enfield
Grand L.
Milford
Oldtown
Newport
BANGOR
Brewer
Skowhegan
Carmel
Phillips
NORRIDGEWOCK
FARMINGTON
Clinton
Otis
Kendalls Mills
Bucksport
ELLSWORTH
Franklin
Cherryfield
WALDO
BELFAST
Jay
Canton
Androscoggin River
OXFORD
Bethel
Bryant's P.
PARIS
KENNEBEC
AUGUSTA
Hallowell
ANDROSCOGGIN
AUBURN
Mechanic's Falls
Mount Desert Island
ROCKLAND
LINCOLN
WISCASSET
SAGADAHOC
Brunswick
BATH
CUMBERLAND
PORTLAND
Conway
Ossipee R.
Saco River
Bald Hd.
Penobscot Bay
Isle au Haute
Mt. Desert Rock Lt.
Frenchmans Bay
Blue Hill Bay
Deer I.
MACHIAS
Culler
Grand Manan I.
Eastport
Campobello
Dennysville
Meddybemps
ST ANDREWS
CHARLOTTE
Woodstock
Stanley
Campbello
Kent
S.W. Branch
STANLEY
AROOSTOOK
PISCATAQUIS
PENOBSCOT
SOMERSET
FRANKLIN
HANCOCK
WASHINGTON
MAINE
6
7
8
9 E. from Washington.
10



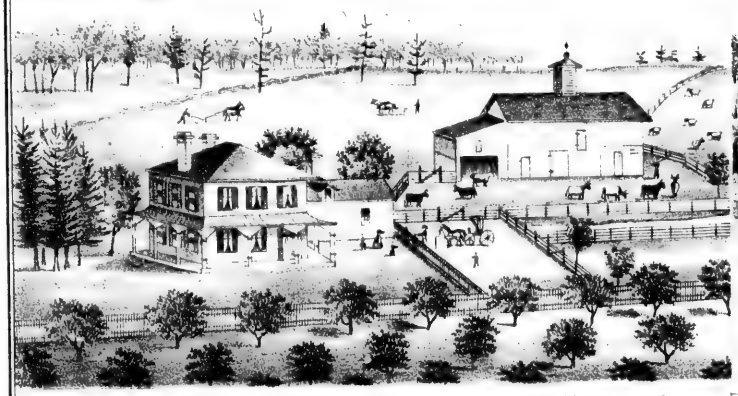
NEW BRUNSWICK
KENT
WESTMORLAND
KINGS
ALBERT
ST JOHN
CHARLOTTE
NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT
CUMBERLAND
COLCHESTER
PICTOU
NOVA SCOTIA
KINGS
HANTS
HALIFAX
LUNENBURG
QUEENS
ANNAPOLIS
DIGBY
YARMOUTH
SHELBURNE
BAY OF FUNDY
MINAS CHANNEL
MINAS BAY
CHIGNECTO CHANNEL
QUEENS
Boiestown
Louisburg
Cocagne Har.
Shediac
Sheffield
Gagetown
Sussex
Salt Works
Hillsborough
Hopewell
Dorchester
Amherst
Sackville
Moncton
Parrsborough
Economy
Truro
Stewiacke
Upper Musquodoboit
Musquodoboit
Antrim
Little River
Moseland
Tangier Mines
Ship Harbor
Waverly
Bedford
Windsor
Falmouth
Hortonville
Kentville
Canning
Cornwallis
Medford
Scotts Bay
Halls Har.
Margaretville
Wilmot
Port William
Berwick
Aylesford
New Ross
Chester
Hubbert's Cove
New Germany
Northfield
Kinburn
Lunenburg
Bridgewater
Dublin
New Dublin
Kingsbury
Caledonia
New Albany
Stoddart
Annapolis
Clementsport
Digby
Maitland
Sandy Cove
Port Gilbert
Weymouth
Belleview Cove
Long I.
Port Acadie
New Tusket
Cheticamp
Westport
Kemptville
Yarmouth
Tusket
Hebron
Jebogue
Shelburne
Barrington
Cape Sable
Port Medway Harb.
Mill Village
Liverpool
Port Mouton
Port Mouton I.
Cape Negro Har.
Shelburne Harbor
Thornes Cove
Digby Gut
Sydney
Wallace
Earltown
Tatamagouche
Victoria
Maccan
Intervale
Westchester
Onslow
Londonderry
Noel Bay
Walton
Cheverie
Kempt
Douglas
Rawdon
Renfrew
Hillsboro
Charlottetown
St Johns
Belfast
Pictou
Durham
Albion
New Glasgow
Springhill
10
11
12
13
14



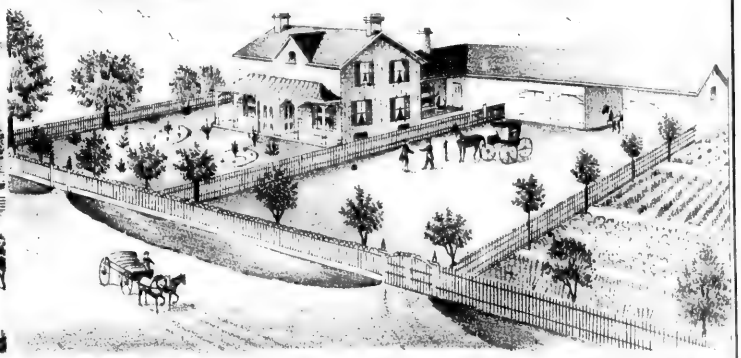
ISLAND
CAPE BRETON
RICHMOND
ANTIGONISH
PICTOU
GUYSBOROUGH
SHERBROOKE
Goshen
Crow Harbor
Isaacs
Liscomb
Moseland
Tangier Mines
Ship Harbor
Sable I.
45
44
43
14
15
16



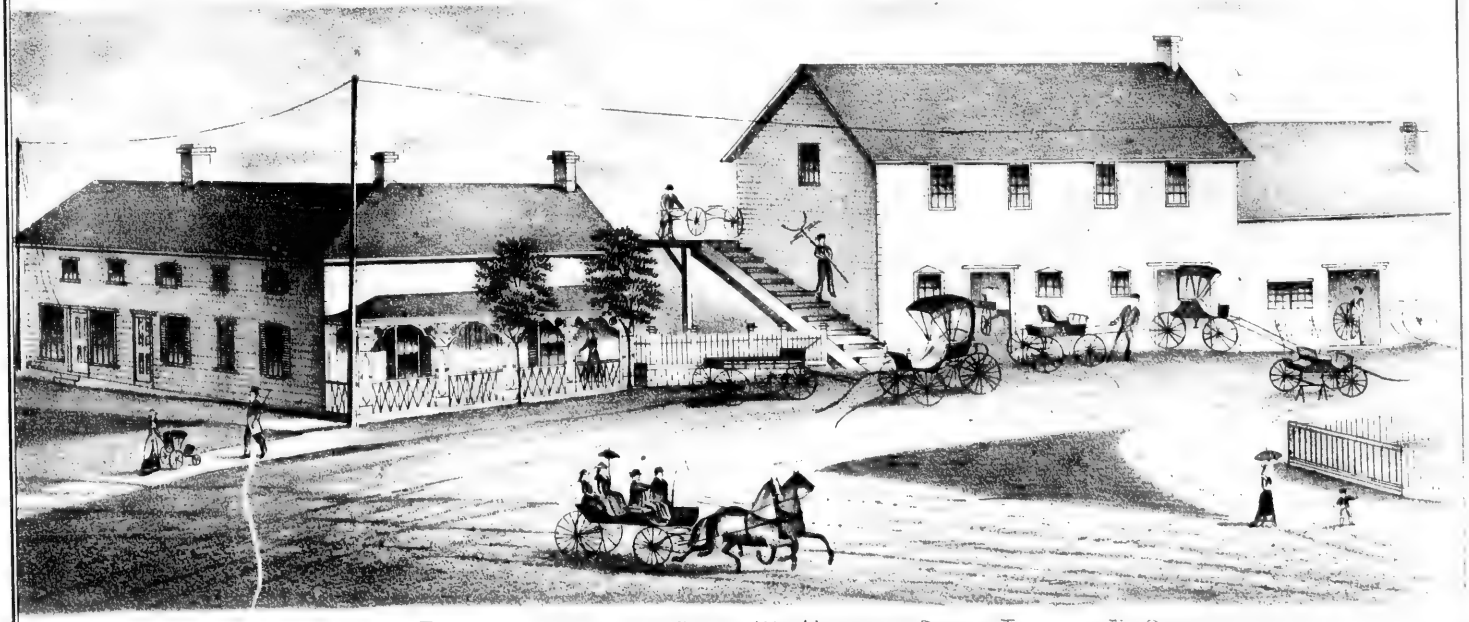

MILLS & RES. OF APPLEBY & BURDETT, MILLTOWN, ONT.



FARM RES. OF W. F. CONNOR ESQ CON. 8 LOT 27, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO.



FARM RES. OF SAM: T. WILMOT ESQ. CON. 4, LOT 29, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO.



CARRIAGE FACTORY, STORE & RES OF WM. HUDSON, ROSLIN, THURLOW TP. ONT.

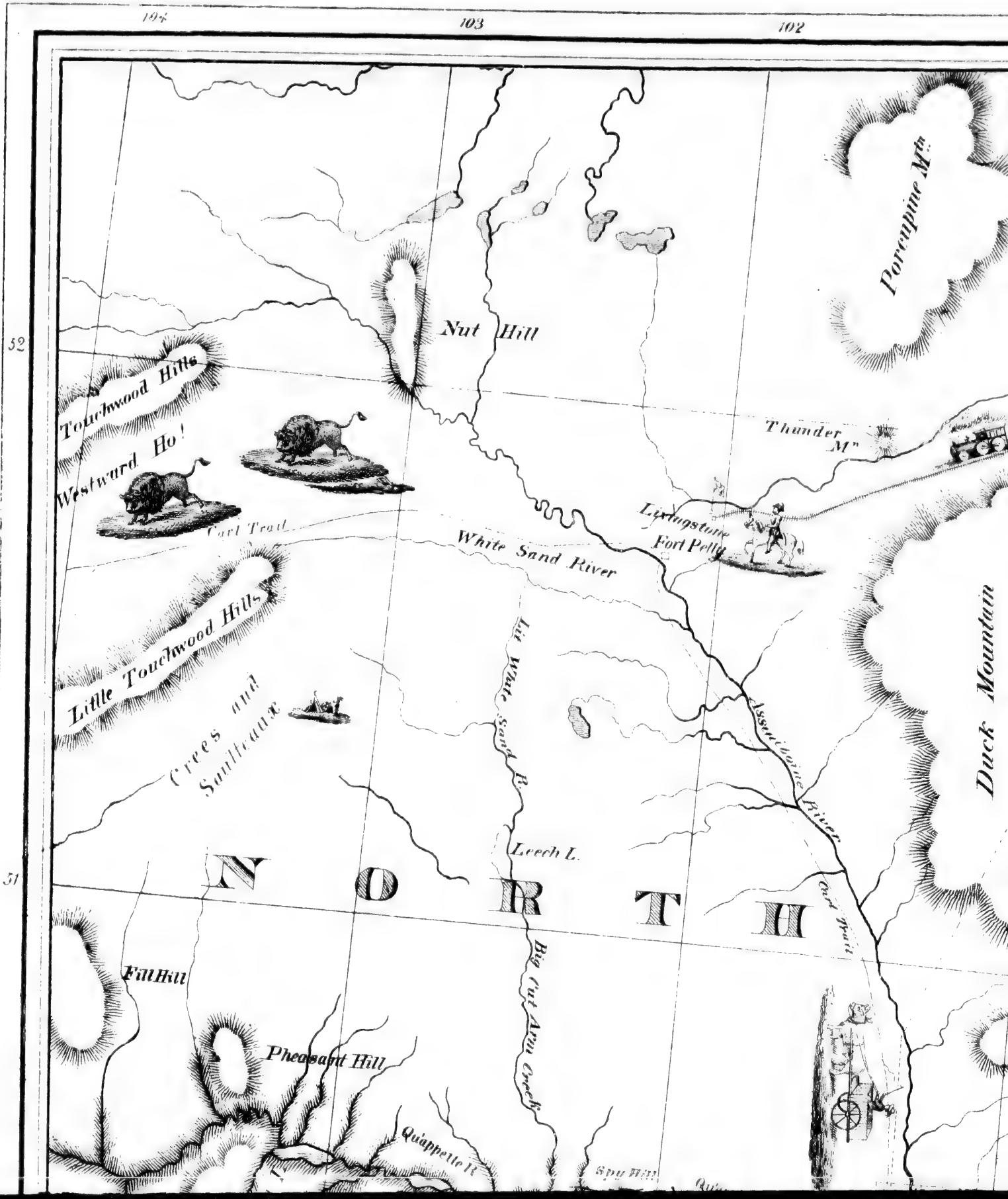
Elijah Ketcheson.

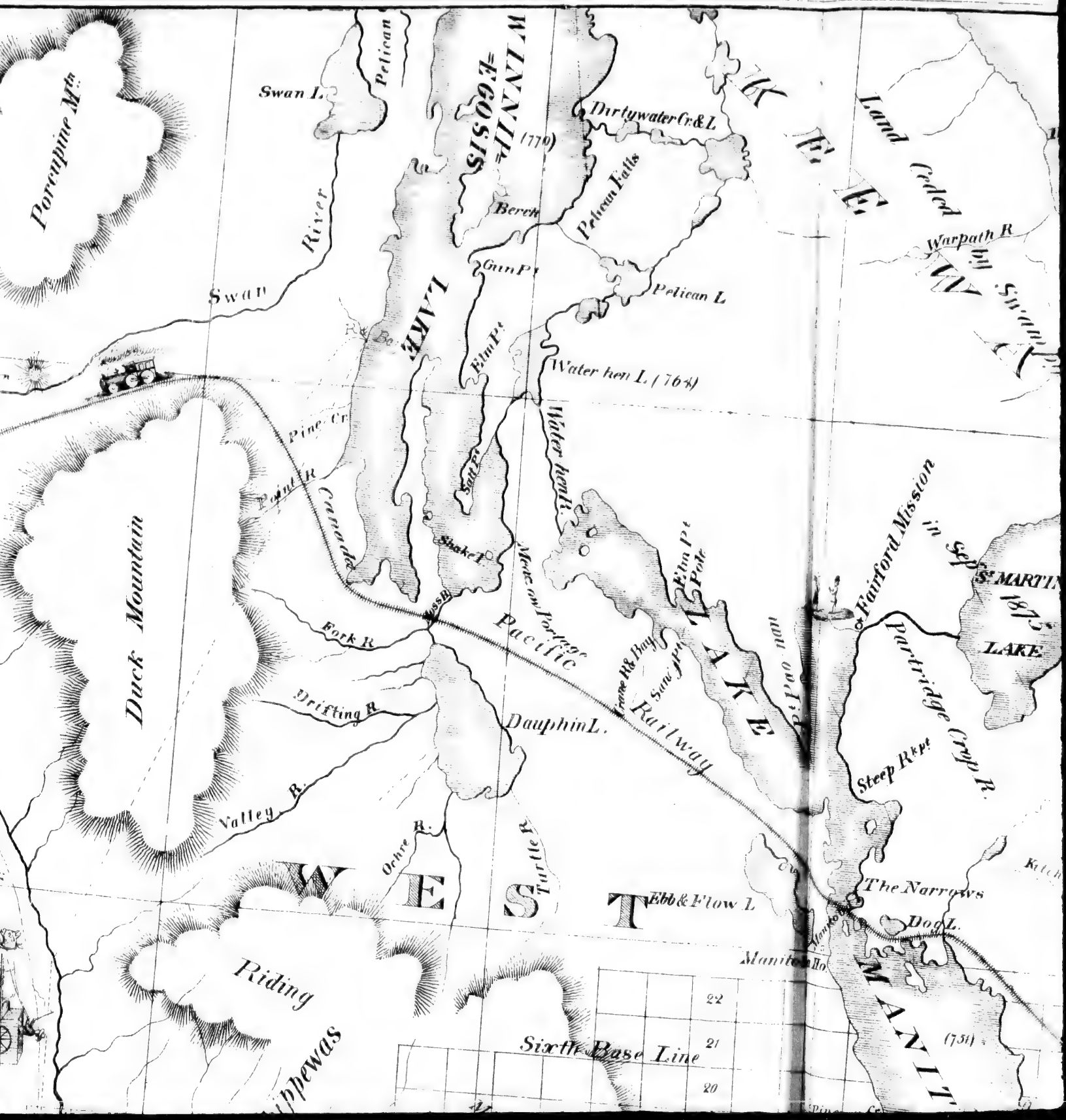
William Ketcheson.

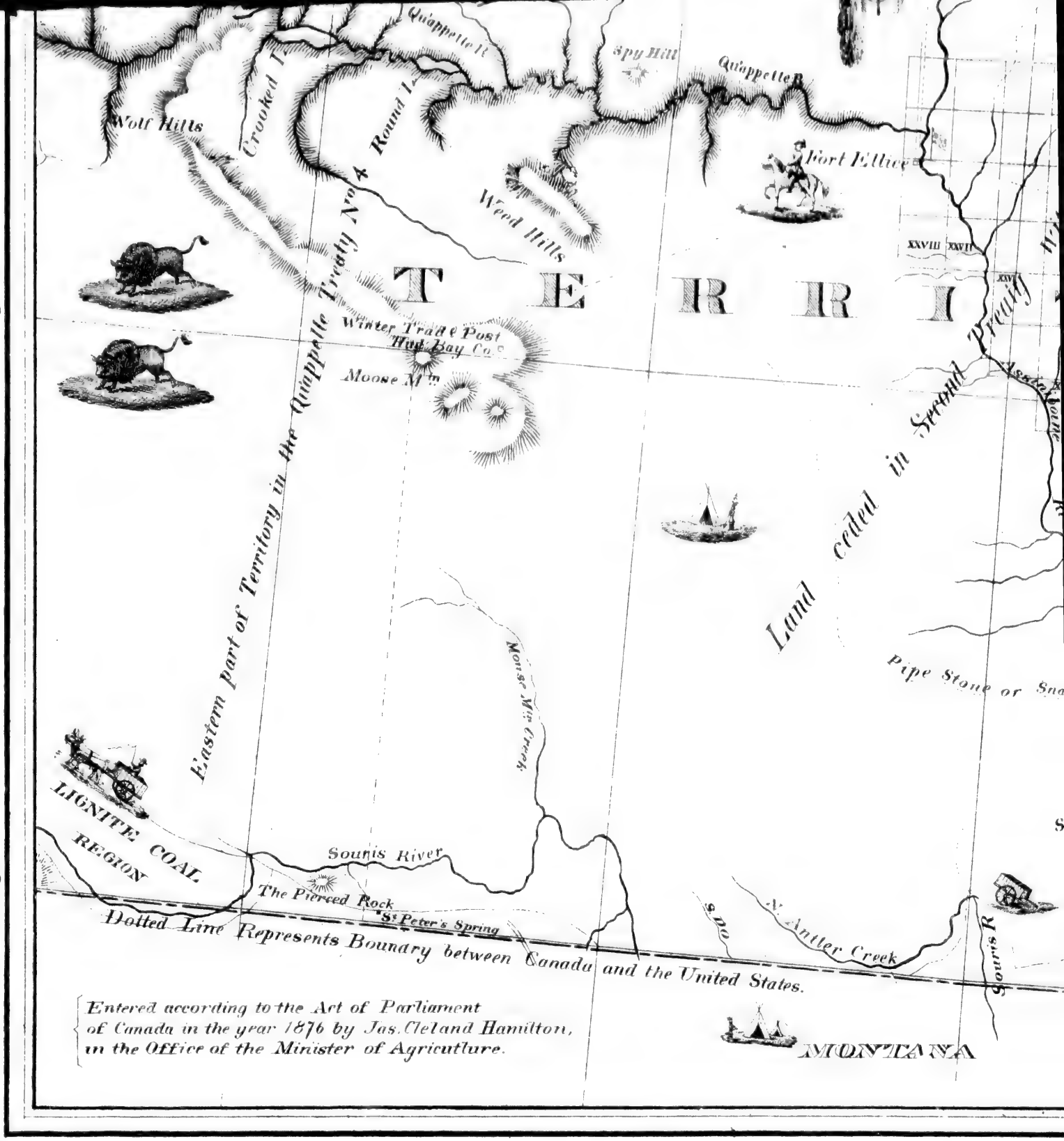
Lieut Col Sheldon Hawley.

Adam Henry Meyers

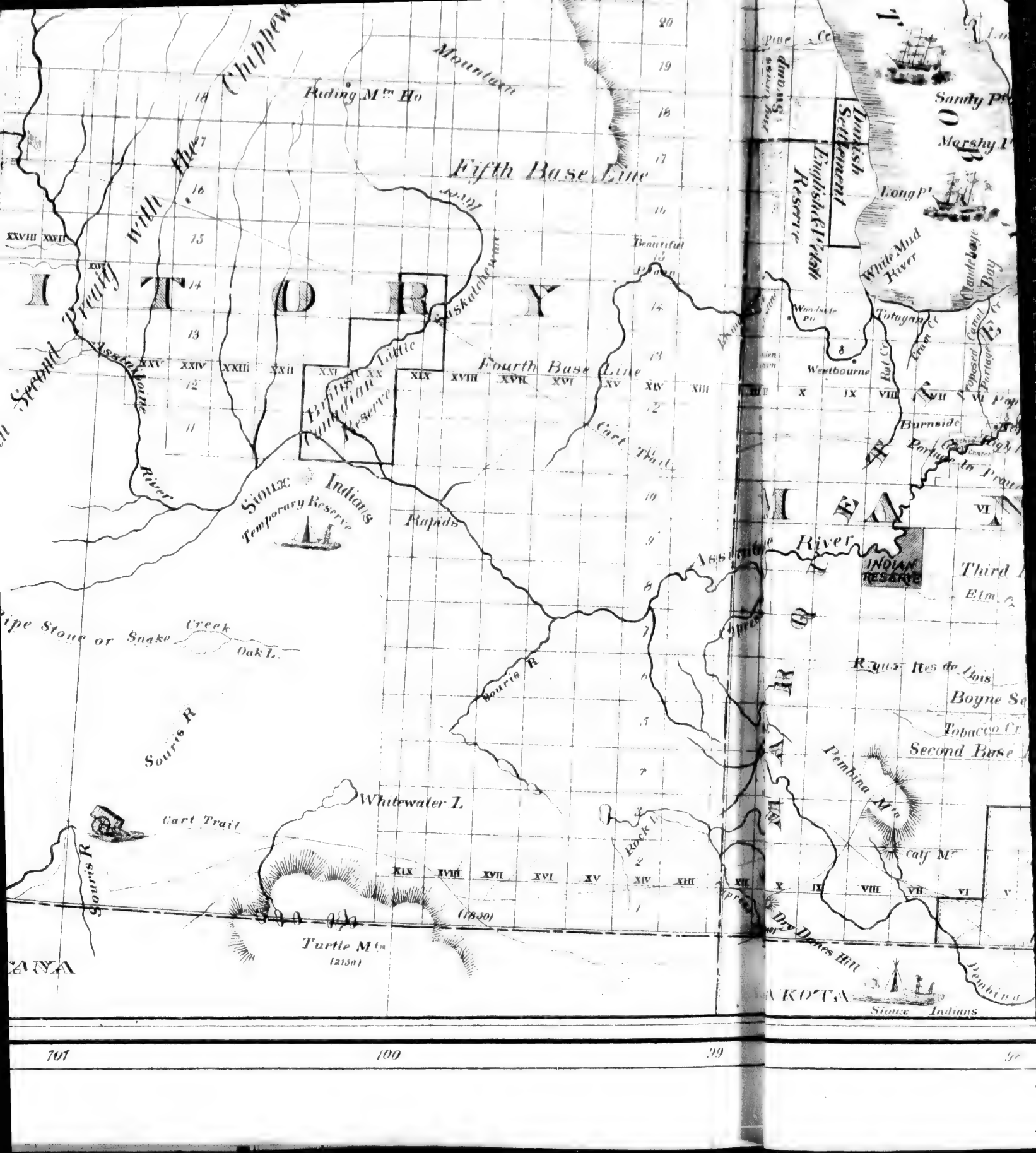
Richard Davis.


104
103
102
52
51
Porcupine Mts
Nut Hill
Touchwood Hills
Westward Ho!
Thunder Mn
Cart Trail
White Sand River
Livingstone
Fort Pelly
Little Touchwood Hills
Crees and Saulteaux
Lit White Sand R.
Assiniboine River
Duck Mountain
Leech L.
NORTH
Cart Trail
Big Cut Arm Creek
Fill Hill
Pheasant Hill
Quappelle R.
Spy Hill

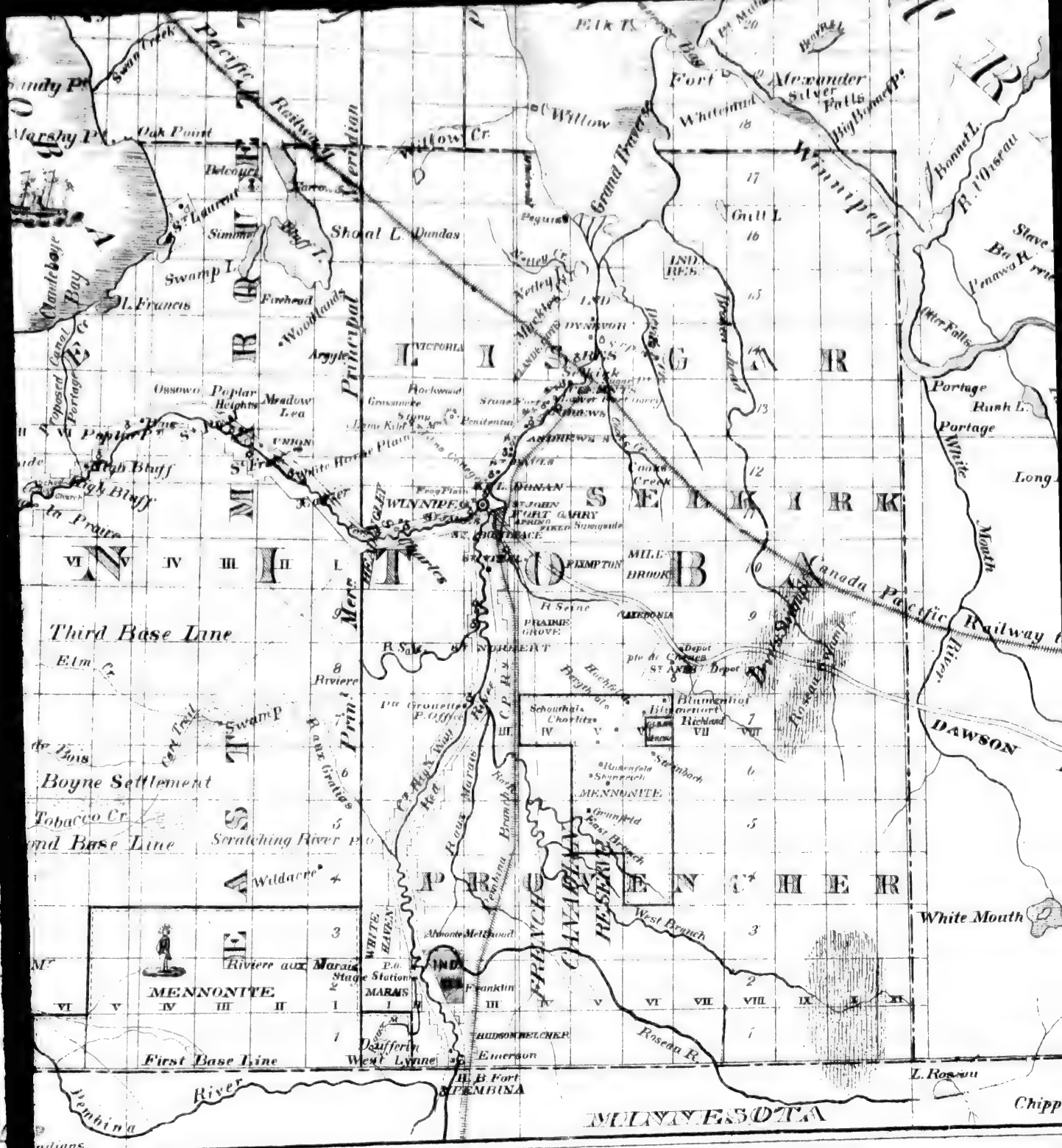

101
100
99
Porcupine Mtn
Swan L.
Pelican
WINNIPEGOSIS
(770)
Dirtywater Cr. & L.
KEE
Land Ceded by Swan
Berch
Pelican Falls
Warpath R.
Swan River
Gun Pt
Pelican L.
LAKE
Elm Pt
Water hen L. (764)
Pine Cr.
Water hen R.
Point R.
Canada
Salt Pt
Shake L.
Fairford Mission in Sept 1875
St MARTIN
LAKE
Duck Mountain
Fork R.
Pacific
Railway
Drifting R.
Dauphin L.
Partridge Crop R.
Steep Rk pt
Valley R.
Ochre R.
Turtle R.
WEST
Ebb & Flow L.
The Narrows
Dog L.
Manitoba Ho.
Riding
Sixth Base Line
22
21
20
(751)
MANIT



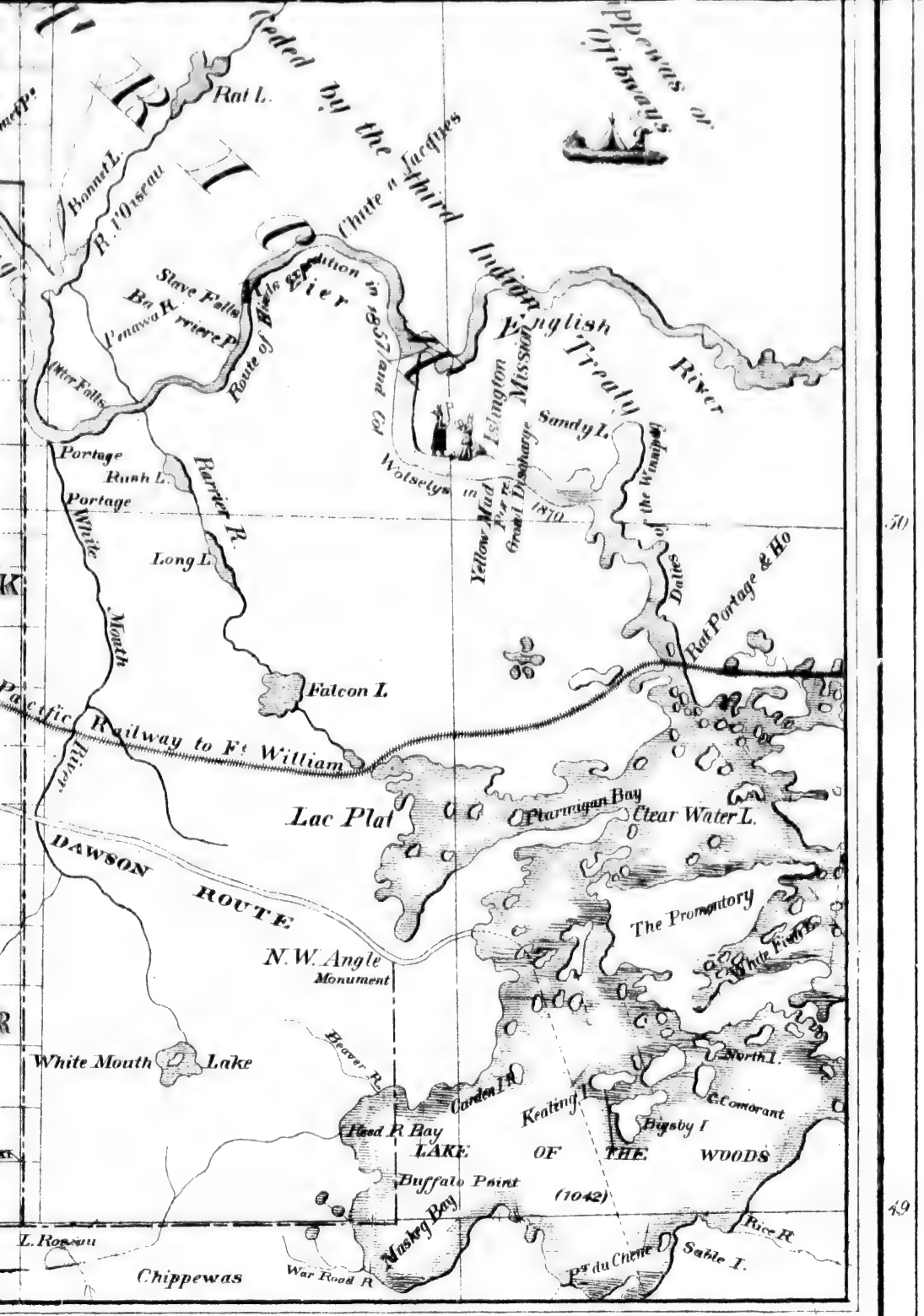

Entered according to the Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1876 by Jas. Cleland Hamilton, in the Office of the Minister of Agricutlure.



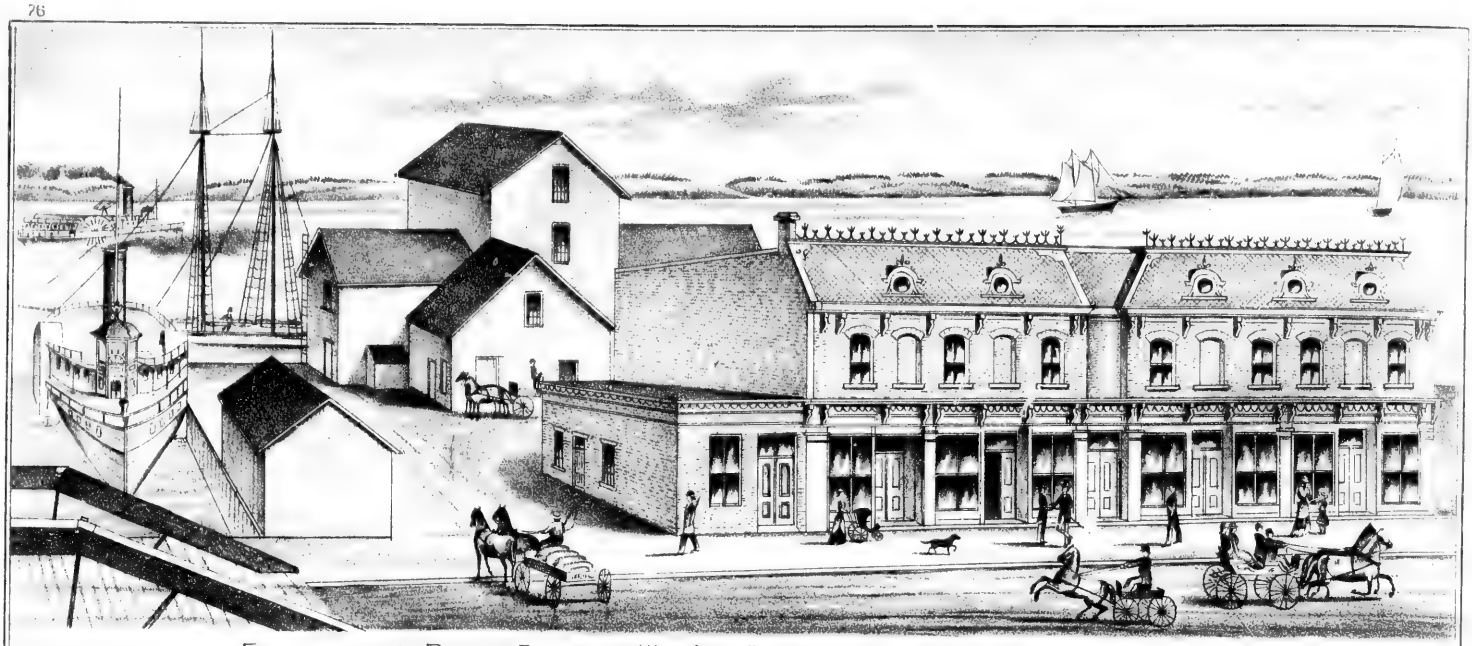
Chippewa
Mountain
Riding Mtn Ho
Fifth Base Line
Second Treaty with the
Assiniboine River
Saskatchewan River
Beautiful Plain
Fourth Base Line
British Canadian Little Reserve
Sioux Indians Temporary Reserve
Rapids
Cart Trail
Assiniboine River
Pipe Stone or Snake Creek
Oak L.
Souris R
Whitewater L
Cart Trail
Souris R
Turtle Mtn (2150)
(1850)
Rock L.
Danish Settlement
English & Welsh Reserve
Sandy Pt
Marshy Pt
Long Pt
White Mud River
Clandeboye Bay
Totogan
Westbourne
Burnside
Portage la Prairie
Proposed Canal Portage
Third
Elm Cr
INDIAN RESERVE
Boyne Se
Tobacco Cr
Second Base
Pembina Mtn
Calf Mt
Dry Dunes Hill
Pembina
Sioux Indians
701
100
99



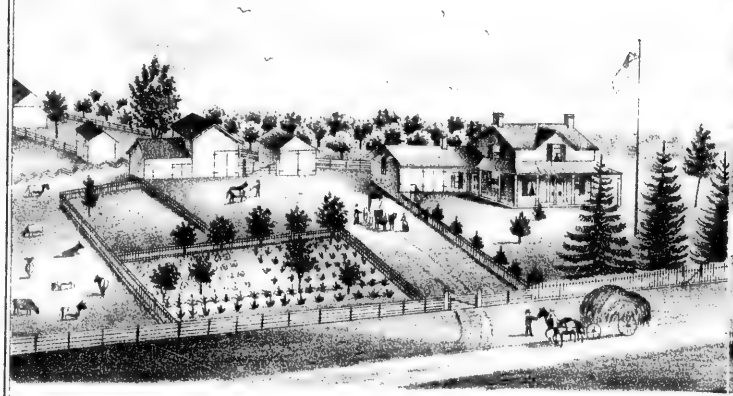
Pacific Railway
Swan Creek
Marshy Pt
Oak Point
Willow Cr.
Willow
Fort Alexander
Silver Falls
Whitemud
Big Bonnet Pt
Bonnet L.
R. l'Oiseau
Belcourt
St Laurent
Simonds
Shoal L.
Dundas
Swamp L.
Firehead
Woodlands
L. Francis
Claudebaye Bay
Principal Meridian
Grand Traverse
Peguis
Netley Cr.
Gull L.
IND. RES.
Winnipeg
Slave
Penawa R.
Otter Falls
Portage
Rush L.
Portage
White Mouth
Long
Ossowo
Poplar Heights
Meadow Lea
Poplar Pt
UNION
White Horse Plain
High Bluff
Church
la Prairie
Proposed Canal
Portage
Argyle
VICTORIA
Rockwood
Grassmere
Stone Fort
Penitentiary
Lime Kiln
Dome Kiln
ANDREWS
Cooks Creek
L. DONAN
WINNIPEG
FORT GARRY
ST JOHN
APRIDO
FIELD
Sunnyside
ST BONIFACE
FLIMPTON
MILLE BROOK
R. Seine
PRAIRIE GROVE
CALEDONIA
ST NORBERT
Depot
ste de Chenes
ST ANNE
Depot
Hochfeld
Bergthal
Schoenthal
Charlitz
Blumenhof
Blumenort
Richland
Rosseau Swamp
Canada Pacific Railway
White Mouth River
DAWSON
Third Base Line
Elm Cr.
Riviere
Swamp
Cart Trail
Boyne Settlement
Tobacco Cr.
Second Base Line
Scratching River P.O.
Wildacre
Raux Gratias
Prin. Mer.
Pte Grouette P. Office
C.P. Rly
Red River
Raux Marais
Pembina Branch
MENNONITE
Grunfeld
East Branch
Steinbach
Rosenfeld
Schanzenfeld
West Branch
Almonte Methodist
WHITE HAVEN
P.O.
Stage Stations
MARAIS
Riviere aux Marais
MENNONITE
Franklin
FRENCH
CANADIAN
RESERVE
HUDSON BELCHER
Emerson
Dufferin
West Lynne
H.B. Fort
PEMBINA
Rosseau R.
L. Rosseau
Pembina River
MINNESOTA
Chipp
First Base Line
LISGAR
SELKIRK
MARQUETTE
NIPISSING
PROVENCHER
EASTERN
VI V IV III II I
I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI
96
97
98



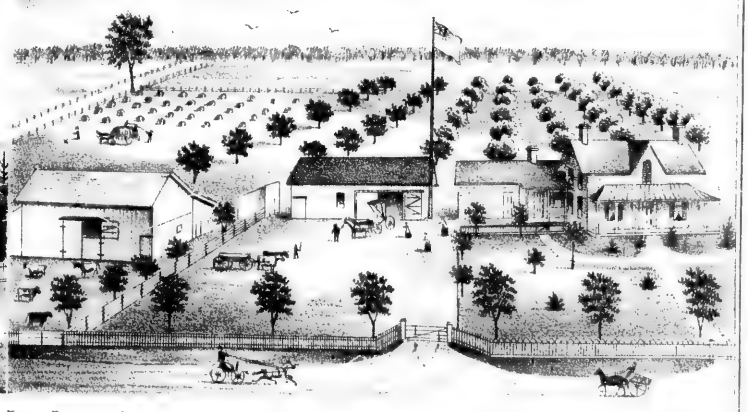
Rat L.
Bonnet L.
R. l'Oiseau
Chute a Jacques
Slave Falls
Penawa R.
Route of Hinds expedition in 1857 and Col
Vier
English
Treaty
River
Islington
Mission
Sandy L.
Portage
Rush L.
Portage
Rarrier R.
Wolselys in 1870
Yellow Mud
Grand Discharge
Dalles of the Winnipeg
Long L.
White
Mouth
Rat Portage & Ho
Falcon L.
Pacific Railway to Ft William
River
Lac Plat
Ptarmigan Bay
Clear Water L.
DAWSON
ROUTE
The Promontory
N.W. Angle
Monument
White Mouth Lake
Beaver R.
North I.
Carden I.
Keating I.
C. Comorant
Bigsby I
Head R. Bay
LAKE OF THE WOODS
Buffalo Point
(1042)
Rice R.
L. Rossau
Chippewas
War Road R.
Pt du Chene
Sable I.
50
49
96
95



ELEVATOR & BRICK BLOCK OF **WM. JEFF ESQ.** GRAIN MERCHANT, TRENTON, ONT.



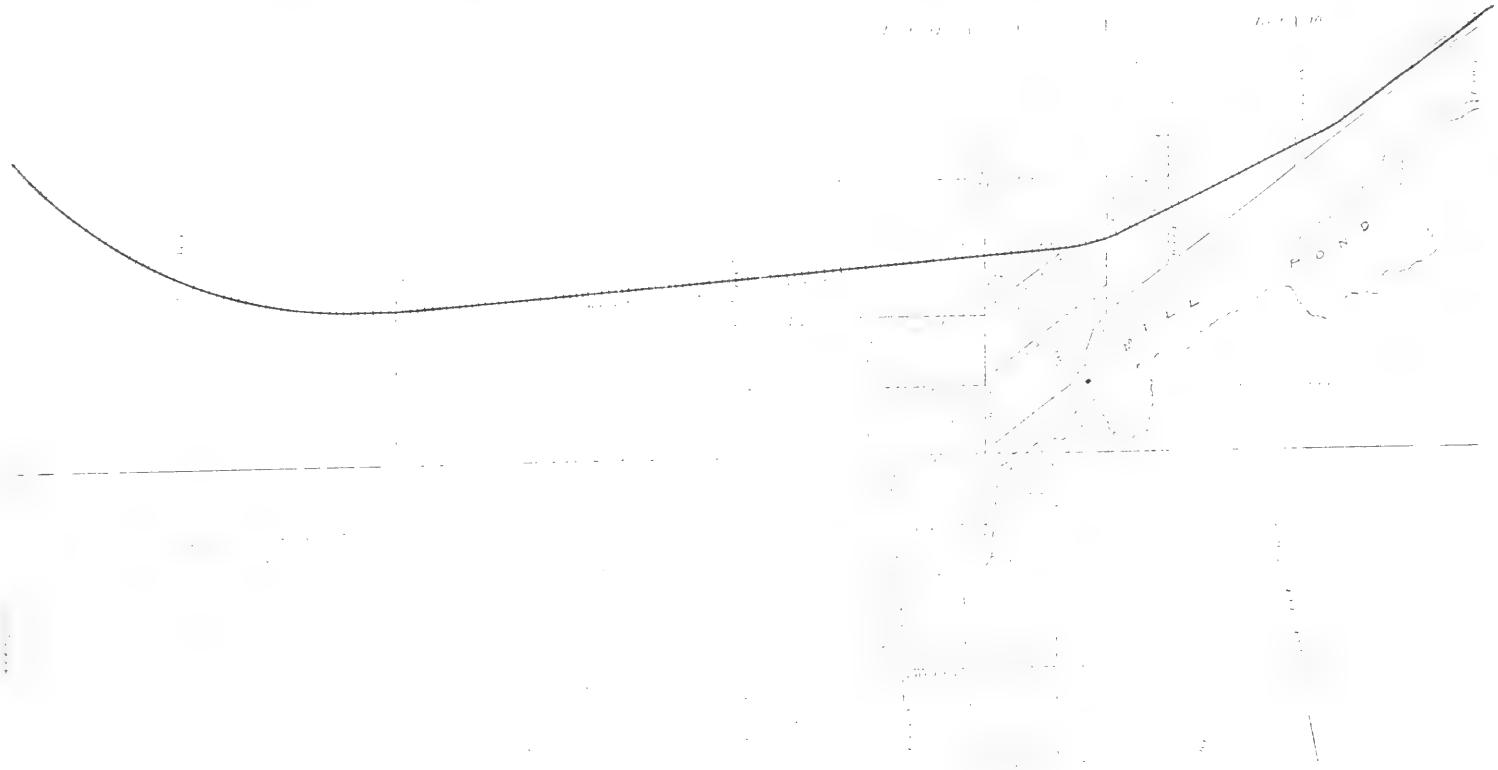
FARM RES. OF **BALTIS ROSE ESQ.** CON. 4, LOT 12, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.

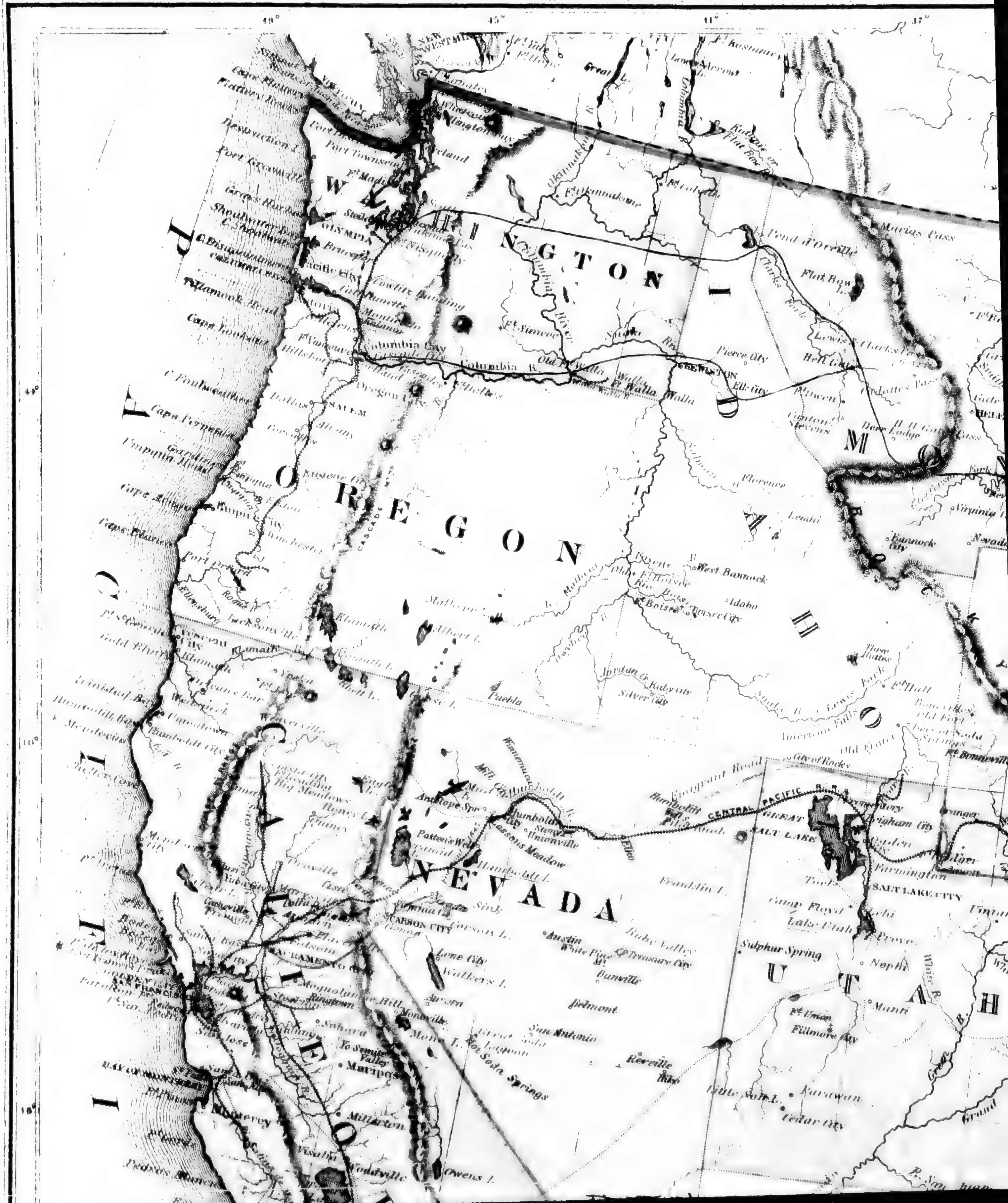


FARM RES. OF **JAMES P. SHARP ESQ.** CON. 4, LOT 22, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.

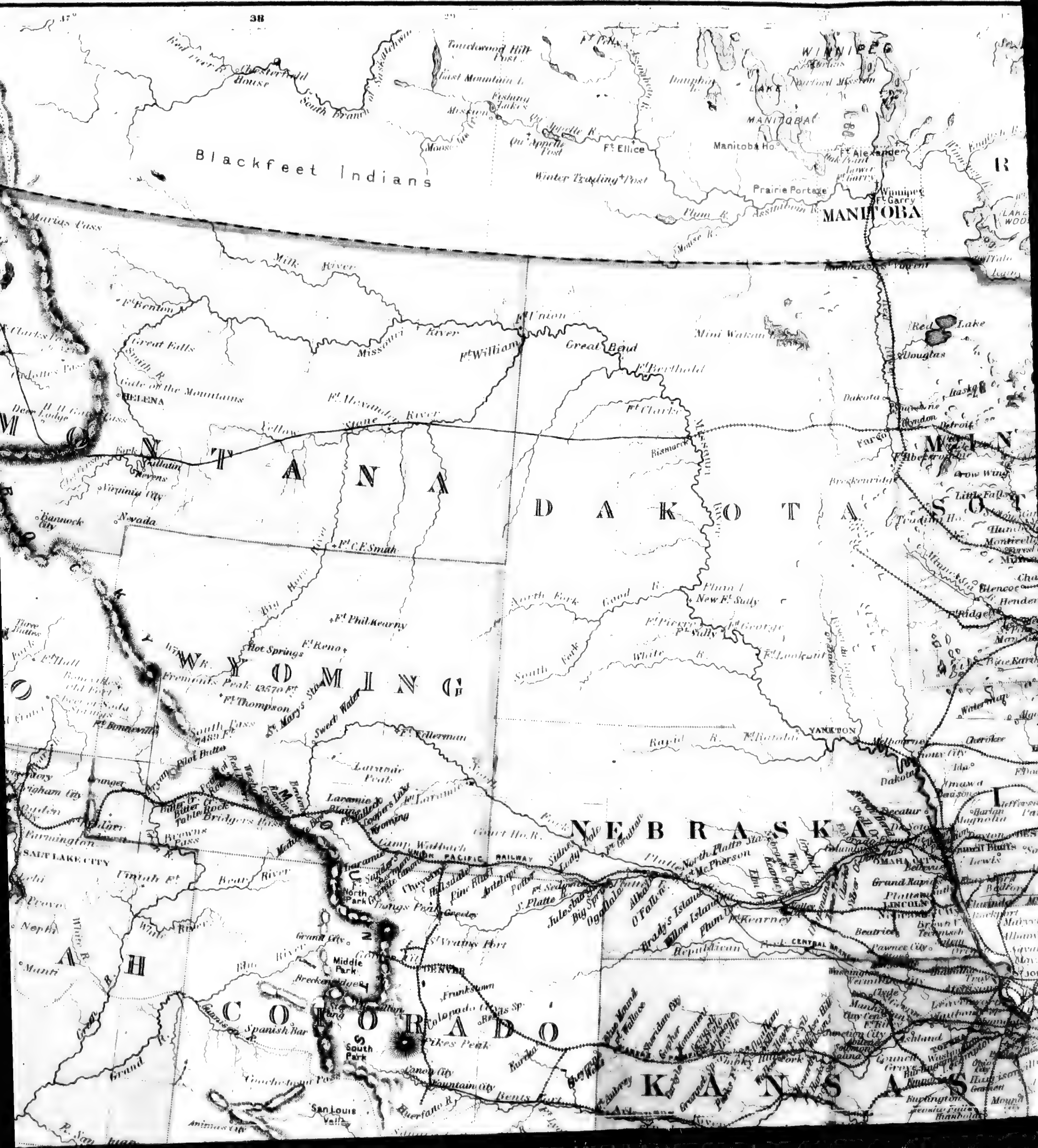
DRUG STORE OF **L. W. YEOMANS & CO** FRONT OPPOSITE HOTEL ST. BELLEVILLE, ONT.

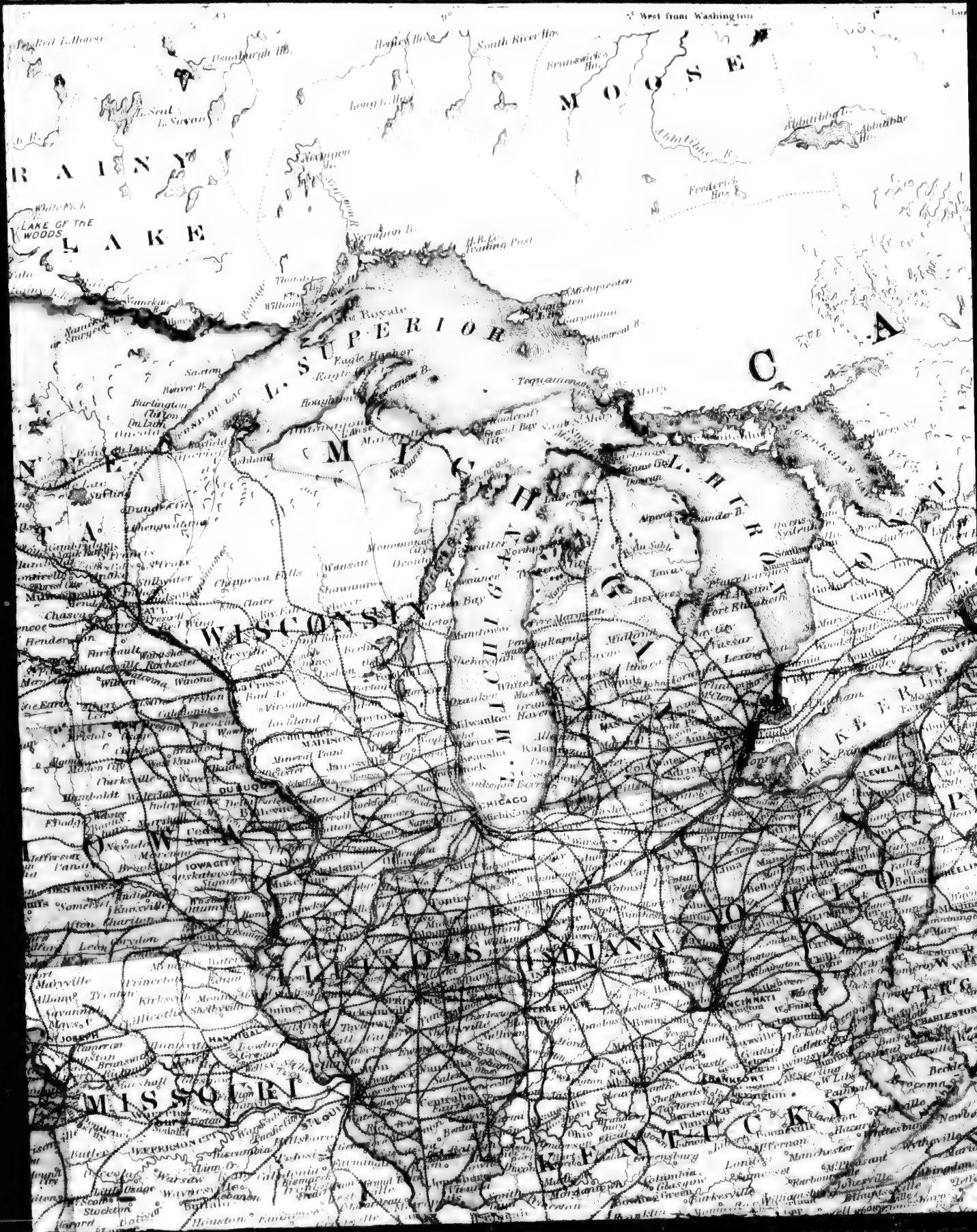
PLAN OF **STIRLING** HASTINGS CO.





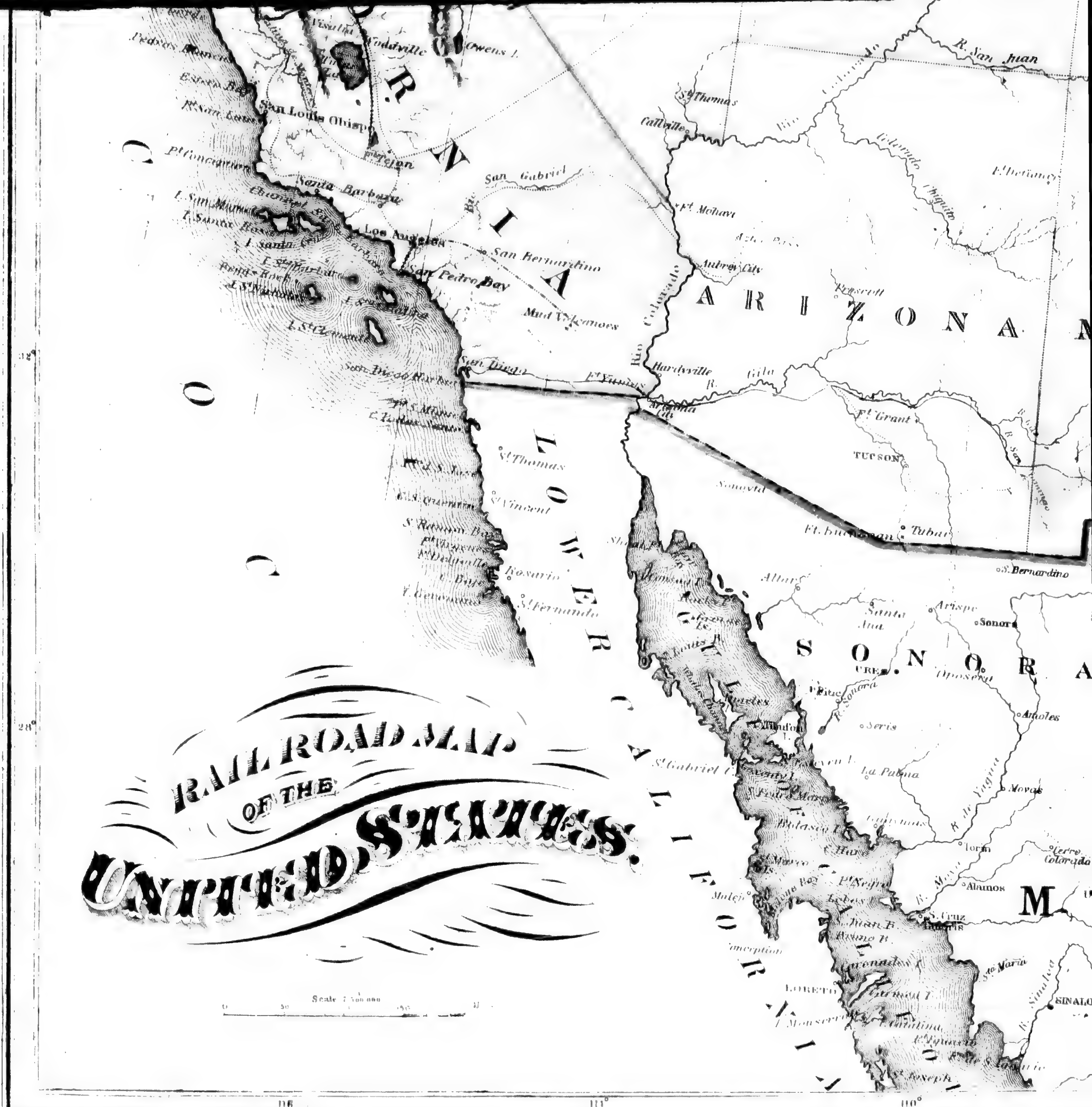
OREGON
NEVADA
OLYMPIA
SALEM
Columbia City
Columbia R.
Pacific City
Port Townsend
Pierce City
Flat Bow L.
Florence
West Bannock
Idaho
Ft. Boise
Jordan C.
Ruby City
Silver City
Puebla
Emigrant Road
City of Rocks
CENTRAL PACIFIC R.R.
Brigham City
Ogden
Farmington
SALT LAKE CITY
Camp Floyd
Lake Utah
Provo
Sulphur Spring
Fillmore City
Cedar City
Franklin L.
Austin
White Pine
Treasure City
Belmont
San Antonio
Reveille
Walkers L.
CARSON CITY
Carson L.
Mono L.
Hot Soda Springs
Owens L.
Yo Semite Valley
Mariposa
Millerton
Visalia
Woodville
Monterey
SAN FRANCISCO
Marysville
Big Meadows
Patten's Well
Humboldt L.
Unionville
Mill City
Ellis City
Deer Lodge
Hell Gate
Virginia City
Bannock City
Three Buttes
Fort Hall
Klamath L.
Albert L.
CASCADE MTS.
Cape Blanco
Port Orford
Crescent City
Cape Mendocino
Cowlitz Landing
Fort Simcoe
Old Ft. Walla Walla
Ft. Walla Walla
Marias Pass


38
Blackfeet Indians
WINNIPEG
MANITOBA
Manitoba Ho.
Ft. Ellice
Prairie Portage
Ft. Garry
Winter Trading Post
Qu' Appelle Post
Touchwood Hill Post
Chesterfield House
South Branch of Saskatchewan
Milk River
Missouri River
Ft. Benton
Ft. Union
Ft. William
Great Bend
Ft. Berthold
Great Falls
Gate of the Mountains
HELENA
Virginia City
Bannock City
Nevada
Gallatin
M O N T A N A
D A K O T A
Bismarck
Ft. Clarke
Mini Wakan L.
Red Lake
Douglas
Dakota
Fargo
Breckenridge
Ft. C.F. Smith
Ft. Phil Kearny
Ft. Reno
Hot Springs
Fremonts Peak 13570 Ft.
Ft. Thompson
W Y O M I N G
South Pass
Sweet Water
Ft. Bridger
New Ft. Sully
Ft. Pierre
Ft. Sully
Ft. George
Ft. Lookout
White R.
Rapid R.
YANKTON
Laramie Peak
Ft. Laramie
N E B R A S K A
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY
North Platte Sta.
McPherson
Sidney
Julesburg
O'Fallon
Brady's Island
Willow Island
Plum Cr.
Ft. Kearney
Republican
CENTRAL BRANCH
OMAHA CITY
Council Bluffs
Grand Rapids
LINCOLN
Beatrice
Pawnee City
SALT LAKE CITY
Farmington
Ogden
Brigham City
Provo
Nephi
Manti
Uintah Ft.
Bear River
Bridgers Pass
Cheyenne
Greeley
St. Vrains Fort
North Park
Middle Park
DENVER
Frankstown
Colorado City
C O L O R A D O
Spanish Bar
South Park
Pikes Peak
Canon City
Fountain City
Bents Fort
Huerfano R.
San Louis Valley
Animas City
Grand R.
K A N S A S
Junction City
Salina
Ashland
Council Grove
TOPEKA
Fargo
Melbourne
Decatur
Bellevue
Plattsmouth

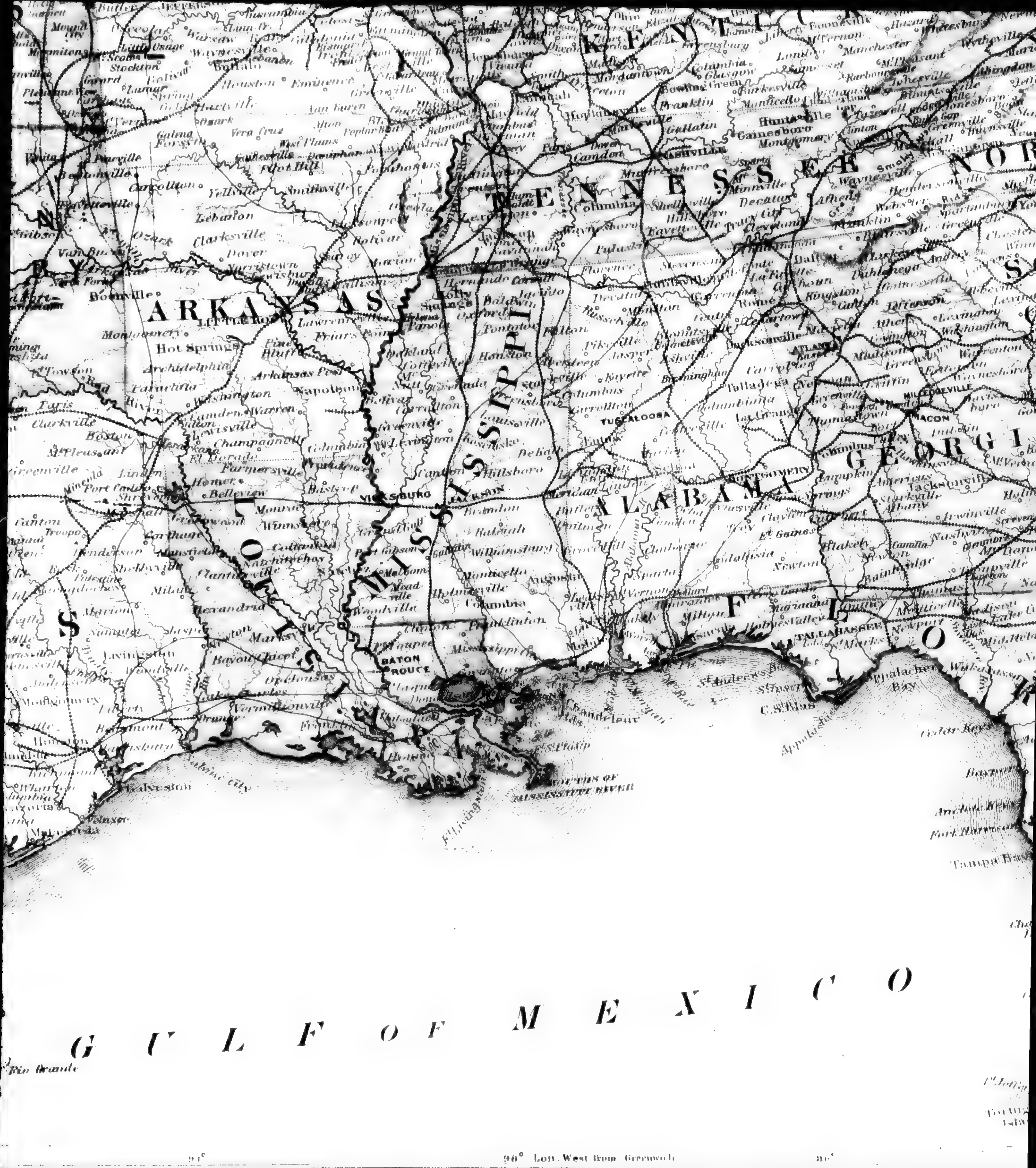


West from Washington
MOOSE
RAINY
LAKE
LAKE OF THE WOODS
L. SUPERIOR
MICHIGAN
WISCONSIN
IOWA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
CHICAGO
MADISON
DUBUQUE
IOWA CITY
DES MOINES
ST. JOSEPH
HANNIBAL
JEFFERSON CITY
ST. LOUIS
PERRE HAUTE
CINCINNATI
FRANKFORT
LEVELAND
CHARLESTON

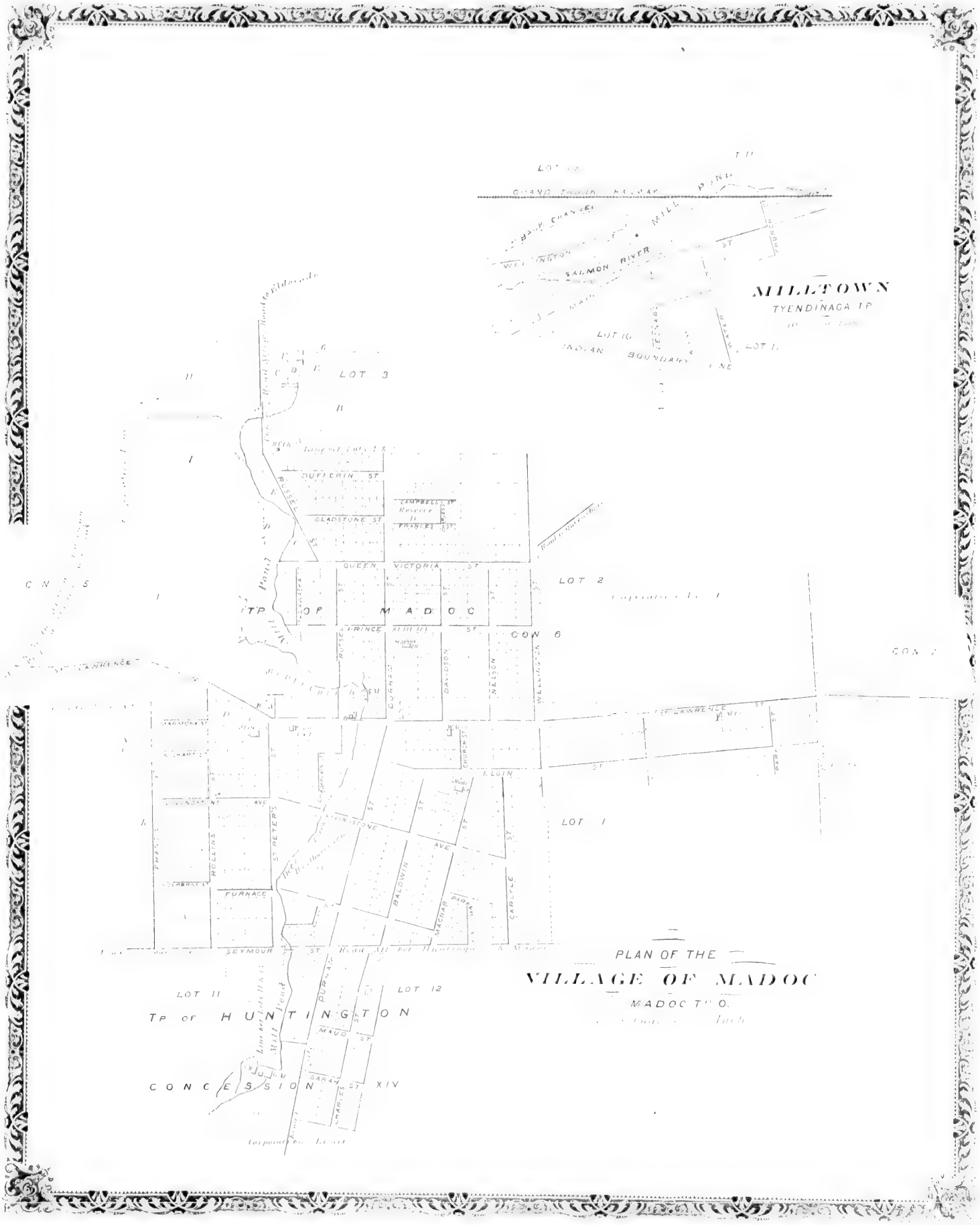
Lon East from Washington
CANADA
ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
PENNSYLVANIA
VIRGINIA
MAINE
BOSTON
Cape Cod
BUFFALO
CLEVELAND
PITTSBURG
WHEELING
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
CHARLESTON
NORFOLK
RICHMOND
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
HARRISBURG
ALBANY
Montreal
Quebec
Ottawa
Kingston
Toronto
Hamilton
Buffalo
Cleveland
Pittsburg
Wheeling
Baltimore
Washington
Alexandria
Richmond
Norfolk
Philadelphia
New York
Albany
Boston
Portland
Cape Cod

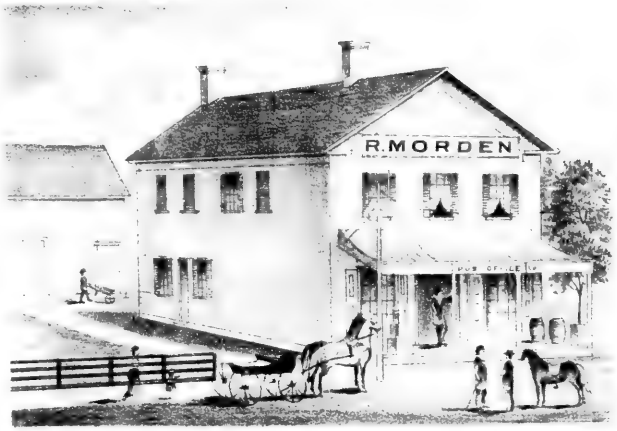

RAIL ROAD MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
SONORA
LOWER CALIFORNIA
San Louis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
San Pedro Bay
Mud Volcanoes
San Diego
San Gabriel
Ft. Mohave
Aubrey City
Prescott
Hardyville
Ft. Yuma
Ft. Grant
TUCSON
Tubac
Altar
Santa Ana
Arispe
Sonora
Oposura
Seris
La Palma
Alamos
Guaymas
Loreto
Callville
St. Thomas
R. San Juan
Ft. Defiance
S. Bernardino
Rosario
St. Vincent
St. Fernando
Owens L.
R. Gila
Rio Colorado
Scale

NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
INDIAN TERRITORY
MEXICO
CHIHUAHUA
COHAHUILA
NUEVO LEON
San Louis Valley
Animas City
R. San Juan
Pinos
Huerfano R.
Sangre de Cristo Pass
Ft. Massachusetts
Purgatory
Trinidad
Ft. Dodge
Arkansas River
Taos
Ft. Union
SANTA FE
Ft. Marcy
Albuquerque
Valencia
Ft. Craig
Ft. Stanton
San Diego
Ft. Thorn
Dona Ana
Ft. Fillmore
El Paso
Ft. Bliss
Elleazario
Rio Grande
Ft. Quitman
Ft. Davis
Rio Pecos
Canadian River
Ft. Gibson
Van Buren
Old Ft. Holmes
Camp Radziminski
Ft. Arbuckle
Sherman
Bonham
Clarksville
Paris
Dallas
Waxahachie
Ft. Chadbourne
Waco
Belton
Ft. McKavett
Ft. Mason
Ft. Terrett
AUSTIN CITY
San Marcos
La Grange
New Braunfels
San Antonio
Columbus
Ft. Leighton
Eagle Pass
Ft. Duncan
Presidio del Rio Grande
Goliad
Indianola
San Patricio
Corpus Christi
Laredo
Camargo
Matamoras
Rio Grande
Ft. Brown
R. del Tigre
MONCLOVA
Monterey
Saltillo
Patos
Parras
Mapimi
Cerro Gordo
R. de San Juan
Ochones
Guadalupe
CHIHUAHUA
Fresno
Chorreras
Julimes
Santa Rosalia
Ojo Caliente
Galicana
Carrizal
S. Bernardino
Arispe
Sonora
Oposura
Amoles
Movas
Alamos
Uruachi
SINALOA
Alicante
Tepila
S. Jose
S. Bartani
Tubal
Alamos
Chircote
Bahia
Santa Rosa
El Alamo
Yaqui
106°
102°
G

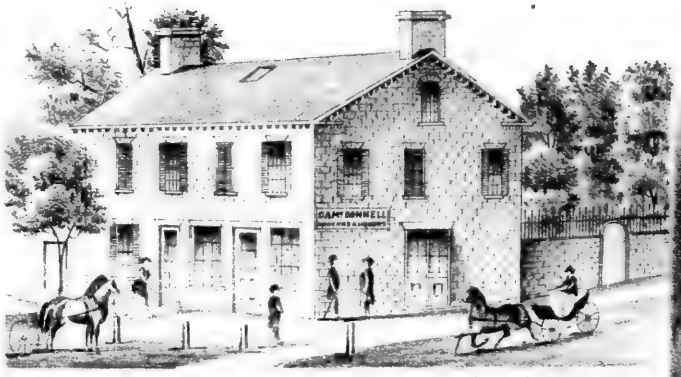

ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGI
KENTUCK
GULF OF MEXICO
VICKSBURG
JACKSON
TUSCALOOSA
NASHVILLE
ATLANTA
MACON
MILLEDGEVILLE
BATON ROUCE
TALLAHASSEE
Hot Springs
Galveston
Columbus
Montgomery
Gainesboro
Decatur
Florence
Birmingham
Talladega
Natchitoches
Napoleon
Oxford
Holly Springs
Canton
Brandon
Columbia
Hillsboro
Grenada
Monticello
Woodville
Franklinton
Marion
Bainbridge
Newton
Eufaula
Apalachee Bay
Cedar Keys
Tampa Bay
Rio Grande
90° Lon. West from Greenwich

NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ATLANTIC
Bahama Islands
Cape Canaveral
Mosquito Bar
Tampa Bay
Florida Bay
Cape Romano
Cape Sable
Cape Hatteras
Port Royal
Cedar Keys
Tortugas Islands
Great Bahama Bay
Andros Island
Eleuthera I.
Great Abaco
Gr. Exuma
34°
30°
26°
32°
78°


MILLTOWN
TYENDINAGA TP
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
MILL POND
BACK CHANNEL
WELLINGTON
SALMON RIVER
MAIN
LOT 10
INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE
LOT 11
LOT 3
DUFFERIN ST
GLADSTONE ST
CAMPBELL ST
FRANCES ST
QUEEN VICTORIA ST
LOT 2
TP OF MADOC
PRINCE ALBERT ST
CON 6
CON 5
CON 7
RUSSEL ST
DURHAM
DAVIDSON
NELSON
WELLINGTON
ST LAWRENCE ST
ELGIN ST
LOT 1
ROLLINS
ST PETERS
FURNACE
BALDWIN
MACHAB
CARLYLE
SEYMOUR ST
LOT 11
LOT 12
TP OF HUNTINGTON
MAUD ST
SARAH ST
CHARLES
CONCESSION XIV
PLAN OF THE
VILLAGE OF MADOC
MADOC TP O.




PROPERTY OF R. MORDEN, MERCHANT, NORTH PORT, ONT.

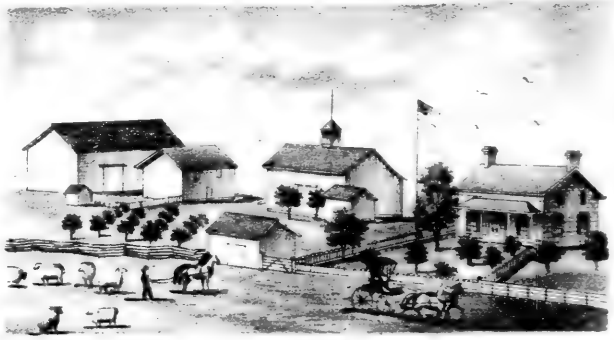


STORE & RES OF C.A. Mc DONNELL, DEALER IN GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS.
AGT. FOR CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. PICTON, ONT.

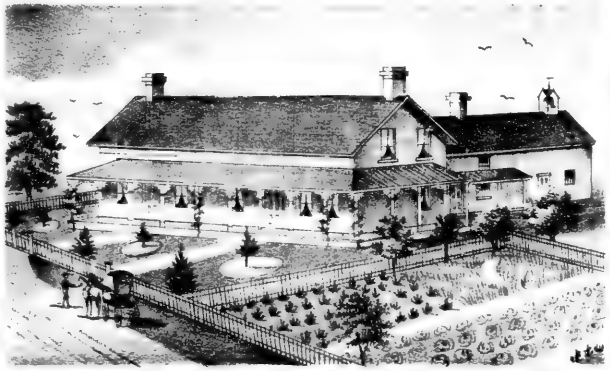
C. A. McDonnell

RES. OF L. BRADSHAW, CON 4, LOT 8, THURLOW TP. ONT.

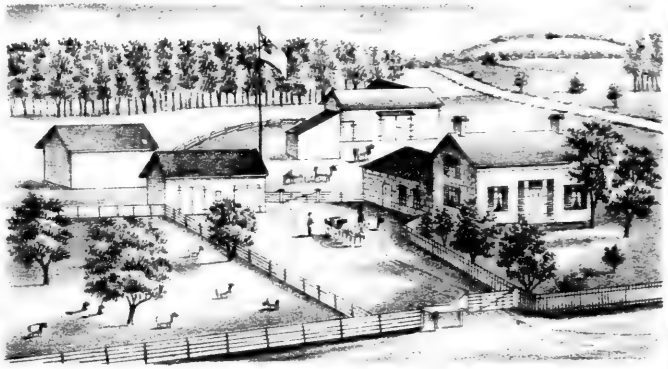
FARM RES. OF BYARD FRETZ ESQ. CON. 4, LOT 33, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO.



RES. OF D. & DAVID R. CLAPP, CON. 4, LOT 14, THURLOW TP. ONT.

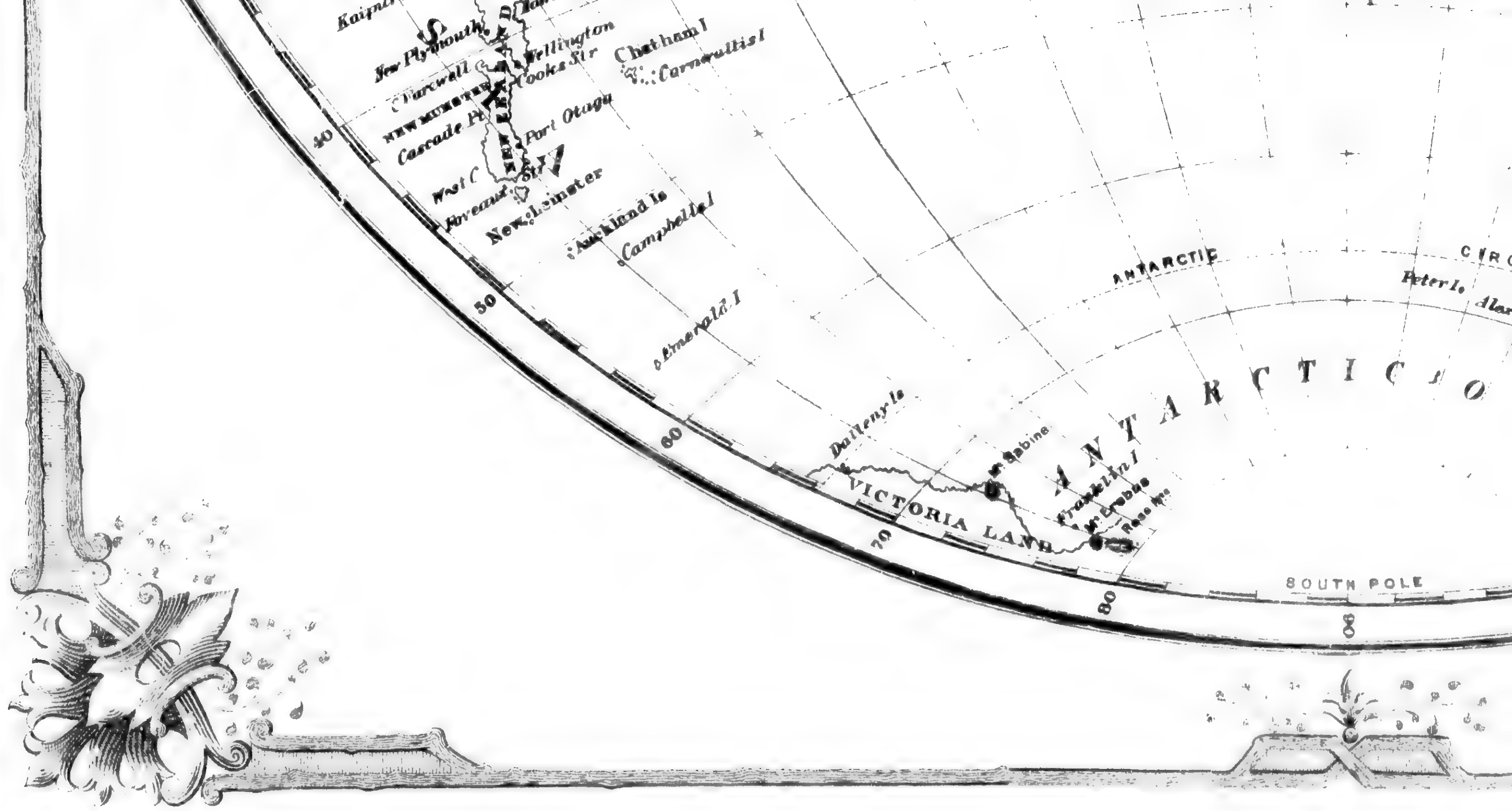


RES. OF W. R. BRADSHAW ESQ. CON. 4, LOT 8, THURLOW TP. ONT.



RES. OF R. E. GRASS ESQ. CON. 4, LOT 14, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.

THOMPSON'S SASH, DOOR, SHINGLE & PLANING FACTORY, BELLEVILLE, ONT.


New Plymouth
Wellington
Chatham I
Cornwallis I
Cooks Str
Cascade Pt
Port Otago
New Leinster
Auckland Is
Campbell I
Emerald I
ANTARCTIC
Peter I
Dalleny Is
Mt Sabine
VICTORIA LAND
Franklin I
Mt Erebus
SOUTH POLE
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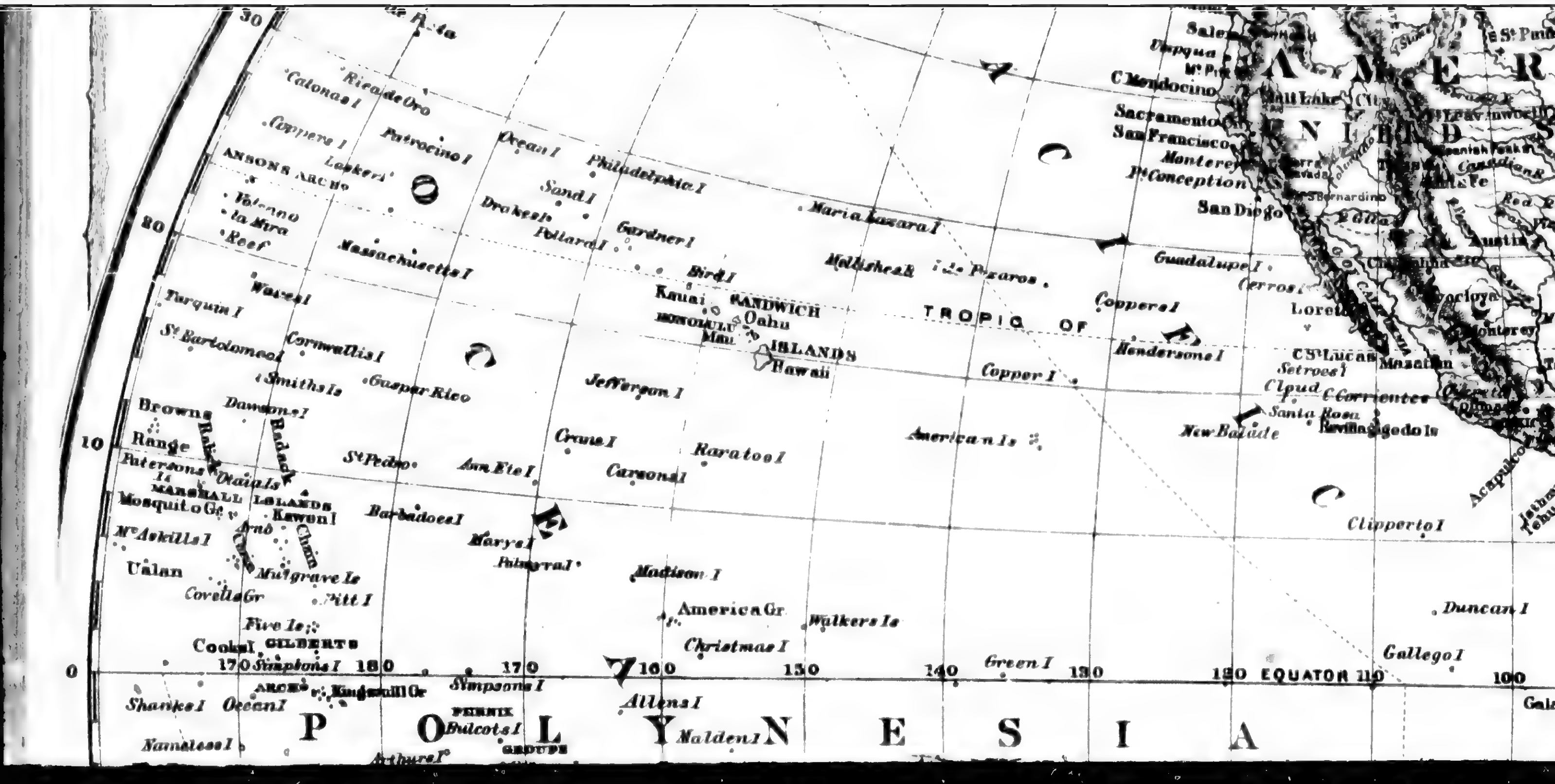
Ocean I
Philadelphia I
Sand I
Gardner I
Pollard I
Bird I
Kauai
SANDWICH
Oahu
ISLANDS
Hawaii
Massachusetts I
Maria Lazara I
TROPIC OF
Copper I
Jefferson I
Cornwallis I
Gaspar Rico
Crane I
Raratoo I
Carsona I
Barbadoes I
Palmyra I
Madison I
America Gr
Walkers Is
Christmas I
Green I
EQUATOR
MARSHALL ISLANDS
Mulgrave Is
Pitt I
Five Is
GILBERTS
Shanks I
Ocean I
Nameless I
Allens I
Malden I
P O L Y N E S I A
C Mendocino
Sacramento
San Francisco
Monterey
Pt Conception
San Diego
Guadalupe I
Hendersons I
Clipperton I
Duncan I
Gallego I
New Baladie
Santa Rosa
C St Lucas
Mazatlan
Acapulco
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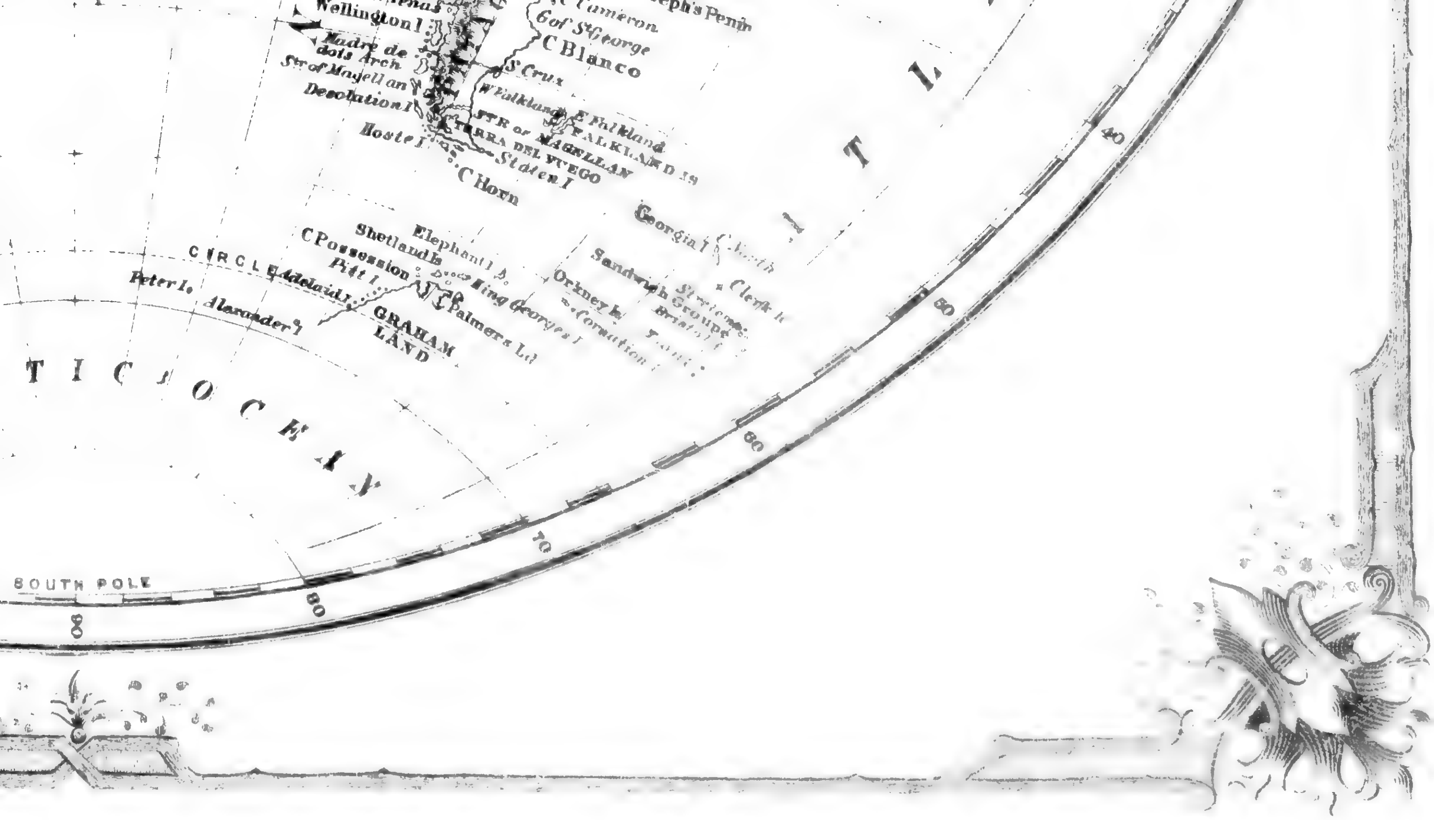
America Gr



Wellington I
Madre de dois Arch
Str of Magellan
Desolation I
Hoste I
C Blanco
G of St George
St Cruz
W Falkland
E Falkland
Staten I
C Horn
Georgia I
Shetland Is
Elephant I
C Possession
Orkney Is
Sandwich Group
Peter I
Alexander I
GRAHAM LAND
SOUTH POLE
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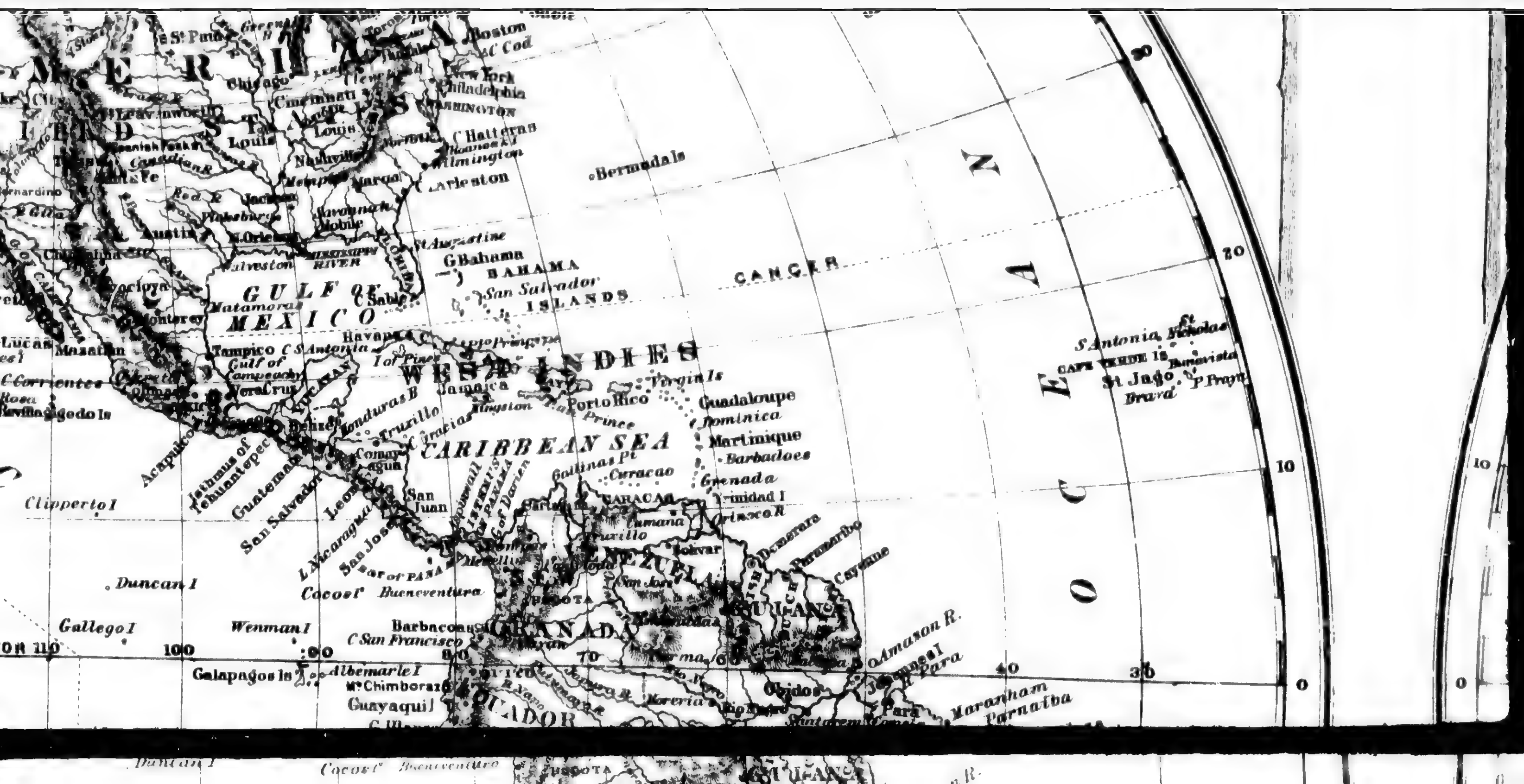

Boston
C Cod
Chicago
Cincinnati
Philadelphia
WASHINGTON
C Hatteras
Wilmington
Nashville
Charleston
Bermuda Is
Austin
Mobile
Galveston
St Augustine
G Bahama
BAHAMA
San Salvador
ISLANDS
CANCER
GULF OF MEXICO
Matamoras
Tampico
Havana
Mazatlan
WEST INDIES
Jamaica
Porto Rico
Virgin Is
Guadaloupe
Dominica
Martinique
Barbadoes
Grenada
Trinidad I
CARIBBEAN SEA
Curacao
S Antonia
St Nicholas
CAPE VERDE IS
St Jago
Brava
Bonavista
Acapulco
Clipperto I
Duncan I
Gallego I
Wenman I
Galapagos Is
Albemarle I
Barbacoas
C San Francisco
Guayaquil
Buenaventura
Cocos I
Demerara
Paramaribo
Cayenne
Amazon R.
Maranham
Parnaiba
Para
Obidos
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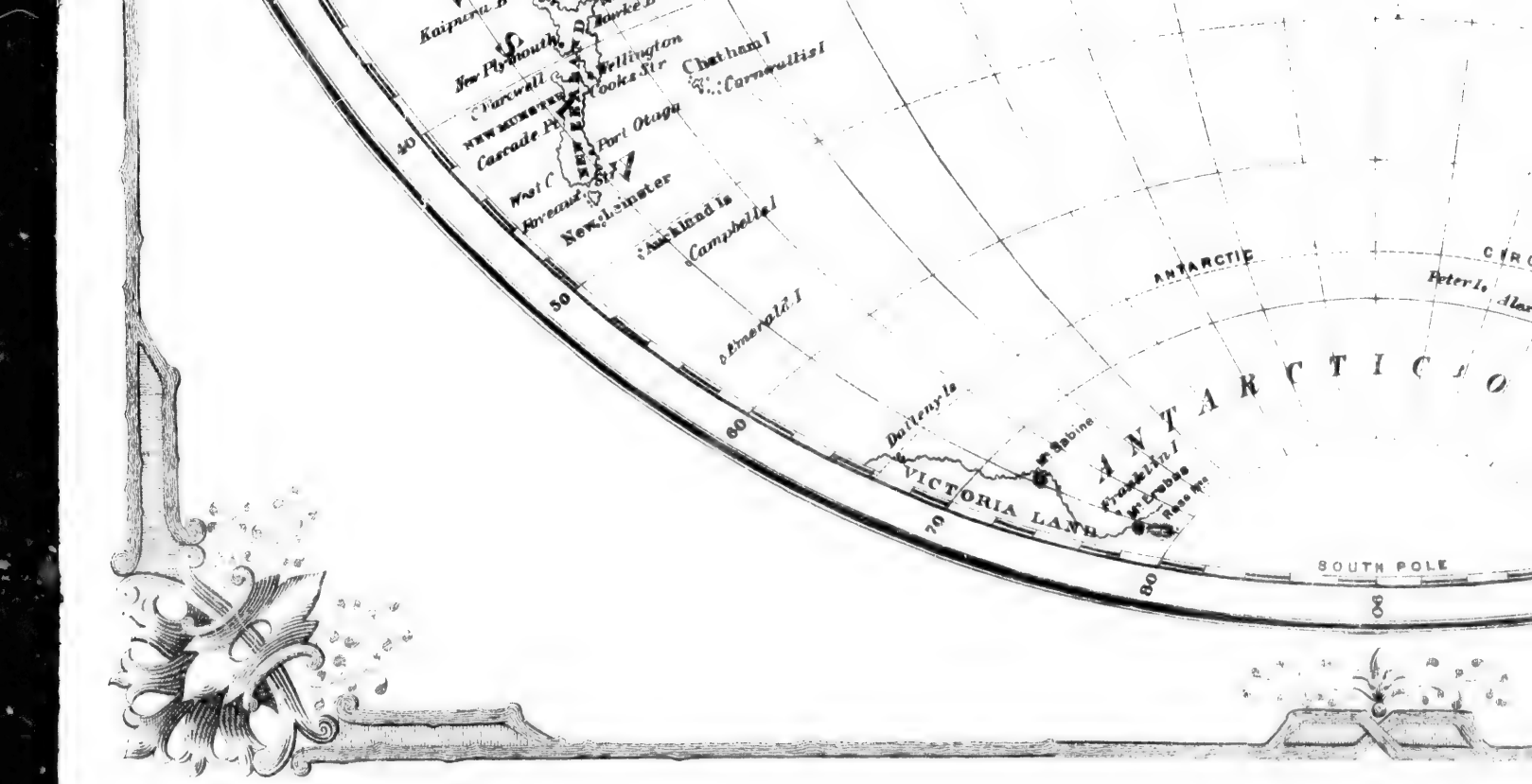
New Plymouth
Wellington
Cooks Str
Chatham I
Carnwallis I
Cascade Pt
Port Otago
West C
Foveaux Str
New Leinster
Auckland Is
Campbells I
Emerald I
Dalleny Is
VICTORIA LAND
Franklin I
ANTARCTIC
SOUTH POLE
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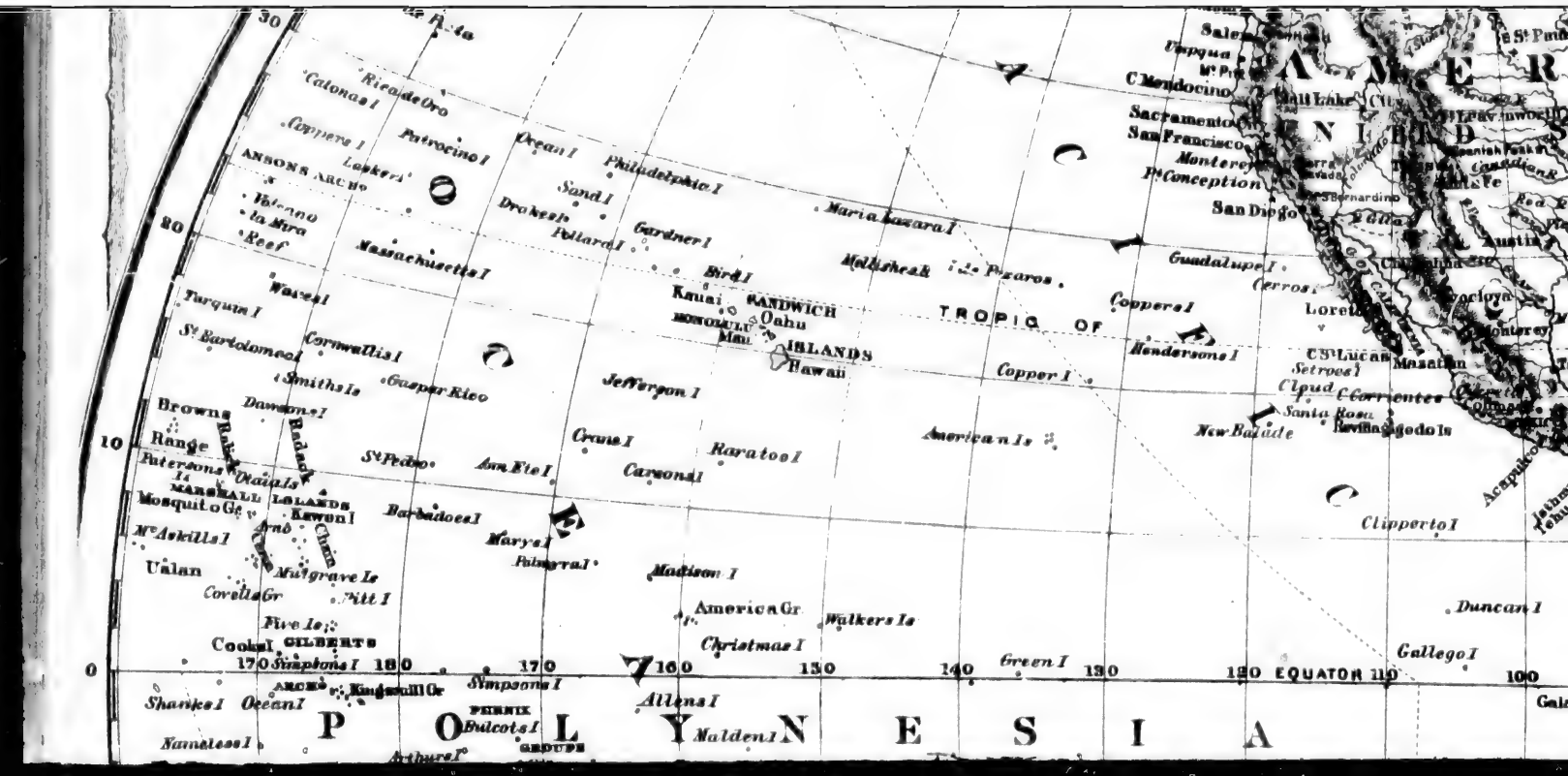
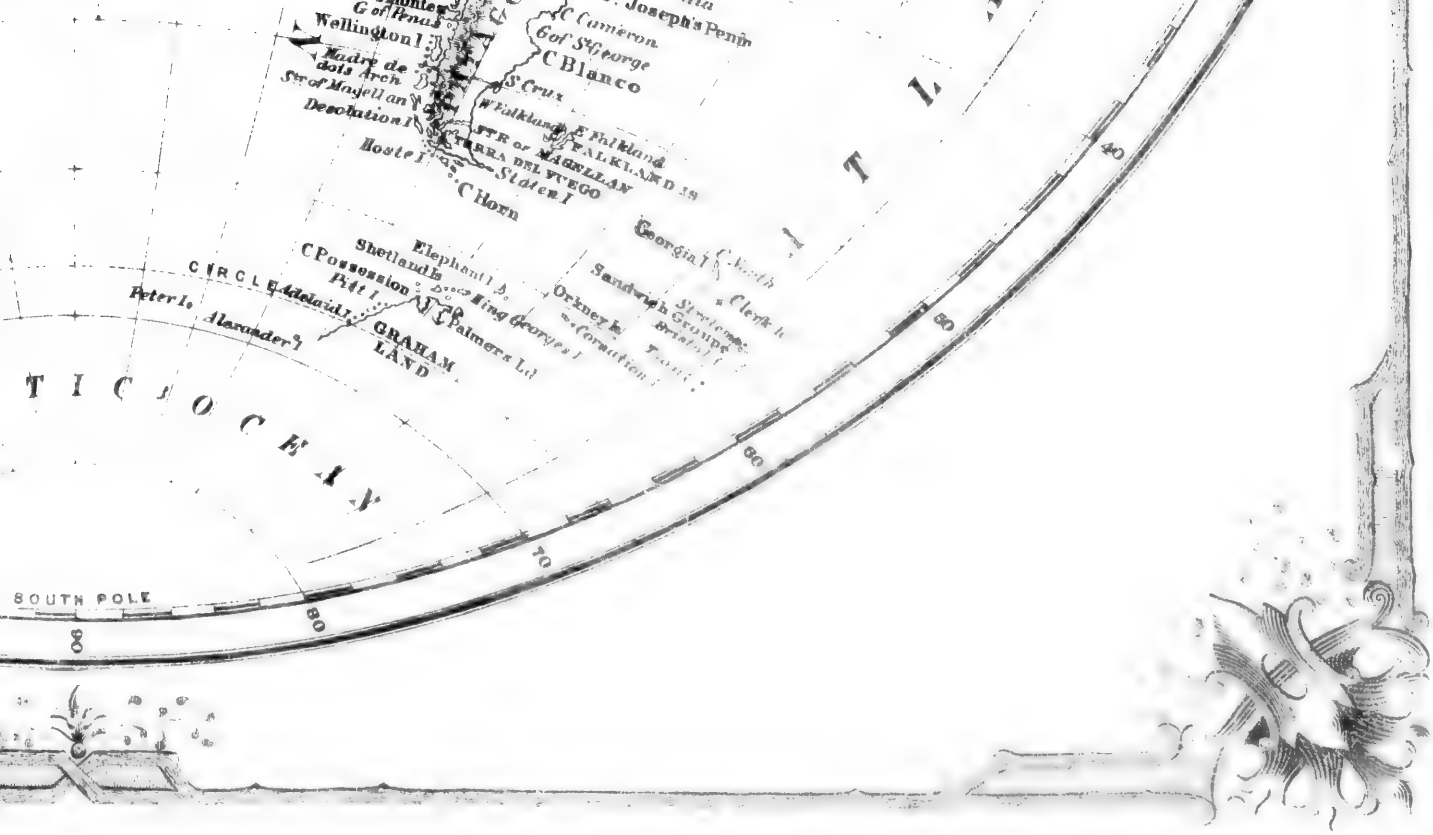

Ricade Oro
Catonas I
Coppers I
Patrocino I
Ocean I
Philadelphia I
Sand I
Drakes I
Pollard I
Gardner I
ANSONS ARCH
Massachusetts I
Bird I
Maria Lazara I
Mellishes I
Pizaros
Kauai
SANDWICH
Oahu
ISLANDS
Hawaii
TROPIC OF
Guadalupe I
Cerros I
Coppers I
Hendersons I
Copper I
Jefferson I
American Is
Turquin I
St Bartolomeo I
Cornwallis I
Smiths Is
Gasper Rico
Browns Range
Dawsons I
St Pedro
Ann Ete I
Crane I
Carsons I
Raratoo I
Barbadoes I
Marys I
Palmyra I
Madison I
America Gr
Walkers Is
Christmas I
Green I
Clipperto I
Duncan I
Gallego I
Ualan
Covells Gr
Mulgrave Is
Pitt I
Five Is
Cooks I
GILBERTS
Simpsons I
Kingsmill Gr
Shanks I
Ocean I
Nameless I
Arthurs I
Bulcots I
Malden I
Allens I
Sacramento
San Francisco
Monterey
Pt Conception
San Diego
Salem
Umpqua
C Mendocino
Salt Lake
Santa Fe
Austin
Loreto
C St Lucas
Mazatlan
Setroes I
Cleud
C Corrientes
Santa Rosa
New Balade
Acapulco
EQUATOR
P O L Y N E S I A


Wellington I
Madre de dois Arch
Str of Magellan
Desolation I
Hoste I
C Horn
Falkland
FALKLAND IS
TERRA DEL FUEGO
Sloper I
C Blanco
C Joseph's Penin
C Cameron
Gulf St George
Georgia I
Sandwich Groupe
Orkney Is
Coronation I
Clerk Is
Shetland Is
Elephant I
King Georges I
Palmers Ld
GRAHAM LAND
C Possession
Peter Is
Alexander I
CIRCLE
SOUTH POLE
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
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Boston
C Cod
New York
Philadelphia
WASHINGTON
C Hatteras
Wilmington
Charleston
Savannah
Mobile
Galveston
RIVER
St Augustine
G Bahama
BAHAMA ISLANDS
San Salvador
Bermuda Is
CANCER
GULF OF MEXICO
Matamoras
Monterey
Tampico
Gulf of Campeachy
Vera Cruz
Havana
WEST INDIES
Jamaica
Kingston
Porto Rico
Virgin Is
Guadaloupe
Dominica
Martinique
Barbadoes
Grenada
Trinidad I
CARIBBEAN SEA
Curacao
Gulf of Darien
Isthmus of Panama
Isthmus of Tehuantepec
Acapulco
Belize
Honduras B
Truxillo
Comayagua
Guatemala
San Salvador
San Juan
San Jose
Cocos I
Buenaventura
Bar of Pana
Clipperton I
Duncan I
Gallego I
Wenman I
Galapagos Is
Albemarle I
Mt Chimborazo
Guayaquil
Barbacoas
C San Francisco
GRANADA
Caracas
Cumana
Orinoco R
Demerara
Paramaribo
Cayenne
Amazon R.
Para
Obidos
Maranham
Parnaiba
Santarem
Para
Moreria
Rio Negro
Cape Verde Is
St Jago
Brava
Fogo
Bonavista
S Antonio
St Nicholas
Sal
Boa Vista
Maio
Tarrafal
Porto Praya
Fernando Po Is
Rio Ogoo
Gaboon
Cape Lopez
Ascension
Tristan d'Acunha
Gough I
Inaccessible I
Nightingale Is
Bouvet I
Prince Edward Is
Crozet Is
Kerguelen I
Amsterdam I
St Paul I
Marion I
Prince
Duke of York I
Duke of Gloster I
Duke of Clarence I
Tristan d'Acunha
Gough I
Inaccessible I
Nightingale Is
Bouvet I
Prince Edward Is
Crozet Is
Kerguelen I
Amsterdam I
St Paul I
Marion I
Prince
Duke of York I
Duke of Gloster I
Duke of Clarence I
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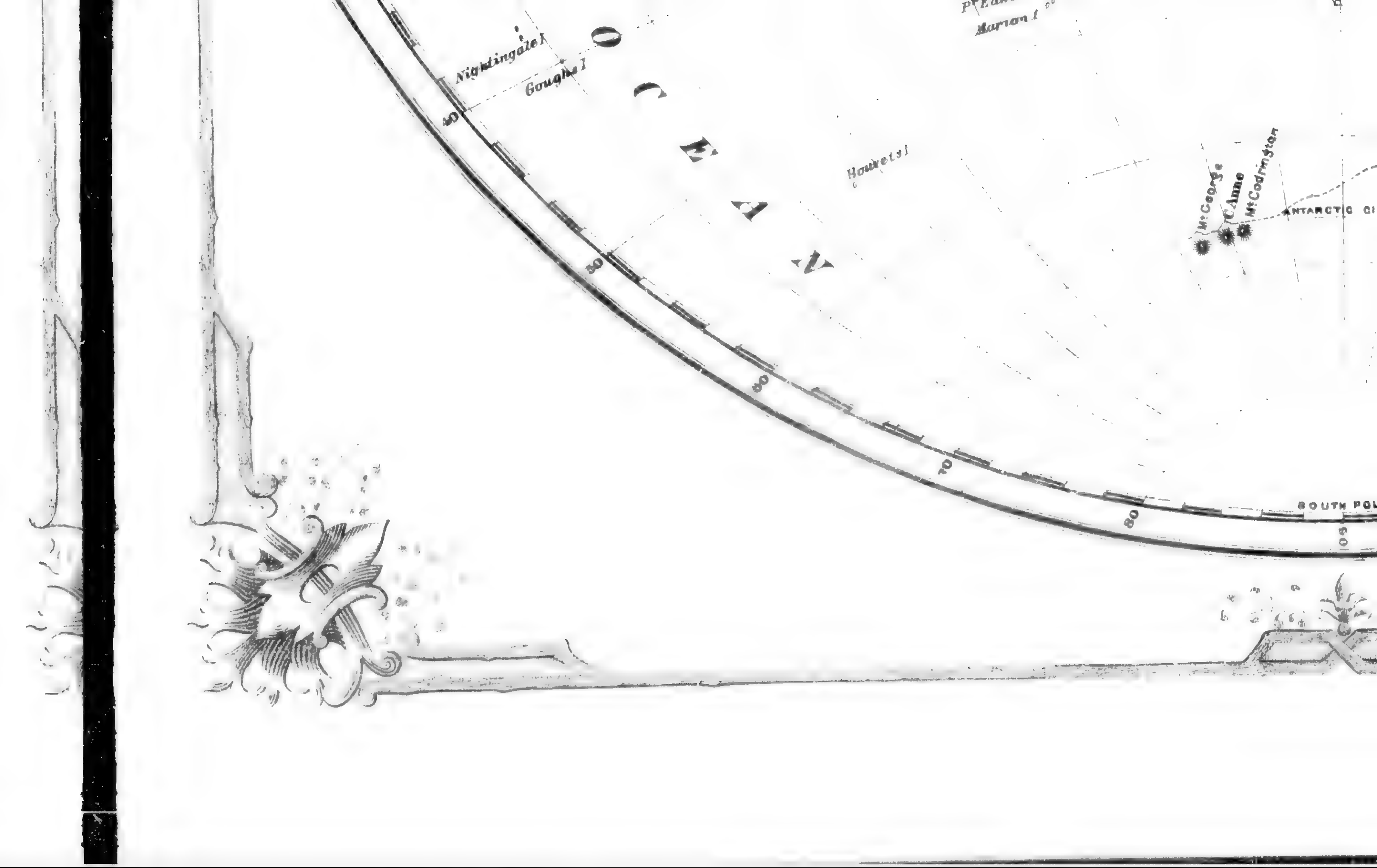
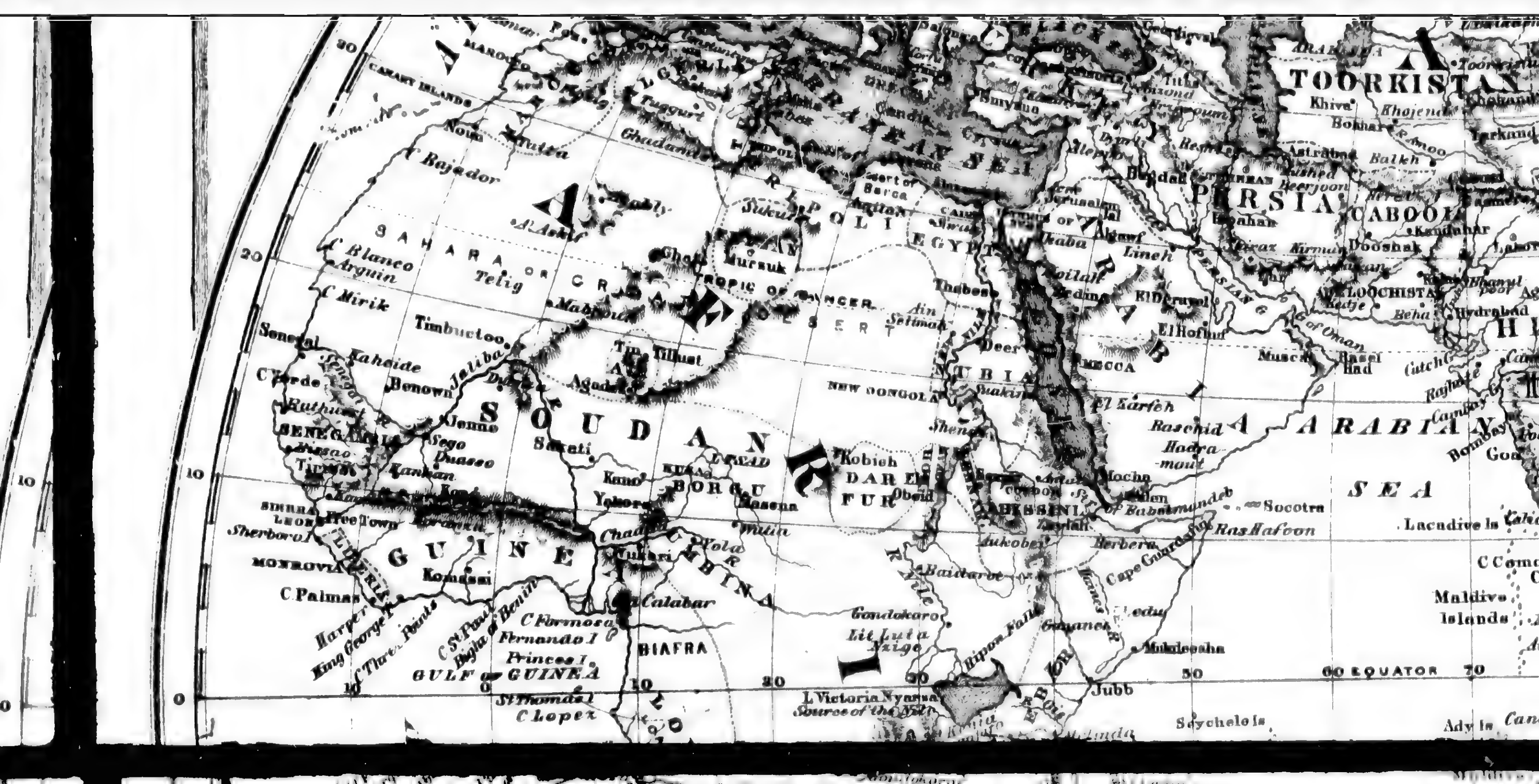

O C E A N
Nightingale I
Goughs I
Bouvets I
Marion I
McGeorge
C Anne
McCodrington
ANTARCTIC CI
SOUTH POL

CANARY ISLANDS
C Bajador
SAHARA OR GR
TROPIC OF CANCER
C Blanco
Arguin
C Mirik
Timbuctoo
Senegal
C Verde
Benown
Jenne
Sego
SENEGAMBIA
SOUDAN
GUINEA
C Palmas
MONROVIA
Sherboro I
Free Town
Kumassi
C Formosa
Fernando I
Princes I
GULF OF GUINEA
BIAFRA
St Thomas I
C Lopez
Calabar
Kano
Yakoba
BORGU
Bornou
Chad
Mourzuk
Ghat
Ghadames
Tuggurt
EGYPT
Thebes
NUBIA
Suakin
Dongola
NEW DONGOLA
Kobieh
DAR FUR
Obeid
ABYSSINIA
Mocha
Babelmandeb
Socotra
Ras Hafoon
Cape Guardafui
Berbera
Gondokoro
Lit Luta Nzige
Ripon Falls
L Victoria Nyanza
Source of the Nile
Jubb
Mukdeesha
Seychelle Is
Maldive Islands
Lacadive Is
ARABIA
ARABIAN SEA
MECCA
El Katieh
Muscat
Ras el Had
PERSIA
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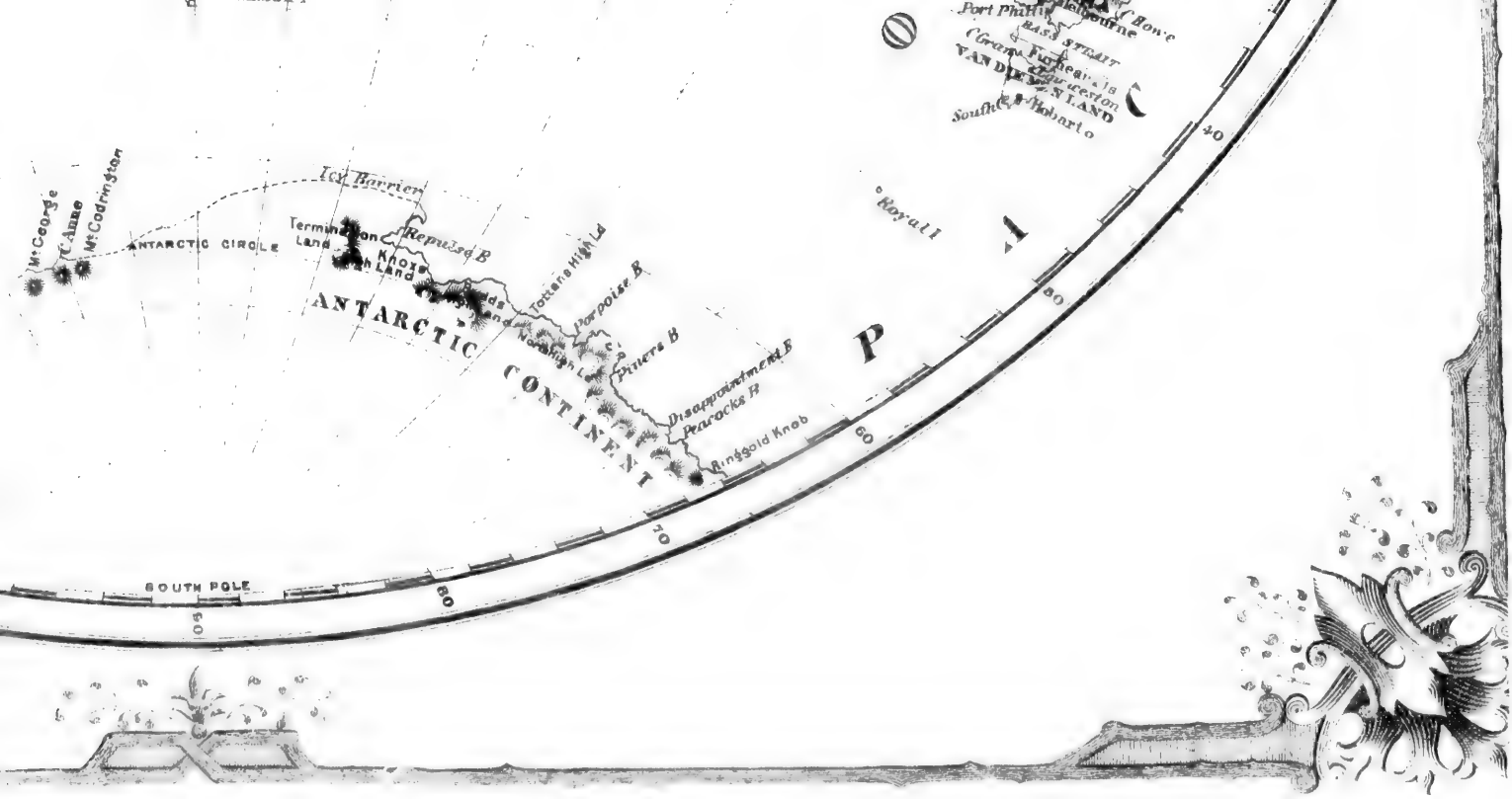
BELOOCHISTAN
TOORKISTAN
Khiva
Bokhara
Balkh
Bombay
Goa
EQUATOR


Icy Barrier
Mc George
C. Anne
Mc Codrington
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE
Termination Land
Knox Land
Repulse B
Tottens High Ld
Porpoise B
Pinero B
Disappointment B
Peacocks B
Ringgold Knob
ANTARCTIC CONTINENT
Royal I
Port Phillip
Melbourne
Bass Strait
Grant Forbes Is
Launceston
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND
South C.
Hobart
SOUTH POLE
40
50
60
70
80
90

CHINESE EMPIRE
CHINA
BOD OR TIBET
HINDOOSTAN
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
CAROLINE ISLANDS
CELEBES SEA
BORNEO
TROPIC OF CANCER
EQUATOR
Kandahar
Lahore
Delhi
Agra
Hyderabad
Bombay
Goa
Madras
Pondicherry
Andaman Islands
Lacadive Is
Calicut
Falk Str
Colombo
Kandy
CEYLON
Nicobar Is
Maldiva Islands
Maldiva Atol
Acheen
Analaboo
Hog I
Nias I
Singapore
Pontianak
Banca
Palembang
Bencoolen
Cambodia
Saigon
Palawan
Mindoro
Manila
Canton
Hong Kong
Amoy
Shanghai
Nankin
Pekin
Tientsin
Nagasaki
Formosa
Bashee I
Gulf of Lingayen
Gulf of Martaban
Siberia I
Mintao I
Compton Rocks
Candu I
Ady Is
Boero
Mysory I
Admiralty Is
Dampier Str
NEW IRELAND
Monte Verde Is
William IV Is
Koop I
St Barnabe
Gunhan
Ladrone Is
Sangaan
Origan
Pagan
Douglas Reef
Kendricks I
Jardines
Weeks I
Bonin Is
Baily I
Low Chow Is
Van Diemens Str
Pena de los I
Sta Matthew
Sir of Cora
Chosaka
Tongatabu
Tonga Is
Tahiti
Otaheite
Pelew Is
Low Is
St Andrews I
Morty I
Waigiou I
Celebes
Mindanao
Sooloo Sea
Batabac Str
Labuan I
Gr Natuna
Borneo
Cochin China
Tonquin
Hainan
Pulo Condore
Pulo Obi
Pulo Ceram
Pulo Gilolo
Pulo Timor
Pulo Sumatra
Pulo Nias
Pulo Penang
Pulo Pinang
Pulo Cocos
Pulo Aor
Pulo Ceylon
Pulo Laccadive
Pulo Maldiva
Pulo Chagos
Pulo Amirante
Pulo Seychelles
Pulo Mauritius
Pulo Bourbon
Pulo Madagascar
Pulo Socotra
Pulo Ormuz
Pulo Bahrein
Pulo Muscat
Pulo Aden
Pulo Mocha
Pulo Jeddah
Pulo Suez
Pulo Cairo
Pulo Alexandria
Pulo Malta
Pulo Gibraltar
Pulo Lisbon
Pulo Madrid
Pulo Paris
Pulo London
Pulo Dublin
Pulo Edinburgh
Pulo Copenhagen
Pulo Stockholm
Pulo Petersburg
Pulo Moscow
Pulo Kazan
Pulo Astrakhan
Pulo Tiflis
Pulo Erzerum
Pulo Tabriz
Pulo Teheran
Pulo Ispahan
Pulo Shiraz
Pulo Bushire
Pulo Basra
Pulo Bagdad
Pulo Mosul
Pulo Aleppo
Pulo Damascus
Pulo Jerusalem
Pulo Cairo
Pulo Tripoli
Pulo Algiers
Pulo Tunis
Pulo Fez
Pulo Tangier
Pulo Cape Verde
Pulo Canaries
Pulo Azores
Pulo Madeira
Pulo Bermudas
Pulo Jamaica
Pulo Cuba
Pulo Hayti
Pulo Porto Rico
Pulo Trinidad
Pulo Caracas
Pulo Bogota
Pulo Quito
Pulo Lima
Pulo Cuzco
Pulo Potosi
Pulo Buenos Ayres
Pulo Montevideo
Pulo Valparaiso
Pulo Santiago
Pulo Lima
Pulo Panama
Pulo Mexico
Pulo Vera Cruz
Pulo Tampico
Pulo Mobile
Pulo New Orleans
Pulo Charleston
Pulo Boston
Pulo New York
Pulo Philadelphia
Pulo Baltimore
Pulo Washington
Pulo Richmond
Pulo Norfolk
Pulo Wilmington
Pulo Savannah
Pulo Mobile
Pulo Pensacola
Pulo Tallahassee
Pulo Mexico
Pulo Vera Cruz
Pulo Tampico
Pulo Mobile
Pulo New Orleans
Pulo Charleston
Pulo Boston
Pulo New York
Pulo Philadelphia
Pulo Baltimore
Pulo Washington
Pulo Richmond
Pulo Norfolk
Pulo Wilmington
Pulo Savannah
Pulo Mobile
Pulo Pensacola
Pulo Tallahassee
Pulo Mexico
Pulo Vera Cruz
Pulo Tampico
Pulo Mobile
Pulo New Orleans
Pulo Charleston
Pulo Boston
Pulo New York
Pulo Philadelphia
Pulo Baltimore
Pulo Washington
Pulo Richmond
Pulo Norfolk
Pulo Wilmington
Pulo Savannah
Pulo Mobile
Pulo Pensacola
Pulo Tallahassee
Pulo Mexico
Pulo Vera Cruz
Pulo Tampico
Pulo Mobile
Pulo New Orleans
Pulo Charleston
Pulo Boston
Pulo New York
Pulo Philadelphia
Pulo Baltimore
Pulo Washington
Pulo Richmond
Pulo Norfolk
Pulo Wilmington
Pulo Savannah
Pulo Mobile
Pulo Pensacola
Pulo Tallahassee

## HUNGERFORD TOWNSHIP.

| NAME | POST OFFICE | Con | Lot | BUSINESS | NATIVITY | Year Settled in C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, Johnston | Thomasburg | 6 | 4 | Farmer | Ireland | 1837 |
| Adams, Thomas | | [illegible] | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| Adams, Sarah | Chapman | 8 | 4 | Farming | Canada | 1843 |
| Allen, Henry A | Marlbank | 2 | 35 | Saw and Shingle Mill | Canada | 184[illegible] |
| Barker, Samuel | Chapman | 7 | 9 | Farmer | [illegible] | 1833 |
| Allen, John | Marlbank | | 2 | [illegible] | | 1843 |
| Blakely, J[illegible] | Chapman | 6 | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Canada | 1830 |
| Beckett, W[illegible] | | [illegible] | | Farmer and Stock Grower | Canada | 183[illegible] |
| Bogart, A. [illegible] | Bogart | 6 | | P. M., General Merchant, Mill Owner, and Farmer | [illegible] | 182[illegible] |
| Barber, James | Thomasburg | 4 | 2 | Farmer | Ireland | 1832 |
| Badgley, William | Stoco | 6 | 24 | Farmer and Stock Grower | Canada | 1814 |
| Carleton, John | Tweed | | | Boot and Shoe Store | Ireland | 1846 |
| Clare, G. H | Chapman | 7 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| Clare, James | " | 7 | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 1836 |
| Countryman, John | Tweed | 8 | 9 | Farmer and Stock Grower | Canada | 1852 |
| Caskey, Robert | " | 9 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1818 |
| Cournoyer, Antoine | " | 13 | 7 | Farmer and Stock Grower | Canada | 1864 |
| Detlor, John M. C. | | | | General Merchant | Canada | 1849 |
| Davis, Rev. Thomas | Chapman | 8 | 13 | R. C. Priest | Canada | 1870 |
| Eastbrook, George | Tweed | | | Grain Merchant and Flour Miller | England | 1859 |
| Farrell, James | Marlbank | 5 | 32 | Farmer and Stock Grower | Ireland | 1853 |
| Farnsworth, John | Tweed | 10 | 3 | Farmer and Stock Grower | England | 1832 |
| Foster, J. E | Chapman | 7 | 7 | Farmer and Stock Grower | Canada | 1846 |
| Tree, A | Thomasburg | 1 | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1848 |
| Tinkle, Henry | Stoco | 6 | 19 | Farmer and Stock Grower | Canada | 1848 |
| Gordon, Robert | Tweed | 11 | 3 | Farmer and Reeve of Hungerford Tp | Ireland | 1846 |
| Graham, John | " | 11 | 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ireland | 18[illegible]7 |
| Gilbert, A. H | | | | School Teacher | Canada | 1851 |
| Graham, Thomas | | | | Farmer and Tax Collector | Canada | 1841 |
| Graham, William | " | 10 | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ireland | 1848 |
| Gabourie, Joseph | | 1 | 12 | Farm | Canada | 1851 |
| Gordon, Robert | Bogart | 10 | 21 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| Graham, Thomas | Thomasburg | | | Waggon and Carriage Maker | Ireland | 1850 |
| Grills, Thomas | " | 4 | 8 | Farmer and Breeder of Fine Horses | England | 1846 |
| Gartland, Joseph | Stoco | 6 | 22 | Farmer | Ireland | 1837 |
| Huyck, I. C | Tweed | 9 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| Hicks, William | | | 10 | Farmer | Canada | 1861 |
| Harrison, John | Thomasburg | | 2 | Retired Farmer | Ireland | 1834 |
| Johnston, S. C | Chapman | | 9 | Farmer and Councillor | Canada | 1832 |
| Jorden, J. H | Tweed | | | Saw Mill and Planing Factory | United States | 1850 |
| Johnston, Charles | " | 9 | 1 | Farmer and Stock Grower | | 1852 |
| Kerr, Robert | Chapman | 6 | 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ireland | 1844 |
| Knowles, William | Bogart | 8 | 17 | Farmer and Stock Grower | Canada | 1838 |
| Lawrence, W. H | Tweed | 10 | 2 | Farmer and Stock Grower | Canada | 1868 |
| McGowan, A | Tweed | | | Carriage Manufacturer | Ireland | 1841 |
| McGowan, Robert | " | | | Meat Market | Ireland | 1844 |
| McCamon, J. M | " | | | Carpenter and Joiner | Canada | 1835 |
| Murphy, Francis | " | | | Merchant, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Councilman | Ireland | 1852 |
| Murphy, P. & P | Stoco | | | General Merchants and P. Master | Ireland | 1852 |
| Mulrony, T. W | | | | Waggon and Carriage Maker | Canada | 1849 |
| Munro, G. E | Tweed | | | Proprietor Munro House | Canada | 1855 |
| Miller, G. R | Chapman | 6 | 8 | Proprietor Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Carding Machine | Canada | 1873 |
| Jams, E. W | Tweed | 9 | 8 | Farmer and Stock Grower | Canada | 1847 |
| Monck, Henry | Thomasburg | 4 | 8 | Farmer and Stock Grower | England | 1842 |
| Newton, John | Chapman | 8 | 5 | Farmer | Ireland | 1832 |
| Nash, S. L., M. D | Bridgewater | | | Physician | Canada | 1833 |
| Pomeroy, T. L., A. M. M. D | Tweed | | | Physician and Surgeon, Chemist and Druggist, and General Dry Goods, Coroner for the County | Canada | 1854 |
| Porter, William | Tweed | 10 | 16 | Farmer and Breeder of good Horses | Canada | 1840 |
| Porter, Richard | " | 8 | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| Porter, Robert | Thomasburg | 5 | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| Parks, Gilbert | Stoco | 6 | 13 | Farmer and Stock Grower | Canada | 1830 |
| Robinson, Robert | Tweed | 11 | 3 | Cheese Maker | Ireland | 1857 |
| Roblin, Ivy | Chapman | 7 | 6 | Farmer and Dairyman | Canada | 1814 |
| Reynolds, J. T | Tweed | 9 | 5 | Farmer | Ireland | 1850 |
| Roblin, David M | Chapman | 8 | 7 | Farmer and Stock Grower | Canada | 1840 |
| Sayers, Robert | Tweed | 9 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1848 |
| Sherry, Rob[illegible] | Thomasburg | 4 | 4 | Farmer and Councillor | Canada | 1831 |
| Stokes, Thom[illegible] | | 4 | | Farmer | Canada | 1854 |
| Smith, Thomas | Stoco | | | [illegible] Carpenter [illegible] | England | 1875 |
| Tuttle, L., M.D | Tweed | | | Physician and Druggist | Canada | 1875 |
| Tinley, William | " | 1[illegible] | | Farmer | Canada | 1852 |
| Tramper, Mrs. [illegible] | Chapman | 7 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1836 |
| Tracy, Joseph | Stoco | 5 | 23 | Farmer and Stock Grower | Canada | 1845 |
| Turkington, David | Marlbank | 5 | 1 | Farmer and Stock Dealer | Ireland | 1873 |
| Vandusen, A. M. [illegible] | Tweed | | | Grocer, Confectionery, & Stationery | Canada | 1833 |
| White, William | | | | Blacksmith [illegible] Deputy Reeve of Hungerford | England | 1840 |
| Wray, W. [illegible] | | | | Ex-[illegible] Clerk, [illegible] Commissioner | Ireland | 1843 |
| Woodcock, [illegible] | | | | Proprietor Mill [illegible] | Canada | 1845 |
| Wilson, G. S | | | | School Teacher | Canada | 1858 |
| Way, Sidney | | 6 | 7 | Farmer | Canada | 1834 |
| Walker, [illegible] | | | | Farmer | Canada | 1856 |
| West, Jeremiah | Thomasburg | | [illegible] | Retired Farmer | Ireland | 1830 |
| Woodcock, Joseph [illegible] | Tweed | 12 | 9 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| White, Miss [illegible] | Stoco | | | School Teacher | Canada | |
| Wilson, John | [illegible] | | | Farmer and Stock Raiser | | 1832 |

## HUNTINGDON TOWNSHIP

| NAME | POST OFFICE | Con | Lot | BUSINESS | NATIVITY | Year Settled in C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alkenbrack, W | M[illegible] | 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | Canada | 1837 |
| Ashley, G[illegible] P | W. Huntingdon | 4 | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| Ashley, W[illegible] | | 3 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| Ashley, Simeon | | 4 | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 1810 |
| A[illegible], William | | 3 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1810 |
| A[illegible], F. M | | | | [illegible] | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| M[illegible], Samuel | | 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1851 |
| [illegible], Arthur | W. Huntingdon | | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1820 |
| Brenton, F. W | Moira | | 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1879 |
| Brown, [illegible] | | 2 | 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Barr[illegible] | [illegible] | 7 | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | | 8 | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bar[illegible], W. S | M[illegible] | 4 | 1 | [illegible] | Canada | 1846 |

## HUNTINGDON TOWNSHIP—Continued.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con | Lot. | BUSINESS | NATIVITY | Year Settled in C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burke, L. J. | W. Huntingd'n | [illegible] | 10 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Canada | 184[illegible] |
| Conley, George | Halloway | 1 | 3 | Farmer and Lumber Merchant | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| C[illegible], G[illegible] | | 1 | 1 | Farmer and [illegible] | Canada | 1846 |
| Clement, James | W. Huntingd'n | | 3 | Hotel Keeper | | 1849 |
| C[illegible], W. H. | Ivanhoe | 7 | 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Canada | 1849 |
| Coulter, Andrew | Thomasburg | 6 | 20 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| Darling, William | W. Huntingd'n | 1 | 5 | Farmer | Ireland | 1834 |
| Dale, George | | 4 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| De[illegible], John | Ivanhoe | 1[illegible] | 8 | Farmer | | 18[illegible] |
| De[illegible], R. | | 10 | | Farmer | Ireland | 18[illegible] |
| Dix, Margaret Jane | Fuller | 7 | 11 | Farming, Saw Mill & Lumber Yard | Canada | 1828 |
| Dockstader, T. G | Roslin | | | Roslin Hotel | Canada | 1837 |
| Eno, Thomas | Ivanhoe | 7 | 7 | Farmer, Gen'l Merch't, Post Master | Ireland | 1847 |
| Elliott, William | Fuller | 6 | 16 | Farmer | Ireland | 1835 |
| Elliott, Francis | Tweed | 10 | 19 | Farmer | Ireland | 1845 |
| Embury, John T. | Thomasburg | 3 | 20 | Farmer | Canada | 1857 |
| Foster, J. G | Moira | 2 | 10 | Farmer and General Agent, Issuer of Marriage Licenses | Canada | 181[illegible] |
| Fargey, Peter | W. Huntingd'n | 4 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | |
| Foster, James | Moira | 2 | 11 | Farmer | Canada | 1825 |
| Fuller, John S | Fuller | 6 | 13 | Farmer and Post Master | United States | 1828 |
| Fox, John B | Ivanhoe | 7 | 10 | Farmer | United States | 1829 |
| Fleming, David | " | 7 | 6 | Farmer | Scotland | 1826 |
| Foster, Henry O. | Thomasburg | 3 | 20 | Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer | Canada | 1850 |
| Gay, James | W. Huntingd'n | 4 | 2 | General Merchant and Post Master | Canada | 1844 |
| Geen, Charles S | Fuller | 6 | 11 | Farmer | England | 1844 |
| Gawen, Henry | Ivanhoe | 7 | 6 | Farmer | England | 18[illegible] |
| G[illegible], John | Tweed | 12 | 2[illegible] | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ireland | 1847 |
| Garner, L. | Madoc | 10 | 10 | Farmer | United States | 18[illegible] |
| Haggerty, James | W. Huntingd'n | 4 | 3 | Farmer and Reeve | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| Hagerman, H. C | Moira | 2 | 7 | Farmer | Canada | |
| Herity, L. | " | | | Cheese Manufacturer | Canada | 1854 |
| Hamilton, William | " | 1 | 7 | Farmer | Ireland | 1843 |
| Hockey, James | Thomasburg | 2 | 19 | Farmer | England | 1864 |
| Holden, Sylvester, Jr. | Ivanhoe | 6 | 7 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| Holgate, C. A. | Moira | 1 | 9 | Farmer | United States | 18[illegible] |
| Holden, Sylvester, Sr | Ivanhoe | 6 | 7 | Farmer and Hop Grower | Canada | 1820 |
| Hoskins, Ira | Moira | | | Farmer and Drover | Canada | 1828 |
| Jewitt, John | Roslin | 1 | 20 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| Juby, Francis | Halloway | 1 | 2 | Farmer and Builder | Canada | 1840 |
| Ketcheson, Owen R | Moira | 1 | 13 | Farmer and Road Surveyor | Canada | 1809 |
| Ketcheson, Philip | " | [illegible] | 14 | Farmer | Canada | 1804 |
| Ketcheson, Samuel | " | 2 | 15 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| Ketcheson, Elijah | " | 3 | 14 | Farmer and Thresher | Canada | 1832 |
| Kilpatrick, Samuel | Ivanhoe | 10 | 6 | Farmer | Ireland | 1832 |
| Lafferty, John | Moira | 3 | 17 | Farmer and Boot and Shoe Maker | Ireland | 1842 |
| Lidster, G. C | Ivanhoe | 9 | 6 | Farmer | England | |
| Lancaster, Robert | " | 9 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1847 |
| Lancaster, Mark | " | 9 | 9 | Farmer | England | 1847 |
| McTaggart, R | Moira | | | Manufacturer of the Celebrated Ockerman Fanning Mill | Canada | |
| McCormick, William | W. Huntingd'n | 4 | 6 | Farmer | Ireland | 184[illegible] |
| McKee, James | Ivanhoe | 6 | 8 | Farmer | Ireland | 184[illegible] |
| Morton, William | Moira | 1 | 11 | Farmer | Ireland | 1847 |
| Morton, W. H. | " | 1 | 12 | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| Masson, Alexander | Roslin | 1 | 20 | Farmer, Stone Cutter and Builder | Scotland | 1831 |
| Mullett, Jos. C | Moira | | | Contractor, Builder & Manufacturer | Canada | 1847 |
| Morton, Thomas | W. Huntingd'n | 2 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1827 |
| Mullett, E. B. | " | 3 | 1 | Carriage Builder & Gen. Blacksmith | Canada | 1842 |
| Murray, William | " | 3 | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| Murray, John | " | 4 | 8 | Farmer | Scotland | 1834 |
| Mullett, Jas. C. | Moira | 4 | 10 | Farmer | England | |
| Mitts, Lewis | Ivanhoe | 6 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1826 |
| Mitts, George M. | " | 6 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| Martyn, Charles | " | 9 | 1 | Farmer | England | 184[illegible] |
| Maynes, William | Fuller | 5 | 16 | Farmer | Canada | 1835 |
| Nicholson, Elisha | Moira | 1 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| Ostrom, Henry | " | 3 | 11 | Farmer and Post Master | Canada | 1820 |
| Patterson, T. A. | Roslin | 1 | 17 | Farmer | Canada | 1854 |
| Phillips, William | W. Huntingd'n | 2 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1822 |
| Prest, John | Ivanhoe | 8 | 7 | Farmer | England | 1842 |
| Peterson, C. H. | Thomasburg | 5 | 18 | Farmer | Canada | 184[illegible] |
| Prentice, William | Tweed | 11 | 18 | Farmer and Stock Grower | Canada | 1840 |
| Prest, D | Ivanhoe | 7 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| Ross, George | Halloway | 1 | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1821 |
| R[illegible], Adam | " | 2 | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| Robinson, Matthew | Thomasburg | 4 | 13 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| Rutledge, James | Ivanhoe | 5 | 4 | Farmer and General Merchant | Ireland | 18[illegible] |
| Ryan, M[illegible] N. | W. Huntingd'n | 3 | 6 | [illegible] | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| Reed, J. W | " | 2 | 3 | [illegible] Saw Mills | Canada | 1840 |
| Ransom, John S | Ivanhoe | 6 | 7 | Tailor and Cutter | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| Reynolds, Francis | | 9 | 7 | Farmer | Ireland | 1847 |
| Reed, John | | 10 | 7 | Farmer | Canada | 1843 |
| S[illegible], Andrew | Moira | 3 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| Sayers, [illegible] | " | 1 | 11 | Farmer | Ireland | 18[illegible] |
| S[illegible], [illegible] | " | 1 | [illegible] | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| S[illegible], Samuel | " | 3 | 14 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| S[illegible], Jacob | | [illegible] | 15 | Farmer | Canada | 1873 |
| S[illegible], C. H | " | 2 | 18 | Farmer, Master of Moira Grangers | Canada | 1843 |
| Sills, C | W. Huntingd'n | 3 | 4 | Farmer | Canada | |
| S[illegible], H | " | | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| Schryver, C. R | " | 4 | 9 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| Schryver, G. R | " | | | Farmer | Canada | 184[illegible] |
| Seely, Lyman W | Ivanhoe | 6 | 5 | General Blacksmith | Canada | 1840 |
| Thompson, Charles | W. Huntingd'n | 2 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| T[illegible] | Moira | 1 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| T[illegible] | W. Huntingd'n | 2 | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| Thompson, George | Moira | | 12 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| Tweedie, John | Ivanhoe | 10 | 9 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| [illegible] | Moira | | | Boot & Shoe Manufacturer | Canada | 1844 |
| V[illegible] P | " | 3 | 13 | Farmer | Canada | 1852 |
| V[illegible] | " | 2 | 15 | Farmer | Canada | 1856 |
| V[illegible] | Ivanhoe | 9 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1828 |
| Wright, [illegible] | W. Huntingd'n | 2 | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] |
| W[illegible], William | Ivanhoe | 8 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| W[illegible], Glasgow | W. Huntingd'n | 2 | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1848 |
| Way, Thomas | Thomasburg | 3 | 15 | Farmer | Canada | 182[illegible] |
| W[illegible], D[illegible] A | Roslin | 1 | 15 | Farmer | Canada | 1833 |
| W[illegible] | W. Huntingd'n | 4 | 4 | Farmer | United States | 1837 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 7 | 6 | [illegible] | Canada | 1841 |
| [illegible] | | 8 | | [illegible] | Scotland | 1836 |
| W[illegible], John W | Thomasburg | 6 | 18 | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| W[illegible], James | Tweed | 4 | 19 | Farmer | Ireland | 1843 |
| W[illegible], William | Ivanhoe | 9 | 3 | Farmer | England | 1841 |

## MADOC TOWNSHIP.

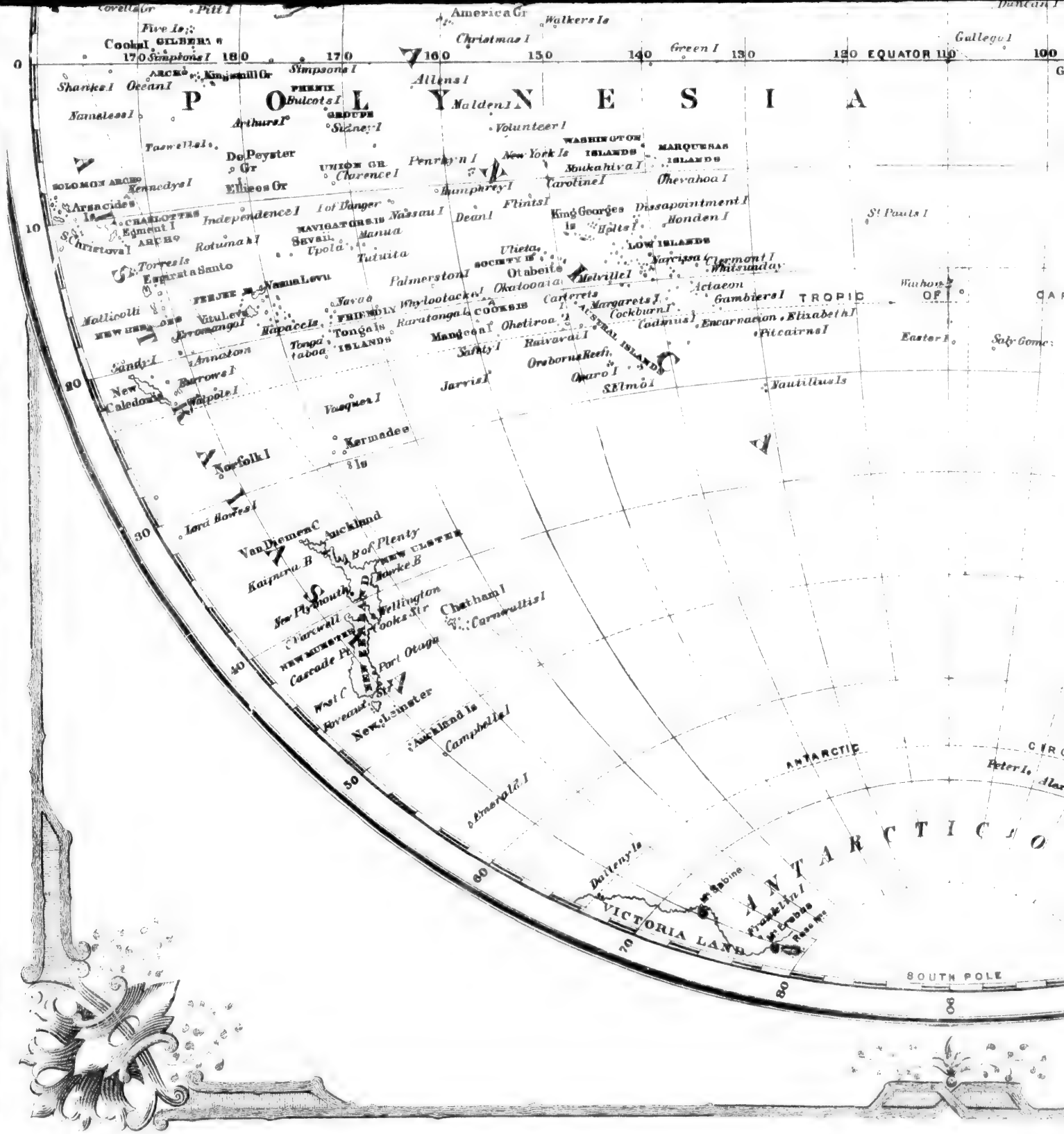
| NAME | POST OFFICE | BUSINESS | NATIVITY | Year Settled in P.E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## MADOC TOWNSHIP Continued

| NAME | POST OFFICE | BUSINESS | NATIVITY | Year Settled in P.E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## RAWDON TOWNSHIP.

| NAME | POST OFFICE | BUSINESS | NATIVITY | Year Settled in P.E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |


POLYNESIA
ANTARCTICA
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE
SOUTH POLE
VICTORIA LAND
GILBERT ISLANDS
PHENIX GROUPS
WASHINGTON ISLANDS
MARQUESAS ISLANDS
SOLOMON ARCHO
CHARLOTTES ARCHO
NAVIGATORS IS
LOW ISLANDS
SOCIETY IS
FRIENDLY ISLANDS
COOKS IS
AUSTRAL ISLANDS
FEJEE IS
NEW HEBRIDES
NEW CALEDONIA
NEW ZEALAND
NEW ULSTER
NEW MUNSTER
NEW LEINSTER
Cook I
Five Is
America Gr
Walkers Is
Christmas I
Green I
Gallego I
Shanks I
Ocean I
Kingsmill Gr
Simpsons I
Allens I
Nameless I
Arthurs I
Sydney I
Volunteer I
Taswell I
De Peyster Gr
Clarence I
Penrhyn I
New York Is
Nukahiva I
Kennedys I
Ellices Gr
Humphrey I
Caroline I
Chevahoa I
Arsacides Is
Egmont I
Independence I
Lt of Danger
Nassau I
Dean I
Flints I
King Georges Is
Dissapointment I
Honden I
Christova I
Rotuma I
Sevail
Upola
Manua
Tutuita
Ulieta
Torres Is
Espiritu Santo
Palmerston I
Otaheite
Narcissa
Clermont I
Whitsunday
Mallicolli
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Proumangai
Kapaee Is
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Raratonga Is
Mangeea I
Ohetiroa
Rurutu I
Sally I
Oroborna Reefs
Oparo I
Selmo I
Carterets
Margarets I
Cockburn I
Cadmus I
Actaeon
Gambiers I
Encarnacion
Elizabeth I
Pitcairns I
Easter I
Sally Gome
Vauthilus Is
Jarvis I
Vasquez I
Kermadec Is
Norfolk I
Lord Howes I
New Caledonia
Annatom
Barrowe I
Walpole I
Sandy I
Van Diemen C
Auckland
Bay of Plenty
Kaipara B
Hawke B
New Plymouth
Wellington
Cook Str
Chatham I
Carnarvon I
Cascade Pt
Port Otago
West C
Foreaux Str
Auckland Is
Campbell I
Emerald I
Dalleny Is
Mt Spine
Franklin I
Mt Erebus
Ross Mt
Peter I
Alex
Wuhos
Salt Gome

GRANADA
GUIANA
SOUTH
BRAZIL
AMERICA
ECUADOR
PERU
BOLIVIA
ARGENTINE
PUBLIC
PATAGONIA
CAPRICORN
CIRCLE
SOUTH POLE
Gallego I
Wenman I
Barbacoas
C San Francisco
Galapagos Is
Albemarle I
Mt Chimborazo
Guayaquil
C Blanco
Truxillo
Santa
Huanaco
Callao
Pisco
Ica
Arequipa
Tacna
Tarapaca
Cobija
Paposa
Copiapo
Huasco
Coquimbo
Valparaiso
SANTIAGO
Conception
Valdivia
Chiloe I
Chonos Arc
Penin of Tres Montes
G of Penas
Wellington I
Madre de dois Arch
Str of Magellan
Desolation I
Hoste I
C Horn
Staten I
Elephant I
Shetland Is
C Possession
Pitt I
Adelaid I
Peter I
Alexander I
GRAHAM LAND
Palmers Ld
Orkney Is
Sandwich Group
Georgia I
Clerk I
Bahia Blanca
C Corrientes
G of S Antonia
St Joseph's Penin
C Cameron
G of St George
C Blanco
S Cruz
W Falkland
E Falkland
FALKLAND IS
TERRA DEL FUEGO
Santa Fe
Mt Aconcagua
BUENOS AYRES
C S Antonia
MONTEVIDEO
Maldonado
RIO DE LA PLATA
Porto Allegre
Desterro
S Cathrina I
Paranaga
Victoria
C Frio
RIO JANEIRO
Porto Seguro
Porto Alegre
S Mathews
Olivenca
San Salvadore
Sergipe del Rey
R S Francisco
Pernambuco
Parahyba
Natal
C St Roque
Fortaleza
Maranham
Parnaiba
Para
Obidos
Santarem
Comela
Amazon R
Ascension I
Saly Gomez
Easter I
Juan Fernandez Is
Cocos I
Bucaventura
Dunlap I
Wahoo I
OF
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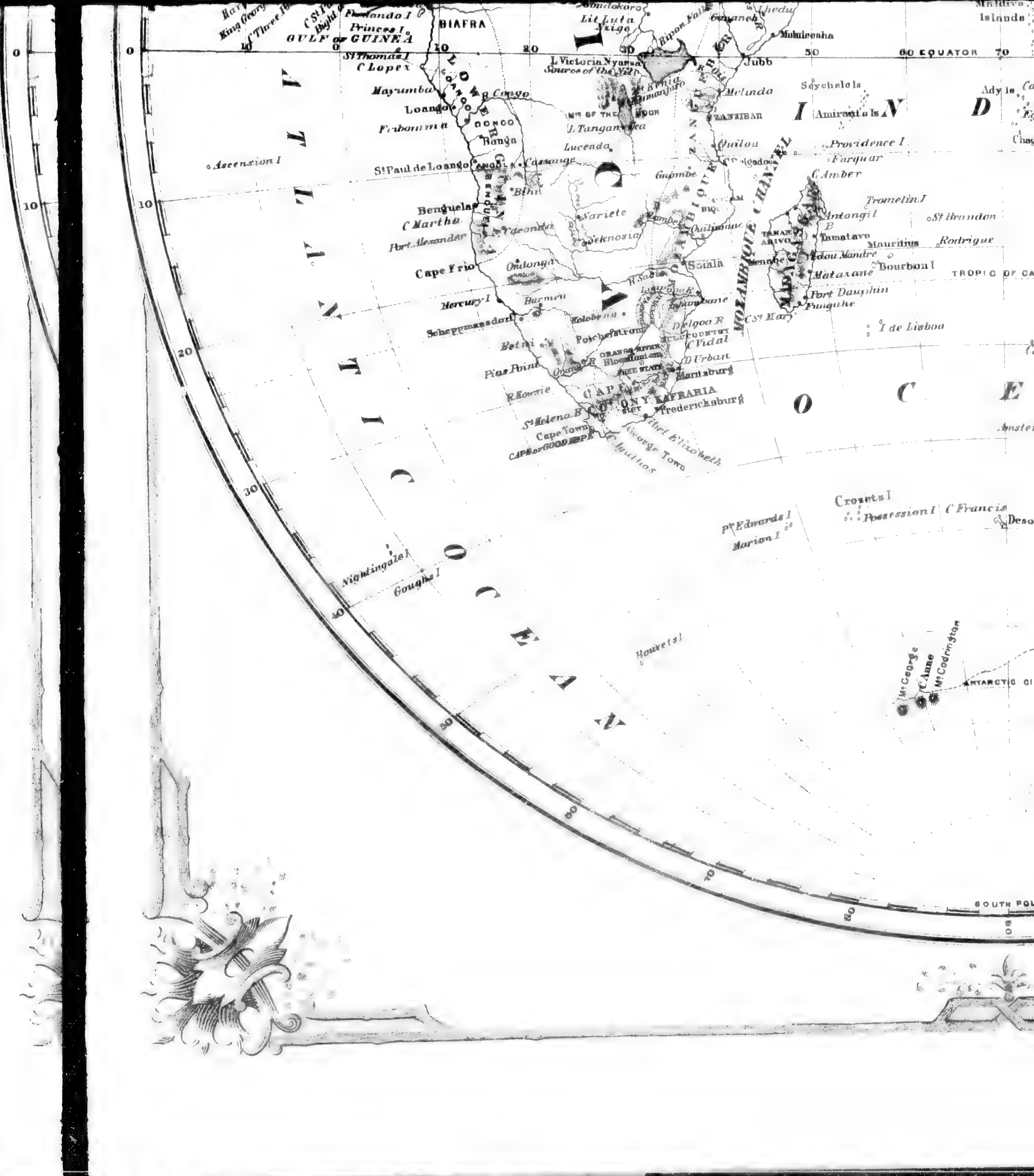
OCEAN


BIAFRA
Princes I.
GULF of GUINEA
St Thomas I
C Lopez
Mayumba
Loango
Congo
Banga
Ascension I
St Paul de Loango
Benguela
C Martha
Port Alexander
Cape Frio
Ondonga
Mercury I
Barmen
Schepmansdorf
Potchefstrom
Pios Point
R Kowsie
St Helena B
Cape Town
George Town
C Agulhas
Port Elizabeth
Fredericksburg
KAFFRARIA
D Urban
Maritsburg
Delgoa B
C Vidal
Sofala
Quilimane
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL
Lucenda
L Tanganyika
Zanzibar
Melinda
Jubb
Mukdeesha
L Victoria Nyanza
Source of the Nile
Ripon Falls
Seychelels
Amirante Is
Providence I
Farquar
C Amber
Antongil B
Tamatave
Mauritius
Rodrigue
Tromelin I
St Brandon
Bourbon I
Mataxane
Port Dauphin
Fanquhe
C St Mary
I de Lisboa
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C Francis
Pt Edwards I
Marion I
Nightingale I
Goughs I
Bouvets I
Mt George
C Anne
Mt Codrington
ANTARCTIC CI
SOUTH POL

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Maldiva
Atol
Anataboo
Hog I
Nias I
Singapore
BORNEO
SEA
Morty I
Waigiou I
Monte Verde Is
EQUATOR
70
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90
140
150
Compton Rocks
Minlao I
Siberia I
Palembang
Banca
Pontianak
Billiton I
Bencoolen
Ady Is
Candu I
Egmont I
Chagos Is
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Macassar
Admiralty Is
Dampier Gr
NEW IRELAND
NEW
GUINEA
Bougainville
Choiseul
Boero
Coram
Ki Is
Arroo Is
Timorlant
Flores
FLORES SEA
BANDA SEA
ARAFURA SEA
TORRES STRAIT
Sumba
LANDS
Apaturia
Keeling I
Cooks I
C York
Temple B
Woodlark I
LOUISIADE I
Melville I
C Londonderry
C Wessel
GULF OF
CARPENTARIA
Wellesley I
C Leveque
C Flattery
St Brandon
Mauritius
Rodrigue
Bourbon I
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
NW Cape
WEST
NORTH AUSTRALIA
AUSTRALIA
Shark B
Cumberland Is
Northumberland
20
I de Lisboa
Castilhanos
Stony Desert
SOUTH
AUSTRALIA
Perth
Augusta
C Leeuwin
King Georges Sd
Gr Sandy I
Moreton I
C
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N
Amsterdam
St Pauls I
Head of the Australian Bight
Coffin I
SPENCER G
NEW SOUTH
WALES
Sydney
Macquarie
30
Desolation I
C Francis
Kangaroo I
Portland
Port Phillip
Melbourne
C Howe
BASS STRAIT
VAN DIEMEN LAND
Hobarto
40
Royal I
Icy Barrier
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE
Mt George
C Anne
Mt Codrington
Termination Land
Repulse B
ANTARCTIC
CONTINENT
Porpoise B
Pipers B
Disappointment B
Peacocks B
Ringgold Knob
P
50
60
70
80
SOUTH POLE

[illegible]

[illegible]

Thomas Clare

Deceased hungerford Tp

Simon Delong

Amelia sburg Tp

[illegible]

[illegible]

# PATRONS' DIRECTORY

OF

# Hastings and Prince Edward Counties.

## CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con. | Lot | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY | Year Settled |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## CITY OF BELLEVILLE Continued.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con. | Lot | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY | Year Settled |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## RAWDON TOWNSHIP—Continued.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con | Lot | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | Year Settled | NA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scott, Thomas | " | 4 | 11 | Farmer | Ireland | 1859 | Johnston, |
| Sheep, William | " | 4 | 15 | Farmer | England | 1845 | Jordan, E |
| Sine, Silas | " | 5 | 12 | Farmer and Carpenter | Canada | 1825 | Kelchelson |
| Sine, David | " | 6 | 10 | Farmer | Canada | 1829 | Kelley, J |
| Sarles, Elijah | " | 6 | 6 | Farmer and Carpenter | Canada | 1834 | [illegible] |
| Sarles, Thomas | " | [illegible] | [illegible] | Farmer | Canada | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sarles, William | " | | | Farmer | Canada | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sprague, J. S | " | | | Physician | Canada | 1844 | Kerr, H |
| Short, A. G | Spring Brook | 10 | 21 | Farmer | Canada | 1851 | Kerr, [illegible] |
| Simpson, William | " | 9 | 11 | Farmer | Ireland | 1851 | Ketchenson |
| Scott, A. G | Stirling | | | Hotel Proprietor | Canada | 1809 | Ketchenson |
| Totton, John | Wellman's Cor. | 6 | 19 | Farmer | [illegible] | [illegible] | Ketchenson |
| Tucker, David | Stirling | 5 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 184[illegible] | Ketchenson |
| Tucker, G. E | " | | | Farmer | Canada | 1825 | Fort, W. H |
| Tucker, Luther | " | 4 | 1 | Farmer | United States | 183[illegible] | Fare, B. V |
| Thain, Jonathan | Wellman's Cor. | 8 | 21 | Farmer | Scotland | 185[illegible] | [illegible], B |
| Vanderveort, S. S. | Harold | 6 | 13 | Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer | Canada | 1822 | Cockaert, |
| Vanderveort, J. A | Wellman's Cor | 6 | 1[illegible] | Farmer and President Cheese Co | Canada | 18[illegible]2 | Lary, G |
| Walker, Thomas | " | 1 | 29 | Farmer—Warden and Reeve | Scotland | 18[illegible] | McAlpin |
| White, A. C | Stirling | 1 | 20 | Farmer | Canada | [illegible] | McLaughlin |
| Williams, Calvin | Brunkworth | 3 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | [illegible] | McLaughlin |
| Williams, M. S. B | " | 2 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 181[illegible] | McCoy, W |
| Westcott, S. N | Stirling | 1 | 14 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 | Meyers, G |
| Wilson, George | " | 2 | 10 | Farmer | Ireland | 1844 | Meyers, A |
| Wilson, Robert | W. Huntingd'n | 3 | 2 | Farmer | Ireland | 1845 | Minns, Jo |
| Williams, David | Brunkworth | 4 | 14 | Farmer | Canada | 182[illegible] | Mosey, W |
| Wallace, J. & Son | Wellman's Cor. | 5 | 24 | Blacksmiths and Farmers | Scotland | [illegible] | |
| Wiggins, G. D | Harold | 7 | 12 | Merchant | Canada | 1846 | Mallory, A |
| Wilson, J. C | Stirling | 2 | 10 | Farmer | Canada | 1853 | Massey, L |
| Wellman, D | Spring Brook | 10 | 26 | Farmer | Canada | 1820 | Miller, Ste |
| Wiggins, Jenna | " | 6 | 22 | | Canada | 1849 | Murphy, A |
| Welch, Peter | " | 9 | 15 | P. M. and Shoemaker | Canada | 1844 | Nicol, John |
| | | | | | | | Osborne, C |
| | | | | | | | Osborne, J |
| | | | | | | | O'Rourke, |
| | | | | | | | Osborne, G |

## SIDNEY TOWNSHIP.

| NAME | POST OFFICE. | Con | Lot | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | Yr Settled | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parker, W. T | Trenton | | | Druggist, Books and Stationery | Canada | 1865 | Patrick, J |
| Baker, W. F. & Co | " | | | Livery-men and Undertakers, Market Square | Canada | 1870 | Palmer, W |
| | | | | | | | Patrick, W |
| | | | | | | | Parry, W |
| Bonter, O. H. | " | | | Jeweller and Watchmaker Front St | Canada | | Ross, J. S |
| Blanchard, T. H | Belleville | 1 | 30 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 | Rose, Bait |
| Bonsteed, C. H | " | 1 | 14 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 | Row, John |
| Bartlett, Thomas | | 1 | 13 | Farmer and Cheese maker | England | 1847 | Row, J. B |
| Bontelher, J. I. | Gordon Mills | 5 | 2 | Farmer | Island of Jersey | 1834 | Rose, C. G |
| Billings, B. M | Trenton | 1 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1826 | Sutton, Jos |
| Bonsteed, J. H | Belleville | 3 | 11 | Farmer | Canada | 1808 | Sexton, C |
| Bonsteed, W. H | " | 3 | 11 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 | Stubbs, J. |
| Bonesteed, Samuel | " | 1 | 23 | Farmer | Canada | 1818 | Stee, J. |
| Bleecker, H | Frankford | 3 | 13 | Farmer | Canada | 1835 | Shaw, J. |
| Bonsteel, N. A | " | 1 | 7 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 | Sanders, J. |
| Bush, John | " | 1 | | Farmer | Canada | 1840 | Sills & B |
| Brower, J. R | Belleville | 3 | 25 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 | Taylor, C |
| Boardman, Moses | Halloway | 7 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1836 | Teal, J. W |
| Bird, James | " | 8 | 28 | Farmer and Cheese Factory | Ireland | 1844 | Tucker, H |
| Brooks, J. W | Stirling | 9 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] | Thrasher, |
| Crouter, A. I. | Belleville | | 21 | Farmer | Canada | 1847 | Thrasher, |
| Chesebro, Charles | | 1 | 10 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] | Farley, P |
| Casey, S. J. | " | | 33 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible]7 | Vroman, |
| Casey, S. S | | | | Farmer | Canada | 1841 | Vanderveer |
| Chisholm, J. A | Wallbridge | 4 | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible]5 | Vanderveer |
| Connor, J. | Halloway | 8 | 27 | Farmer | United States | 18[illegible] | Vanderveer |
| Cotter, R. C. H | Frankford | 5 | 11 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] | Vanderveer |
| Cunningham, J. M | Trenton | | | Livery boson | Canada | | Vanderveer |
| Cockram, Mrs | | | | | | | Wilson, L. |
| Day, Henry W., M. D | | | | Physician and Surgeon—Coroner Member of the Council | Canada | | Wilson, |
| | | | | | | | White, P |
| Dorland, C. H. J. D. S | | | | Dentist | Canada | 18[illegible] | White, W |
| Davis, Cornelius | Belleville | 4 | 33 | Farmer | United States | [illegible] | White, L |
| Denyes, A. N | Trenton | 2 | 7 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 | Young, G |
| Elmstall, A | | | | Hardware Merch't, Mem of Council | Canada | 18[illegible] | Young, J |
| Ford, Peter | Gordon Mills | 2 | 8 | Paper Manufacturer and Postmaster | England | [illegible]2 | |
| Frances, C | Trenton | | | Barrister and Attorney at Law | Canada | | Yates, W |
| Finkle, C. W | Belleville | 1 | 21 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] | |
| Finkle, Abel | " | | | Farmer | Canada | [illegible] | |
| Fretz, Peter | Camelton | 4 | 33 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] | |
| Faulkner, S. G | Halloway | 7 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1[illegible]1 | |
| Foster, J. C | " | 7 | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 1[illegible]2 | |
| Faulkner, S | " | 5 | 33 | Farmer | Canada | 1835 | |
| Farley, C. M | Wallbridge | 5 | 21 | Farmer | Canada | 1818 | |
| Grass, R. I. | Frankford | 1 | 13 | Farmer | Canada | [illegible] | |
| Graham, Ketchan | Belleville | [illegible] | 2[illegible] | Farmer | Canada | 1830 | Ashley, C |
| Gilbert, N. B | " | 1 | 23 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 | Ashley, H |
| Guisett, B | | 1 | 36 | Farmer | Canada | 18[illegible] | Ashley, W |
| Gillum, P. W | | 1 | 34 | Farmer | England | 1861 | Bates, W |
| Garrison, Charles | " | 1 | 9 | Farmer | Canada | 1877 | Bradshaw, |
| Graham, John | Wallbridge | 1 | 26 | Farmer | Scotland | 18[illegible] | Bradshaw, |
| Goldsmith, S. H | Belleville | 3 | 27 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 | Burgess, |
| Goldsmith, D. | Warkworth | 2 | 27 | | Canada | 1871 | Bird, W |
| Goldsmith, P. I. | Belleville | 3 | 27 | Farmer | Canada | 1818 | Barnum, |
| Holbrook, E. A | Trenton | | | Proprietor Queen's Hotel | United States | 1861 | Ballsum, |
| Hicks, Jacob W | Belleville | 1 | 31 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 | Badgley, |
| Hunt, J. W | " | 1 | 16 | Farmer | Canada | 1846 | Bassett, |
| Harry, William | Trenton | 1 | 7 | Farmer | England | 1842 | Bradshaw, |
| Hutchison, Allan | " | 2 | 8 9 | Farmer | Scotland | 1870 | Gantlet, |
| Harder, P. W. | Gordon Mills | 2 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1845 | [illegible], W |
| Harry, John | " | 3 | 9 | Farmer | England | 1844 | Chapman, |
| Hawley, Nancy | Trenton | | | | Canada | 1846 | Chapman, |
| Hagerman, John | Belleville | 3 | 28 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 | Chapman, |
| Hamilton, Andrew | Halloway | 8 | 36 | Farmer | Canada | 1845 | Chapman, |
| Hoffman, J. S | Wallbridge | 5 | 18 | Farmer | Canada | 1826 | Campbell, |
| Irish, J. R. L. D. S | Trenton | | | Surgical and Mechanical Dentist | Canada | 1867 | Clapp, S |
| | | | | Insurance and agricultural implement agent | United States | 1872 | Carter, Sa |
| Jackson, George | " | | | Grain dealer | Canada | 1861 | Clapp, D |
| Jiff, William | " | | | General Merchant | Canada | 1856 | Clapp, D |
| Jordan, E. | Frankford | | | Retired Farmer | Canada | 1829 | Clarke, S |
| Jones, David | Belleville | 1 | 23 | Farmer | Canada | 1847 | Dennis, |
| Jones, Charles | " | 1 | 31 | Farmer | Canada | 1854 | Dully, W |
| Jones, Wellington | " | 1 | 21 | Farmer | Canada | 1843 | Daboe, He |
| Jones, Anson H | " | 1 | 33 | Farmer | Canada | 1848 | Davis, W |
| Johnston, A. | " | 3 | 34 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 | Ludowy, |
| Johnston, Peter | Foxboro | 5 | 34 | Farmer | Canada | | Emerson, |

## SIDNEY TOWNSHIP—Continued.

| NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co | NAME | POST OFFICE | Con | Lot | BUSINESS | NATIVITY | Year Settled in Co |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| reland | 1859 | Johnston, William | Foxboro | | | Farmer | Scotland | 1845 |
| England | 1845 | Jordan, Edward | Frankford | 5 | 8 | Farmer | Ireland | 1831 |
| Canada | 1825 | Ketcheson, W. H | Belleville | 1 | 29 | Farmer | Canada | 1857 |
| nada | 1832 | Kelley, J. W | " | 1 | 26 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| nada | 1874 | Knox, J. R | Trenton | 2 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1829 |
| nada | 1826 | Knox, D. H | " | 2 | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| nada | 1850 | Knox, W. H | " | 2 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| nada | 1844 | Knight, Samuel | Belleville | 1 | 37 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| nada | 1851 | Knox, Jeremiah | Wallbridge | 4 | 31 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| nglan | 1861 | Ketcheson, P. C | " | 5 | 24 | Farmer | Canada | 1814 |
| nada | 1869 | Ketcheson, Geo. M | " | 5 | 26 | | Canada | 1825 |
| | 1836 | Ketcheson, A. T. | " | 5 | 27 | Farmer and General Agent | Canada | 1830 |
| nada | 1845 | Ketcheson, E. J | Camnitton | 1 | 30 | Carpenter and Joiner, and Builder | Canada | 1847 |
| nada | 1835 | Lott, W. H. | Belleville | B.F | 9 | Carpenter and Builder | Canada | 1836 |
| nited States | 1835 | Lane, B. W. | Camnitton | 4 | 27 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| ngland | 1858 | Lucas, B. A. | Belleville | 5 | 31 | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| nada | 1822 | Lockwood, David | Wallbridge | 5 | 29 | Farmer | Canada | 1817 |
| nada | 1822 | Labay, G. H. | " | 4 | 18 | Farmer | England | 1859 |
| otland | 1865 | McMullen, W. P. | Belleville | 2 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1819 |
| nada | 1838 | McLatchie, A. | Wallbridge | 5 | 30 | Fruit Grower, etc | Canada | 1870 |
| nada | 1871 | McLaren, Donald | Foxboro | 5 | 33 | Farmer | Scotland | 1857 |
| nada | 1840 | Massey, W. J. | Belleville | 1 | 22 | Farmer and Dairyman | Canada | 1870 |
| nada | 1831 | Meyers, Geo. E. | Trenton | 1 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1827 |
| reland | 1844 | Meyers, A. P. | " | 1 | 7 | Farmer | Canada | 1843 |
| reland | 1845 | Munn, John | Gordon Mills | 3 | 6 | Farmer and Carpenter | Canada | 1815 |
| anada | 1852 | Maley, W. K | " | 3 | 5 | Farmer and President of Cheese Factory | Canada | 1847 |
| | 1856 | | | | | | | |
| nada | 1846 | Mallory, A. B. | Frankford | 4 | 14 | Farmer | Canada | 1828 |
| nada | 1853 | Massey, Levi | Wallbridge | 5 | 30 | Farmer | Canada | 1869 |
| nada | 1820 | Miller, Stephen | " | 4 | 25 | Blacksmith | United States | 1814 |
| nada | 1849 | Murphy, Anthony | Stirling | 9 | 10 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| nada | 1841 | Nicol, John | Halloway | 8 | 38 | Merchant Miller | Scotland | 1856 |
| | | Ostrom, C. R | Belleville | 1 | 26 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| | | Ostrom, J. B | " | 1 | 22 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| | | O'Rourke, P. J. | Trenton | | | Law Student | Canada | 1854 |
| | | Ostrom, G. W. | " | | | Barrister | Canada | 1837 |
| | Yr. Settled in Co | Patrick, J. S | " | 1 | 32 | Farmer | Canada | |
| NATIVITY. | | Palmer, W. J. | Belleville | 4 | 36 | Principal Deaf and Dumb Institution | United States | 1870 |
| | | Patrick, William | Gordon Mills | 2 | 1 | Contractor and Builder | Canada | 1837 |
| | | Parry, W. R. | Belleville | 4 | 9 | Farmer | Canada | 1835 |
| nada | 1865 | Ryan, J. S | Trenton | | | Retired gentleman | Canada | 1874 |
| nada | 1870 | Rose, Baltis | Frankford | 4 | 12 | Farmer and Township Reeve | Canada | 1817 |
| | | Row, John H | Trenton | 2 | 3, 4 | Farmer and Stock Dealer | Canada | 1833 |
| | | Row, J. B. | Belleville | 2 | 11 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| nada | 1837 | Row, J. J. | " | 2 | 13 | Farmer | Canada | 1853 |
| nada | 1844 | Row, C. G. | " | 2 | 12 | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| ngland | 1847 | Sharpe, J. H | Trenton | | | Merchant Tailor | Scotland | 18[illegible] |
| eland of Jersey | 1854 | Suttie, Joseph | Belleville | 1 | 13 | General Blacksmith | Ireland | 1857 |
| anada | 1829 | Saylor, C. B | Trenton | B.F. | 9 | Retired Farmer | Canada | 1824 |
| nada | 1838 | Stickle, F. O. | Gordon Mills | 3 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| nada | 1838 | Steer, John | Trenton | 1 | 3 | Farmer | Scotland | 1855 |
| nada | 1818 | Sharp, J. P. | Wallbridge | 4 | 22 | Farmer | United States | 1827 |
| nada | 1855 | Smith, J. H. | Frankford | 4 | 7 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| nada | 1844 | Sarles, Selah | Hillowell | 7 | 28 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| nada | 1840 | Sels & Bro | Frankford | | | Manufacturers | Canada | 1867 |
| ed | 1857 | Taylor, C. W | Belleville | 1 | 15 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| nada | 1836 | Teal, J. W | Gordon Mills | 3 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1827 |
| reland | 1835 | Tucker, Henry | Wallbridge | 4 | 31 | Farmer | England | 1848 |
| nada | 1850 | Thrasher, G. B. | Belleville | 3 | 31 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| nada | 1817 | Thrasher, Gilbert | " | 2 | 35 | Farmer | Canada | 1809 |
| nada | 1852 | Turley, P. | Frankford | | | Retired Contractor | Ireland | 1833 |
| nada | 1867 | Vroman, I. H. | Trenton | | | General Merchant | United States | 1875 |
| nada | 1841 | Vanderwoort, O | " | 1 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1852 |
| nada | 1835 | Vanderwoort, W. | Sidney | 2 | 17 | Farmer | United States | 1802 |
| nited S | 1846 | Vanderwoort, Major | Wallbridge | 4 | 25 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| nada | 1867 | Vermilyea, Thomas | Belleville | 4 | 34 | Farmer | Canada | 1824 |
| nada | | Vanderwater, D. | Foxboro | 6 | 29 | Farmer | Canada | 1830 |
| | | Wilson, G. H | Trenton | | | | Canada | |
| | | Wilmot, S. T | Wallbridge | 4 | 29 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| nada | 1859 | White, P. M | Belleville | 1 | 12 | Teacher | Canada | 1856 |
| nada | 1846 | White, Webster | Trenton | 1 | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 1818 |
| nited S at | 1861 | White, Rodney | Belleville | 4 | 23 | Farmer | Canada | 1836 |
| nada | 1840 | Young, George, B.A | Trenton | | | Publisher of Trenton *Courier* | Ireland | 1876 |
| nada | 1874 | Young, James | " | | | Proprietor of Planing Mill, Deputy Reeve | Canada | 1830 |
| England | 1852 | | | | | | | |
| anada | | Yates, W. S. | Belleville | 2 | 20 | Farmer | Canada | 1826 |
| nada | 1871 | | | | | | | |
| nada | 1846 | | | | | | | |
| nada | 1835 | | | | | | | |
| nada | 181 | | | | | | | |
| nada | 182 | | | | | | | |

## THURLOW TOWNSHIP.

| | | NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con | Lot | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY | Year Settled in Co |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| nada | 1825 | | | | | | | |
| | 1818 | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | | | | | | | |
| anada | 1830 | Ashley, Charles | Foxboro | | | Carriage Manufacturer | Canada | 1830 |
| Canada | 1849 | Ashley, Harford | " | 5 | 2N3 | Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer | Canada | 1840 |
| Canada | 1857 | Ashley, William | " | 5 | 2 | Farmer and retired Carriage Maker | Canada | 1821 |
| England | 1861 | Bates, William H | Roslin | 8 | 28 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| Canada | 1877 | Bradshaw, William | Plainfield | 6 | 22 | Farmer | Canada | 1824 |
| Scotland | 1853 | Bradshaw, Lewis | Foxboro | 1 | 8 | Farmer and Builder, &c | Canada | 1836 |
| Canada | 1837 | Burgess, P. C | Camnitton | 5 | 14 | Farmer and J. P | Canada | 1815 |
| Canada | 1831 | Bird, W. H | Belleville | 4 | 1 | Farmer and Stock Breeder | Canada | 1849 |
| Canada | 1848 | Barnum, Simon | Camnitton | | | Miller | Canada | 1838 |
| United States | 1861 | Baldwin, Owen | Foxboro | 7 | | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| Canada | 1844 | Baldgley, Ira C | Camnitton | 4 | 25 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| Canada | 1846 | Beckett, Charles | " | | | Lumberman | Canada | 1850 |
| England | 1842 | Bradshaw, W. R. | " | 4 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| Scotland | 1870 | Brintnell, E. P. | " | 3 | 9 | Farmer and Cheese Maker | Canada | 1857 |
| Canada | 1845 | Casey, Willett | Philipston | 8 | 13 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Canada | 1836 |
| England | 1844 | Chapman, William A. | Roslin | 9 | 28 | Farmer | Canada | 1846 |
| Canada | 1846 | Chapman, John | " | 9 | 27 | Farmer | Canada | 1808 |
| Canada | 1844 | Chapman, Duncan | " | 9 | 25 | Farmer | Canada | 1833 |
| Canada | 1845 | Chapman, William | Plainfield | 8 | 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser, J. P | Canada | 1846 |
| Canada | 1826 | Campbell, T. J | " | 6 | 23 | Farmer and Cheese Maker | Canada | 1844 |
| Canada | 1867 | Clapp, S | " | 7 | 24 | Farmer | Canada | 1846 |
| | | Carter, Jacob | " | 7 | 26 | Farmer | Canada | 1822 |
| United States | 1872 | Clapp, D. E. | " | | | Lumber and Shingle Manufacturer | Canada | 1847 |
| Canada | 1861 | Clapp, D. & D. R | Camnitton | 4 | 14 | Farmers | Canada | 1806 |
| Canada | 1856 | Clarke, S. J. | " | 5 | 13 | Farmer and Grape Grower | Canada | 1849 |
| Canada | 1799 | Dennes, P. S | Halloway | 8 | 7 | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| Canada | 1847 | Duffy, William | Plainfield | 6 | 22 | Farmer and Assessor | Canada | 1833 |
| Canada | 1854 | Dafoe, Henry | Foxboro | | | Carriage Maker | Canada | 1852 |
| Canada | 1833 | Davis, W. H. | Camnitton | 5 | 7 | Farmer | Canada | 1857 |
| Canada | 1848 | Embury, Allen | Roslin | 9 | 24 | Farmer, Contractor and Builder | Canada | 1828 |
| Canada | 1850 | Emerson, George | " | 8 | 31 | Farmer | Ireland | 18[illegible] |

## THURLOW TOWNSHIP—Continued.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con. | Lot. | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elliot, William | " | 8 | 28 | Farmer | Canada | 1852 |
| Emerson, William | " | 8 | 27 | Farmer | Ireland | 1822 |
| Farzey, James S. | " | 8 | 27 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| Faulkner, A. B | Foxboro | 6 | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| Farnham, T. | Camnitton | | | Superintendent of Roads | Canada | 1849 |
| Graham, John | Plainfield | 8 | 24 | Farmer | Canada | 1853 |
| Garrison, H. W. | " | 7 | 21 | Farmer and J. P | Canada | 1814 |
| Garrison, W. | Camnitton | 4 | 23 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| Garrison, George | Blessington | | | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| Gould, E. N | Plainfield | | | Postmaster and Shoemaker | Canada | 1852 |
| Houston, James | Roslin | 8 | | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| Hudson, William | " | | | Carriage Maker | Canada | 1841 |
| Hazlitt, Joseph | Phillipston | 9 | 17 | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| Hudson Charles | Roslin | 8 | 1 | | England | 1836 |
| Hicks, Joshua | Plainfield | 7 | 24 | Farmer and Breeder of Thorough bred Stock | Canada | 183- |
| Howard, David | " | 6 | 22 | Pump Manufacturer | United States | 1837 |
| Hall, James | " | 7 | 2 | Dominion Hotel | Canada | 1824 |
| Hall, Adam | " | 7 | 28 | Farmer | Scotland | 1822 |
| Huffman, William | Blessington | 5 | 24 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| Hall, George | Plainfield | 7 | 29 | Farmer | Canada | 1833 |
| Higerman, A. W | Halloway | 7 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1853 |
| Hom, J. D | Belleville | R.F. | 21 | Farmer | Canada | 1818 |
| Huffman, John | " | 5 | 26 | Farmer | Canada | 1847 |
| Hicks, H | " | 4 | 10 | Farmer | England | 1867 |
| Jesse, Edward | Halloway | 7 | 1 & 2 | Breeder of Thorough bred Stock | England | 1855 |
| Jesse, H. P | " | | | Breeder of Thorough bred Stock | England | 1855 |
| Jesse, Stephen | " | | | Breeder of Thorough bred Stock | England | 1855 |
| Ketchesson, John V. | Phillipston | 8 | 14 | Farmer | Canada | 1832 |
| Lloyd, Thomas | Plainfield | 7 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1846 |
| Leslie, W. E | Roslin | 9 | 31 | Farmer | Canada | 1847 |
| Lawrence, Gilbert | Plainfield | 7 | 17 | Farmer | Canada | 1823 |
| Latta, J. G | " | 8 | 22 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| Latta, Anson | " | 7 | 28 | Cheese Factory | Canada | |
| Latta, Albert | Phillipston | 9 | 21 | Farmer and Miller | Canada | 1834 |
| McCready, W. A | Roslin | 9 | 29 | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| McMichael, Robert | Phillipston | | | Builder, Carpenter and Joiner | Ireland | 1847 |
| McCreadie, James | Plainfield | 8 | 25 | Farmer and J. P. | Canada | 1845 |
| McKim, Edward | " | 6 | 27 | Farmer | Canada | 1822 |
| McKenzie, J. F | " | 7 | 23 | Farmer | Canada | 1845 |
| McCready, Thomas J | Roslin | 9 | 29 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| McCauley, Duncan | Foxboro | 6 | 2 | Farmer | Ireland | 1845 |
| McDougall Bros | Belleville | 1 | 24 | Farmers | Canada | |
| McWilliams, J. J | Camnitton | 4 | 13 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| Moore, James | Phillipston | 9 | 21 | Farmer | Ireland | 1824 |
| Munby, Thomas | Foxboro | 6 | 4 | Farmer and Butcher | England | 1819 |
| Mott, J. R | Plainfield | 7 | 23 | Farmer | Canada | 1827 |
| Melburn, W. H | " | 7 | 23 | General Blksmith & Carriage Maker | Canada | 1862 |
| Moorman, James | Belleville | | | Carriage Factory Ashley & Moorman, Ross' Corners | Canada | 1850 |
| Muggeson, George | Halloway | 7 | | Farmer | England | 1830 |
| Moorman, James | Belleville | 1 | 13 | Farmer | England | 1852 |
| O'Brien, Christopher | Plainfield | 6 | 18 | Farmer | Canada | 1846 |
| Phillips, M. B | Phillipston | 9 | 16 | Farmer | Canada | 1823 |
| Phillips, George | " | 9 | 20 | Farmer, Postmaster and J. P | Canada | 1831 |
| Phillips, Daniel | " | 8 | 20 | Farmer and Agricultural Imp. Agt | Canada | 1824 |
| Palmer, S. M | Foxboro | | | Hotel Keeper | Canada | 1836 |
| Ross, Archibald | Plainfield | 6 | 26 | Farmer, Bee and Honey Merchant | Canada | 1849 |
| Peck, James H | Belleville | 2 | 4 | Farmer and Insurance Agent | Canada | 1850 |
| Palmer, Francis | " | 4 | 3 | Carriage Maker | Canada | 1846 |
| Palmer, A | Belleville | 4 | 20 | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| Palmer, Leonard | Camnitton | 3 | 11 | Farmer and Carriage Maker | Canada | 1828 |
| Palmer, Wellington | " | | | General Blksmith & Carriage Maker | Canada | 1844 |
| Reed, Benjamin | Foxboro | 5 | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1823 |
| Reed, Owen | Foxboro | 5 | 5 | Farmer and Lumber dealer, &c | Canada | 1835 |
| Ross, Alderson | " | 4 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1855 |
| Ross, A. Z | Belleville | 4 | 21 | Farmer | Canada | 18- |
| Ross, Albert | Foxboro | | | Farmer | Canada | 1847 |
| Shorts, S | Phillipston | 8 | 15 | Blacksmith | Canada | 1846 |
| Snider, J. O | Foxboro | | | Insurance Agt Agricultural Mutual of Canada | Canada | 1836 |
| Sayers, William | Phillipston | 9 | 15 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| Sears, R. S | " | 9 | 11 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| Stills, J. W | Phillipston | 9 | 10 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| Spencer, Charles | Halloway | 8 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| Shetler, David | Foxboro | | | Carpenter and Joiner | Canada | 1833 |
| Sills, J | Camnitton | | | Farmer, Lumber Merchant and Clerk of Division Court | Canada | 18- |
| Townsend, W | Halloway | 8 | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 1833 |
| Townsend, John | " | 8 | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 1835 |
| Trickey, Hosea | Plainfield | 7 | 27 | Carpenter and Joiner | United States | 1838 |
| Thrasher, Edward | Foxboro | 5 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1824 |
| Vankoughnet, William | Phillipston | 9 | 11 | Farmer | Canada | 1824 |
| Vanderwaters, J. W | Plainfield | 7 | 22 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| Vermilyea, N | Belleville | 4 | 1 | Farmer and School Teacher | Canada | 1846 |
| Vermilyea, J. C | " | 3 | 1 & 2 | Farmer and Fruit Grower | Canada | 1830 |
| Wright, W. D | Camnitton | | | Builder and Contractor | Canada | 1844 |
| Wickett, William | Foxboro | | | Contractor, &c. | England | 1842 |
| Wickett, Richard | " | 6 | 2 | Farmer, Builder, &c | Canada | 1852 |
| Wickett, Daniel | " | 6 | 3 | Farmer and Pathmaster | Canada | 1852 |
| Weldover, S | " | | | Butcher and General Trader in Stock | Canada | 1844 |
| White, W. H | Camnitton | | | Carpenter and Joiner | Canada | 1847 |
| Walker, Robert | " | 4 | 16 | Farmer | Canada | 1866 |
| Wright, F | " | 4 | 24 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| Williams, Asa | Belleville | 3 | 26 | Farmer | Canada | 1833 |
| Watson, R. D | " | 2 | 11 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| Wright, [illegible] | Camnitton | | | Farmer | England | 1851 |
| Wright, H. N | Belleville | 2 | 14 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| Wright, [illegible] | Halloway | 8 | 10 | Farmer | Canada | 1848 |

## TYENDINAGA TOWNSHIP.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con. | Lot. | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible], Donald | Melrose | 2 | 14 | Farmer, 1st Deputy Reeve | Scotland | 1840 |
| [illegible], N. S. | Shannonville | | | Miller | Canada | 1829 |
| [illegible], Orren | Blessington | 5 | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1847 |
| Armitage, F. | Napanee | 2 | 35 | Farmer | Ireland | 1841 |
| [illegible], C | Marysville | 2 | 37 | Farmer, Insurance Agent, Agent for Royal Reaper | Canada | 1847 |
| Fedrick, John, jr. | Shannonville | 1 | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| [illegible], John | Blessington | 5 | 8 | Farmer | Ireland | 1847 |
| Carty, Thomas | Marysville | 2 | 28 | Farmer, 2nd Deputy Reeve | Ireland | 1842 |
| Cook, Richard B | Blessington | 3 | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 1808 |
| Conlin, Hugh | " | 5 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1843 |

| NAME. |
|---|
| Cook, William P |
| Donoghue, F. & Bro |
| Denike, A |
| Dextator, A |
| Dextator, W. H |
| Cemill, Isaac |
| Emerson, Samuel |
| Egar, W. G |
| Emmons, John |
| Gibson, F. W |
| Fegan, R. F |
| Farnsworth, T |
| Forrester, James |
| Gould, P |
| Gibson, Robert |
| Hollingsworth, E |
| Holden, H |
| Hudson, Samuel |
| Hill, Matthew |
| Houston, James |
| Hubel, Charles |
| Halstead, Asa |
| Hudson, Charles |
| Hanley, J. J |
| Long, Charles |
| Lazier, R. L |
| Lazier, James A |
| Lally, Joseph |
| Lally, Michael |
| McLennan, Donald |
| McCance, James |
| McLaren, William |
| McFarlane, William |
| McFarlane, Donald |
| McGurn, Joseph |
| McAuley [illegible] |
| Moore, George |
| Murphy, Thomas |
| Meagher, James |
| Meagher, John |
| O'Sullivan, John |
| Oakley, W. H |
| Peterson, Frank |
| Portt, Robert S |
| Pitman, Albert |
| Rathburn, H. B. & Son |
| Robertson, James |
| Ray, James |
| Roblin, Owen |
| Sherman, George |
| Stickney, Farley |
| Skelly, W. J |
| Scanlon, Charles |
| Todd, John A |
| Tripp, Samuel |
| Wright, Joshua |
| Wilson, Baptist |
| Weese, William |
| White, John |
| Whittington, W. S |

| NAME |
|---|
| Anderson, William |
| Anderson, Levi |
| Anderson, George |
| Anderson, J. W |
| Ashton, A. R |
| Ainsworth, R |
| Adams, John |
| Anderson, John |
| Alyea, J. I |
| Alyea, Peter |
| Alyea, John |
| Brickman, Samuel |
| Brickman, W. A |
| Byers, John |
| Babbit, Elkanah |
| Broad, James |
| Benson, Jane |
| Brooks, Anthony |
| Beech, P. A |
| Beech, John |
| Beech, Mills |
| Bailey, E |
| Bailey, T |
| Babcock, Robert |
| Brickman, James |
| Bonter, Peter |
| Brickman, W. H |
| Brickman, Asa |
| Bonter, John A |
| Babcock, John H |
| Coleman, Isaac |
| Consance, G. T |
| Church, Daniel |
| Cunningham, J. R |
| Cannike, Nelson |
| Crouter, James |
| Calnan, David |

## TYENDINAGA TOWNSHIP—Continued.

| TY. | Year Settled in Co | NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con | Lot | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1852 | Cook, William P | Shannonville | 2 | 10 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| | 1822 | Donoghue, F., & Bro | Mill Point | | | Merchants | Canada | 1858 |
| | 1830 | Dunke, A | Belleville | 3 | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 1830 |
| | 1851 | Dowator, A | Shannonville | 1 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1855 |
| | 1849 | Dowator, W. H. | " | 2 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1848 |
| | 1833 | Demill, Isaac | Melrose | 3 | 14 | Farmer | Canada | 1828 |
| | 1843 | Emerson, Samuel | " | 4 | 12 | Farmer and Councillor | Canada | 1842 |
| | 1873 | Egar, W. G. | Mill Point. | | | Druggist | Canada | 1873 |
| | 1841 | Emmons, John | Shannonville | 1 | 10 | Farmer and Hop Grower | Canada | 1839 |
| | 1873 | Ferguson, F. W. | Mill Point. | | | Harness Maker | Canada | 1873 |
| | 1841 | Fegan, R. F | Shannonville | | | Cabinet Maker, Founder, and Manufacturer of Agr'l. Implements | Ireland | 1842 |
| | 1834 | Farnsworth, T. | " | 2 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1834 |
| | 1836 | Forrester, James | Melrose | 3 | 20 | Farmer | Scotland | 1833 |
| | 1836 | Gould, P | Lonsdale | 3 | 39 | Farmer, and Agent for Noxon & Bros. Agricultural Implements | Canada | 1836 |
| | 1838 | Gibson, Robert | Plainfield | 6 | 4 | Farmer | Ireland | 1838 |
| | 1839 | Hollingsworth, E | Melrose | 3 | 23 | Farmer and Township Clerk | Ireland | 1839 |
| | 1846 | Holden, H | Shannonville | | | Merchant, Post Master, and Clerk of Division Court | Canada | 1846 |
| | 1843 | Hudson, Samuel | " | | | Physician | Canada | 1843 |
| | 1840 | Hill, Matthew | " | | | Indian Agent | Canada | 1840 |
| | 1848 | Houston, James | " | 2 | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1848 |
| | 1842 | Hubel, Charles | Blessington | 4 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| | 1851 | Hosteed, Asa | " | 5 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| | 1834 | Hudson, Charles | Roslin | 8 | 1 | Farmer | England | 1834 |
| | 1841 | Haney, J. C | Read | 5 | 20 | Farmer and Stove Keeper | Ireland | 1841 |
| | 1843 | Long, Charles | Shannonville | 3 | 6 | Farmer | England | 1843 |
| | 1830 | Lazier, R. L | " | 1 | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 1830 |
| | 1820 | Lazier, James A | Lonsdale | | | Proprietor of Woollen & Grist Mill | Canada | 1820 |
| | 1852 | Lally, Joseph | Blessington | 4 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1852 |
| | 1838 | Lally, Michael | " | 4 | 7 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| | 1862 | McLennan, Donald, McCance, James | Shannonville " | | | Merchant Trustee, S. S. No. 1 | Scotland Scotland | 1862 |
| | 1833 | McLaren, William | Melrose | 3 | 4 | Farmer | Scotland | 1833 |
| | 1839 | McFarlane, William | " | 3 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| | 1843 | McFarlane, Donald | " | 2 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1843 |
| | 1853 | McGurn, Joseph | Marysville | 1 | 27 | Farmer | Canada | 1853 |
| | 1833 | McAuley, Jan | Lonsdale | 2 | 33 | Farmer | Ireland | 1833 |
| | 1849 | Monro, George | Shannonville | | | Farmer and Councillor | Scotland | 1849 |
| | 1845 | Murphy, Thomas | Marysville | 2 | 37 | Farmer | Canada | 1845 |
| | 1842 | Meagher, James | Read | 6 | 29 | Farmer | Ireland | 1842 |
| | 1842 | Meagher, John | " | 6 | 27 | Farmer | Ireland | 1842 |
| | 1830 | O'Sullivan, John | Blessington | 5 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1830 |
| | 1837 | Oakley, W. H | Shannonville | 1 | 9 | Farmer, and Agent for Johnson Harvester | Canada | 1837 |
| | 1875 | Peterson, Frank | " | | | Shoemaker | United States | 1875 |
| | 1851 | Portt, Robert S | " | 1 | 17 | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| | 1851 | Pitman, Albert | Plainfield | | | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| | | Rathburn, H. B. & Son | Mill Point | | | Manufacturers | United States | |
| | 1846 | Robertson, James | Melrose | 2 | 1 | Farmer and Stone Mason | Scotland | 1846 |
| | 1838 | Ray, James | " | 3 | 13 | Farmer | Ireland | 1838 |
| | 1848 | Robbin, Owen | Shannonville | 4 | 4 | Farmer and Proprietor of Kimerley Asbery | Canada | 1848 |
| | 1836 | Sherman, George | " | 3 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1836 |
| | 1842 | Stickney, Farley | " | 1 | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| | 1851 | Skelly, W. J. | Blessington | 4 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| | 1839 | Scanlon, Charles | Marysville | 1 | 32 | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| | 1856 | Todd, John A | Blessington | 5 | 7 | Farmer | Scotland | 1856 |
| | 1812 | Tripp, Samuel | Melrose | 4 | 16 | Farmer | Canada | 1812 |
| | 1851 | Wright, Joshua | " | | | Laborer | Ireland | 1851 |
| | 1865 | Wilson, Baptist | Shannonville | 2 | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 1865 |
| | 1821 | Weese, William | " | 1 | 9 | Farmer | Canada | 1821 |
| | 1850 | White, John | Roslin | 9 | 4 | Foundryman, M.P., and Reeve | Ireland | 1850 |
| | 1844 | Worthington, W. S. | Lonsdale | 2 | 38 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |

## AMELIASBURGH TOWNSHIP.

| 1830 | NAME | POST OFFICE | Con. | Lot | BUSINESS | NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1847 | | | | | | | |
| 1844 | | | | | | | |
| 1842 | Anderson, William | Mountain View | 3 | 68,69 | Farmer | Canada | 1822 |
| 1838 | Anderson, Levi | Rossmore | 1 | 62,63 | Farmer | Canada | 1824 |
| 1833 | Anderson, George | Belleville | 2 | 58 | Farmer | Canada | |
| 1849 | Anderson, J. W. | Redneyville | 1 | 70 | Farmer and Manager Bay Side Cheese Factory | Canada | 1833 |
| 1866 | Ashton, A. R. | " | | | Butcher | England | 1866 |
| 1837 | Ayscough, R. | Ameliasburgh | 4 | 65 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| 1837 | Avery, John | " | 4 | 56,57 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| 1827 | Anderson, John | " | 4 | 56,57 | Farmer | Canada | 1827 |
| 1844 | Avery, J. J. | Rossmore | | | Hotel Proprietor | Canada | 1844 |
| 1839 | Alyea, Peter | Consecon | 3 | 102 | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| 1825 | Avery, John | " | 2 | 99 | Farmer and Carpenter | Canada | 1825 |
| 1827 | Brickman, Samuel | Redneyville | 1 | 82,83 | Farmer | Canada | 1827 |
| 1837 | Brickman, W. A | " | 1 | 84 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| 1828 | Avery, John | Consecon | | | Merchant and General Dealer | Canada | 1828 |
| 1837 | Ashton, Elizabeth | Redneyville | 1 | 69 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| 1837 | Brown, James | Belleville | 2 | | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| 1850 | Brown, Levi | Ameliasburgh | 3 | 80 | P. S. Teacher | Canada | 1850 |
| 1825 | Brooks, Anthony | " | 2 | 92 | Farmer | Canada | 1825 |
| 1842 | Beech, P. A | Consecon | 4 | 97 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| 1846 | Beech, John | " | 4 | 99 | Farmer | Canada | 1846 |
| 1836 | Beech, Mark | " | | | Farmer and Butcher | Canada | 1836 |
| 1837 | Carle, E | Ameliasburgh | 2 | 87 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| 1830 | Carle, I | " | 2 | 87 | Farmer | Canada | 1830 |
| 1853 | Babcock, Robert | Rossmore | | | Engineer | Canada | 1853 |
| 1813 | Brickman, James | Redneyville | 1 | 82 | Farmer | Canada | 1813 |
| 1822 | Bonter, Peter | Ameliasburgh | 1 | 99 | Farmer and Township Councillor | Canada | 1822 |
| 1835 | Brickman, W. H | Redneyville | 1 | 84 | Farmer | Canada | 1835 |
| 1842 | Brickman, Asa | " | | | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| 1802 | Bonter, John A. | Murray | 2 | 111 | Farmer | Canada | 1802 |
| 1830 | Babcock, John H | Redneyville | 1 | 86 | General Agent and dealer in all kinds of farming implements; Champion Reaper and Mower | Canada | 1845 |
| 1820 | | | | | | | |
| 1847 | | | | | | | |
| 1846 | Coleman, Isaiah | Ameliasburgh | 3 | 82 | Photographer | Canada | 1846 |
| 1833 | Consance, G. T. | " | 3 | 78 | Farmer | Canada | 1833 |
| 1839 | Church, Daniel | Rossmore | 1 | 65 | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| 1840 | Cunningham, J. R. | Ameliasburgh | 4 | 78 | Farmer, Engineer, and Millwright | Canada | 1840 |
| 1838 | Canurke, Selim | " | 4 | 90 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| 1830 | Crouter, James | Consecon | | | General Dealer in Stoves and Tin ware | Canada | 1830 |
| 1848 | | | | | | | |
| 1843 | Calman, David | Ameliasburgh | | | Farmer | Canada | 1848 |

## AMELIASBURG TOWNSHIP—Continued.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con. | Lot | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crouter, Anthony | Redneryville | 1 | [illegible] | Farmer and Tinsmith | Canada | 1837 |
| Crouter, Abraham | " | 1 | 79 | Farmer | Canada | 1821 |
| Cummins, James | Consecon | 3 | 100 | Farmer | Ireland | 1845 |
| Coleman, James | Ameliasburgh | 3 | 82 | Blacksmith | United States | 1830 |
| Corrigan, R. J. | Murray | 1 | 8 | Farmer, Grocer, and P. M. | Canada | 1841 |
| Cudlipp, W. G. | Consecon | 3 | 102 | Farmer | Canada | 1832 |
| Church, S. | " | 2 | 112 | Farmer | Canada | 1833 |
| Delong, William | Ameliasburgh | 3 | [illegible] | Farmer, and Treas. of Ameliasburgh | Canada | |
| Dempsey, W. R. | Redneryville | 1 | [illegible] | Farmer, Grain-broker, Reeve of Ameliasburgh, and Warden of Prince Edward Co. | Canada | 1812 |
| Dodd, Joshua | Mountain View | 4 | 70 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| Delong, David | Ameliasburgh | 3 | 93 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| Dempsey, P. | Albury | 1 | 91 | Farmer | Canada | |
| Delong, S. E. | Ameliasburgh | 3 | 86 | Farmer | | 1838 |
| Dempsey, Peter | Redneryville | 1 | 91 | Farmer | Canada | 1816 |
| Denike, C. H. | Murray | 2 | 111 | Farmer | Canada | 1848 |
| Ferm, William | Consecon | 2 | 96 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| File, A. J., M. D. | Ameliasburgh | | | M. D. | Canada | 1869 |
| Fox, George H. | Mountain View | 4 | 69 | Carpenter and Farmer | Canada | 1835 |
| Fones, William A. | Albury | 1 | 96 | Farmer and Hop-grower | United States | 1820 |
| Gerow, W. | Rossmore | | | Grocer and P. M. | Canada | 1870 |
| Glenn, James I. | Ameliasburgh | | | P. S. Teacher | Canada | 1849 |
| Garretsee, Daniel | Consecon | 4 | | Blacksmith, Waggon maker, and General Jobber | Canada | 1840 |
| Gibson, David | Ameliasburgh | 3 | [illegible] | Farmer, and Agricultural Implement Agent | Canada | |
| Howell, Griffith | Mountain View | 5 | 79 | Farmer | Canada | 1814 |
| Howell, John A. | " | 2 | 73 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| Howell, James R. | " | 2 | 73 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| Hawley, S. S. | Belleville | 2 | | Farmer | Canada | 1820 |
| Huff, Oliver H. | " | 3 | 60 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| Hayes, George, jun. | Consecon | | | Blacksmith | Canada | 1843 |
| Hawley, Charles J. | Ameliasburgh | 3 | 96 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| Hemsley, J. R. | Consecon | 3 | 91 | Farmer and Carpenter | Canada | 1825 |
| Humphreys, N. M. | " | 2 | 109 | Farmer and Carpenter | Canada | 1835 |
| Hemsley, A. H. | Ameliasburgh | 2 | | Farmer | Canada | 1855 |
| Hunt, R. N. | Consecon | 2 | 109 | Farmer and Stock Dealer | Canada | 1841 |
| Herrington, A. W. | Mountain View | | | Dealer in Organs and Pianos | Canada | 1855 |
| Johnson, J. A. | Consecon | | | Produce and Commission Merchant, Councillor of Ameliasburgh | Canada | 1846 |
| Ketcheson, E. C. | Redneryville | | | Merchant | Canada | 1843 |
| Kemp, Vincent | Consecon | 4 | 91 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| Killip, W. C. | " | | | General Merchant (of Osborne & Killip, Merchants) | Canada | 1842 |
| Loveless, John | Rossmore | 2 | 90 | Farmer | Canada | 1805 |
| Laird, J. N. | " | | | Grocer | Scotland | 1876 |
| Lander, M. M. | Ameliasburgh | [illegible] | [illegible] | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| McCullough, John G. | Rossmore | | | Carpenter | Canada | |
| McKim, James C. | Ameliasburgh | 3 | | Farmer | Canada | 1848 |
| McKibbon, Archibald | " | | | P. S. Teacher | Canada | 1851 |
| MacIsse, John, jun. | Brighton | | | P. S. Teacher | Canada | 1856 |
| Morden, J. B. | Rossmore | 1 | 94 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| Murray, Joseph | " | | | Engineer | Scotland | |
| Morrow, Amos | Consecon | 1 | 94 | Farming | Canada | 1843 |
| Morrow, Christian | " | 1 | | Farming | Canada | 1845 |
| Marsh, A. | " | | | General Merchant and P. M., Issuer of Marriage Licenses | Canada | 1866 |
| Morgan & Crane | " | | | General Merchants | England | 1866 |
| Moons, D. J. | Ameliasburgh | 2 | | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| Moons, George | Carrying Place | [illegible] | [illegible] | Farmer | Canada | 1854 |
| Nightingale, Joseph | Belleville | 3 | 6, 11 | Farmer and Deputy-Reeve | Canada | 1858 |
| Osborne, E. J. | Consecon | | | Miller | England | 1824 |
| Osborne, R. J. | " | | | General Merchant (of Osborne & Killip, Merchants) | Canada | 1842 |
| Osborne, John J. | " | [illegible] | [illegible] | Farmer | Canada | 1809 |
| Onderdonk, John | Albury | 1 | [illegible] | Farmer and Blacksmith | United States | 1832 |
| Osborne, Walter J. | Mountain View | | | Teacher | Canada | 1848 |
| Orser, Nathaniel E. | Consecon | 1 | 102 | Farmer | Canada | 1859 |
| Potter, John | Mountain View | | [illegible] | Farmer | Canada | 1824 |
| Pulver, Henry | Redneryville | 1 | 82 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| Peck, William | Albury | 1 | [illegible] | Farmer, P. M., and Grocer | Canada | 1852 |
| Porter, Robert L. | Consecon | | | Hotel-keeper | Ireland | |
| Peck, Francis | Albury | 1 | [illegible] | Farmer | Canada | 1828 |
| Peters, W. J. | Redneryville | | [illegible] | Blacksmith | Canada | 1863 |
| Potter, S. S. | Mountain View | | 68 | Small Fruit Grower | Canada | 1849 |
| Parliament, S. | Ameliasburgh | [illegible] | 72 | Farmer | Canada | 1826 |
| Parliament, Jacob C. | Consecon | 1 | [illegible] | Farmer | Canada | 1826 |
| Pierson, John | Ameliasburgh | 1 | 86 | Farmer | United States | 1833 |
| Post, Abraham | Rossmore | 1 | 96 | Farmer | Canada | 1826 |
| Pierson, Aaron | Albury | 1 | 92 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| Quackenbush, W. H. | Ameliasburgh | 1 | 74 | Farmer | Canada | 1836 |
| Ross, George | Rossmore | 2 | 90 | Farmer | Ireland | 1845 |
| Redner, William H. | Redneryville | 1 | [illegible] | Farmer | Canada | 1845 |
| Redner, James I. | " | 1 | [illegible] | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| Robinson, W. J. | Consecon | | | | Ireland | |
| Ross, Robert R., J. P. | Rossmore | 2 | [illegible] | Farmer | Ireland | 1815 |
| Robbin, Edward | Ameliasburgh | | | Miller, and Clerk 4th Div. Court | Canada | 1856 |
| Redner, Henry R. | " | | | Book-keeper | Canada | 1870 |
| Robison, Rev. M. | " | | | Minister C. M. Church | Canada | 1844 |
| Richards, James | " | | | Carriage Painter | Canada | 1855 |
| Rowe, David | Consecon | 2 | 107, 108 | Farmer, Carpenter and Jobber | Canada | 1826 |
| Sprague, E. & Co. | Ameliasburgh | | | Carriage-makers | | |
| Sprague, A. & J. | " | | | Dealers in Dry-goods, Groceries, and Carriage Hardware | | |
| Stafford, W. G. | Redneryville | 2 | 78 | Farmer, Tanner and Currier, and Ex. Reeve | Canada | 1827 |
| Stapleton, William | Consecon | 3 | 107, 108 | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| Sager, Albert L. | Ameliasburgh | 2 | 88 | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| Spencer, Andrew | " | 1 | 89 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| Shears, Wilson | Consecon | 1 | 100, 101 | Farmer and Blacksmith | Canada | 1852 |
| Snider, James M. | Carrying Place | 2 | 110 | Farmer | Canada | 1855 |
| Tillotson, T. B. | Mountain View | 4 | 67 | Farmer and Carpenter | | 1846 |
| Thompson, Joseph | Ameliasburgh | 4 | [illegible] | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| Tice, Jacob | Redneryville | 1 | 67 | Farmer | Canada | 1824 |
| Taylor, Gilbert | Murray | 2 | 111, 114 | Farmer | Canada | 1820 |
| Tice, Jason S. | Ameliasburgh | | | Bailiff | Canada | 1855 |
| Webb, H. F. | " | | | Gentleman, Town Clerk | Canada | 1850 |
| Way, S. G. | Mountain View | 3 | 66 | Yeoman | Canada | |
| Weese, W. F. | Redneryville | 1 | 89 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| Way, W. H. | Mountain View | 2 | 68 | P. M. and Carriage-maker | Canada | |

ed.

| NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|
| Canada | 1837 |
| Canada | 1821 |
| Ireland | 1845 |
| United States | 1830 |
| Canada | 1841 |
| Canada | 1832 |
| Canada | 1833 |
| Canada | |
| Canada | 1832 |
| Canada | 1850 |
| Canada | 1840 |
| Canada | 1838 |
| Canada | 1816 |
| Canada | 1848 |
| Canada | 1837 |
| Canada | 1869 |
| Canada | 1835 |
| United States | 1820 |
| Canada | 1870 |
| Canada | 1849 |
| Canada | 1840 |
| Canada | |
| Canada | 1814 |
| Canada | 1838 |
| Canada | 1838 |
| Canada | 1820 |
| Canada | 1840 |
| Canada | 1843 |
| Canada | 1844 |
| Canada | 1825 |
| Canada | 1835 |
| Canada | 1855 |
| Canada | 1841 |
| Canada | 1855 |
| Canada | 1846 |
| Canada | 1833 |
| Canada | 1841 |
| Canada | 1842 |
| Canada | 1805 |
| Scotland | 1876 |
| Canada | 1831 |
| Canada | |
| Canada | 1848 |
| Canada | 1851 |
| Canada | 1856 |
| Canada | 1838 |
| Scotland | |
| Canada | 1843 |
| Canada | 1845 |
| Canada | 1866 |
| England | 1866 |
| Canada | 1837 |
| Canada | 1854 |
| Canada | 1858 |
| England | 1824 |
| Canada | 1842 |
| Canada | 1809 |
| United States | 1832 |
| Canada | 1848 |
| Canada | 1859 |
| Canada | 1824 |
| Canada | 1842 |
| Canada | 1832 |
| Ireland | |
| Canada | 1828 |
| Canada | 1863 |
| Canada | 1849 |
| Canada | 1825 |
| Canada | 1826 |
| United States | 1833 |
| Canada | 1825 |
| Canada | 1831 |
| Canada | 1836 |
| Ireland | 1845 |
| Canada | 1845 |
| Canada | 1837 |
| Ireland | |
| Ireland | 1845 |
| Canada | 1846 |
| Canada | 1870 |
| Canada | 1844 |
| Canada | 1855 |
| Canada | 1826 |
| Canada | 1827 |
| Canada | 1819 |
| Canada | 1851 |
| Canada | 1831 |
| Canada | 1852 |
| Canada | 1855 |
| Canada | 1846 |
| Canada | 1851 |
| Canada | 1824 |
| Canada | 1820 |
| Canada | 1855 |
| Canada | 1850 |
| Canada | |
| Canada | 1814 |
| Canada | |

## AMELIASBURG TOWNSHIP—Continued.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con. | Lot. | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Watt, Amos | Consecon | 3 | 104 | | Canada | 1849 |
| Wallbridge, A. E | Belleville | 2 | 55 | Farmer | Canada | 1817 |
| Wallbridge, J. F. | " | 2 | 56 | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| Wallbridge, T. D. | " | | | Farmer | Canada | 1877 |
| Wallbridge, Elias | " | 2 | 57 | Farmer and Drover | Canada | 1844 |
| Way, Alpheus | Mountain View | 3 | 1,52 | Farmer and Mechanic | Canada | 1848 |
| Weeks, Charles | Consecon | 3 | 103<br>105 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| Wannamaker, C. | Ameliasburgh | 4 | 88 | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| Wood, Abram | " | 4 | 79,80 | Farmer | Scotland | 1847 |
| Way, Reuben R. | " | 4 | 92 | Farmer, Gardener, Fruit-grower, and dealer in shrubs | Canada | 1847 |
| Weeks, D. H. | Consecon | | | Grocer, and Bailiff of Div. Court | Canada | 1846 |
| Weese, W. S. | Rossmore | | | Hotel-keeper | Canada | 1848 |
| Wood, Jacob R. | Ameliasburgh | 3 | 74 | Farmer and Blacksmith | Canada | 1827 |
| Way, Amos | " | 3 | 71 | Farmer, Carriage and General Mechanic | Canada | 1841 |
| Weese, G. A | Rednerville | 1 | 89 | Farmer | Canada | 1816 |
| Way, Sarah | Ameliasburgh | 3 | 83 | Farming | Canada | 1805 |
| Wannamaker, J. A. | Carrying Place | 1 | 9 | Hotel-keeper | Canada | 1829 |
| Wood, William H | Ameliasburgh | 3 | 75 | Farmer | Canada | 18 |
| Weeks, Camilla | Consecon | 4 | 105 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| Wilkins, E. D. S. | Murray | 1 | 11,12 | Farmer | Canada | 1809 |
| Weese, Mrs. Mary C. | Rednerville | 1 | 84 | Farming | Canada | |
| Young, Reuben | Murray | 1 | 1, 2 | Farmer and Tanner | Canada | 18 |
| Young, Charles G | Mountain View | 2 | 72 | Farmer | Canada | 181 |
| Young, Oliver | Ameliasburgh | 4 | 67 | Farmer and Carpenter | Canada | 1815 |
| Young, John | " | | | Farmer and Carpenter | Canada | 1815 |

## ATHOL TOWNSHIP.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con. | Lot. | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson, Gideon | Cherry Valley | 1 SEL | 14 | Farmer and Fruit Grower | Canada | |
| Blakely, W. B. | " | " | 8 | Farmer, J.P., and Insp'r. of Licenses for Prince Edward Co | | 1817 |
| Cooper, John V | Picton | NEL | 10 | Farmer, Fruit Grower and Dealer | Canada | 1814 |
| Cole, Luke F | Cherry Valley | 3 SEL | 2 | Ex-Councillor of Athol and Farmer | Canada | 1833 |
| Cole, Elisha | " | " | 2 | Farmer and J.P. | United States | 1805 |
| Crandall, S. D. | " | 1 " | 14 | Farmer, Fruit Grower and Dealer | Canada | 1839 |
| Campney, W. T. | " | " | 9 | Farmer and Stock Dealer | Canada | 181 |
| Clapp, Allen | " | " | 9 | Farmer | Canada | 18 |
| Cork, Samuel | " | 2 " | 11 | Farmer | England | 1842 |
| Cronk, J. H. | Picton | NEL | 3 | Farmer and J.P. | | 1853 |
| Crawford, J. W | Cherry Valley | | | Merchant, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hardware & | Canada | 1839 |
| Goodwin, Thomas | Cherry Valley | 2 SEL | 8 | Farmer | Canada | |
| Graham, J. B. | Picton | NEL | 6 | Farmer and Stock Dealer | Canada | 1837 |
| Hudgin, Alfred A. | Salmon Point | | | Farmer—Agent for Cossitts Agric Impts. Gang Ploughs a Specialty | Canada | |
| Hubbs, W. S | Picton | NEL | 10 1 | Farmer | Canada | 18 |
| Hubbs, B. A. | " | " | 10 1 | Farmer, Reeve of Athol Tp. Warden of Prince Edward Co., and J.P. | Canada | 1824 |
| Huff, Peter | " | 1 SEL | | Farmer, Government Light House Keeper, & Fish Inspector, J.P. | Canada | 18 |
| Hobey, John | " | NEL | | Farmer and Miller | England | 18 |
| Insley, S. P. | Cherry Valley | | | Carriage Maker | Canada | |
| Ketchum, Eli | Cherry Valley | 1 SEL | 10 11 | Farmer, Tp. Councilman and Ex Reeve, J. P. | Canada | 1829 |
| Losee, W. M | Salmon Point | 2 " | 15 | Farmer, Fruit Grower and Grazier | Canada | 1819 |
| Metmoid, Sylvester | Cherry Valley | 1 SEL | | Farmer and Fruit Dealer | Canada | 1850 |
| McCartney, John | Salmon Point | 1 SEL | 19 | Farmer and Stock Dealer | Canada | 1850 |
| Mills, George E | Cherry Valley | " | | Farmer | England | 1861 |
| Miller, D. | Salmon Point | " | 19 | Farmer, Machine Thrashing | Canada | 18 |
| Rankin, Samuel S | " | " | 16 | Farmer | Canada | 1853 |
| Reid, John, jr. | Milford | 2 " | 13 14 | Farmer | Canada | 184 |
| Reed, John | Cherry Valley | " | 2 | Farmer | Canada | |
| Starks, David | Cherry Valley | 3 " | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 18 |
| Snider, John W | Salmon Point | 1 " | | Farmer and Blacksmith | Canada | 1850 |
| Starks, J. W | " | " | 16 | Farmer and Stock Dealer | Canada | 1833 |
| Spencer, W. V | " | " | 18 | Farmer, Fruit Grower and Dealer | Canada | 1858 |
| Sayers, W. A. | Cherry Valley | " | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| Worden, Eugene D. | Picton | NEL | | Farmer and Miller | Canada | 1859 |
| Williams, H. M | " | " | 16 | Farmer | Canada | 1877 |
| Walmsley, Samuel | Milford | 3 SEL | 3 | Farmer, Ex-Reeve and Councilman | Canada | 18 |
| Wansley, James | " | " | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 18 |
| Young, W. H. | Picton | EEL | 4 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| Young, A. M. | " | NEL | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| Yarwood, E. B | Cherry Valley | 1 SEL | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1 |
| Young, T. E | Picton | NEL | 5 | Farmer, Proprietor of Young's Lake Cheese Factory | Canada | |

## HALLOWELL TOWNSHIP.

| NAME | POST OFFICE | Con. | Lot. | BUSINESS | NATIVITY. | Y Set in C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atkin, Francis F | Picton | | | Printer | England | 1 |
| Anderson, A. L. | " | | | Clothier | Canada | |
| Anning, J. & Co | " | | | Stoves, Ploughs, Phœnix Foundry | Canada | |
| Allison, W. H. R | " | | | Barrister, &c | Canada | 18 |
| Allison, C. B. | " | | | Chemist and Druggist | Canada | 1875 |
| Bank of Montreal | " | | | | | |
| Bennett, Jabez | " | | | Agent for Mutual Life Ins. Co., Lancashire, Scottish Imp'l, Standard & P. Edw'd. Fire Ins. Cos | Engl nd | 18 |
| Bog, Thomas | " | | | Deputy Registrar and Wharfinger | Canada | |
| Barker, Bros | " | | | Machinists & Iron Founders, Manufacturers of Agr'l. Implements | Canada | |
| Blanchard, W. H | " | | | Proprietor Globe Hotel | Canada | |
| Brennan, Rev. John | " | | | Priest | Ireland | 187 |
| Bristol, A. | " | | | General Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass & Stoneware, lamps, and Chandeliers | Canada | 1820 |
| Bowerman, L. V | Bloomfield | 3 MT | 7 | Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer | Canada | 1832 |
| Burlingham, C. L. | " | 2 NWVL | 16 | Farmer | Canada | 1821 |
| Brown, Daniel | " | | | Farmer | Canada | 1855 |
| Brown, S. H. | " | | | Painter and Carpenter | Canada | 1853 |
| Branscombe, D. A. | " | 3 MT | | Farmer | Canada | 1856 |
| Branscombe, J. M. | " | " | | Farmer | Canada | 1860 |

## HALLOWELL TOWNSHIP—Continued.

| NAME | POST OFFICE | Con | Lot | BUSINESS | NATIVITY | Year Settled in Co | NAME |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedell, E. W | " | 1 | | Lady | Canada | 1828 | McKenzie, Walter |
| Brown, Stewart | " | 2 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1828 | Murney, J. H |
| Brown, A. J | | | | Carpenter and Joiner | Canada | 1855 | Morden, C. D |
| Bentley, S. D | Picton | 1 | | Farmer | Canada | 1848 | Martin, Mrs. John |
| Benham, Henry | Bloomfield | | | Pedlar | Canada | 1845 | |
| Brisbin, H. F | Picton | | | Farmer | Canada | 1857 | Morgan, T. H |
| Bowerman, B | Bloomfield | 2 | 10 | Farmer & Brick Maker | Canada | 1837 | |
| Brown, Phoebe Jane | " | | | Lady | Canada | 1842 | Murphy, D. G. |
| Clapp, James | Picton | | | Livery | Canada | 1842 | Mulholland, D |
| [illegible] M A Bro | | | | Publishers | Canada | | Miller, J. P |
| Charlton, R. M | " | | | Dominion Novelty Co | Canada | 1816 | Murney, John |
| Clapp, G. A | " | | | Practical Engineer | Canada | | Maybee, W. J |
| Cunningham, R | " | 3 | 9 | Farmer | Canada | 1847 | Nash, J. P., M D |
| Carson, H. A | " | | | Carpenter, Joiner and Millwright, Contractor | Canada | 1831 | Nixon, William |
| Clow, A. McI | | | | General Contractor and Builder | Canada | 1832 | Newman, Samuel |
| Collins, Levi | | | | Real Estate Agent | United States | 1841 | Owens, William |
| Cooper, Freeman | Bloomfield | 1 | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 | |
| Cunningham, [illegible] | | | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 | |
| Cole, John | West Lake | | 5 | Farmer, Carpenter, and Contractor | England | 1840 | Parker, Edward |
| Conley, Edwin | Picton | | | General Bakery | Canada | 1840 | |
| Cronk, C. B | Wellington | 1 | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 1836 | Pettet, Sarah |
| Clarke, [illegible] | | | | Farmer | Canada | 1840 | Platt, C. I |
| Christy, W. S | [illegible] | 2 | 11 | Farmer | Canada | 1832 | |
| Clinton, William | Wellington | 1 | 17 | Farmer | Canada | 1832 | Pettit, D. H |
| Cooper, W. B | Bloomfield | 2 | 18 | Farmer and Hop Grower | Canada | 1840 | Platt, J. B |
| Christy, L. S | | 1 | | Farmer | Canada | 1845 | Pettengill, C. M |
| Christy, C. S | | 1 | | Farmer | Canada | 1847 | Rawson, John A |
| Collyer, Mrs. Wm | Picton | 1 | | Lady | Canada | 1838 | Robin, K. S |
| Cole, Isaac | | | | Carpenter, Joiner and Constable | England | 1825 | Robin, J. J |
| Carey, D. H | | 2 | 22 | Farmer | Canada | 1836 | Rorke, James H |
| Donnelly, J. | | | | Clothier | Ireland | 1864 | Richards, W. M |
| Dewar, William | | | 17 | Farmer | Canada | 1834 | Ross, Walter, jr |
| Dailey, Joseph I | | | | Carpenter and Builder | Canada | 1832 | Richards, John |
| Desmond, W. P | | | | Farmer | Ireland | 1870 | |
| Dorland, A. M | Bloomfield | 2 | | Farmer | Canada | 1854 | Scott, W. V |
| Dougall, J. F | Picton | | | Capitalist | Canada | 1820 | Smith, J. D |
| Draper, A. F | " | | | Baker and Confectioner, Wholesale Dealer in Biscuits, Steamboats &c., Supplied at Reasonable Rates | England | | Sheridan, Thomas |
| | | | | | | | Sessmith, W. G |
| | | | | | | | Sessmith, J. N |
| Dorland, R. A | Wellington | 1 | 5 6 | Lady | Canada | | Spencer, J. R |
| Dodge, Frederick | Picton | | | Secretary B. & A. Insurance Co | Canada | | Scott, Stephen |
| English, J. I | | | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 1855 | Striker, Gideon |
| Ellsworth, R. A | Bloomfield | | | Cheese Maker | Canada | 1837 | Stinson, L. B |
| Elkington, Timothy | | | | Taxidermist | England | 1873 | Snider, J. D |
| Foster, R. A | Picton | | | Druggist | Canada | 1878 | Striker, Miss M. |
| Faughan, Thomas | " | | | Proprietor Victoria Hotel | Ireland | 1868 | Shoebridge, L. S |
| Frederick & Bro | " | | | Carriage Factory | Canada 1819 | 1834 | Scott, Edward |
| Fenemore, John | Bloomfield | | | Farmer | England | 1839 | |
| Francis, J | Picton | | | Carpenter | Ireland | 1803 | Stinson, F. R |
| Frederick, William | " | | 7 | Farmer | Canada | 1854 | Thomas, William |
| Fretz, James W | | | | Farmer | Canada | 1845 | Taylor, Francis |
| [illegible] | Bloomfield | 2 | | Farmer | Canada | 1839 | Thorn, James P |
| [illegible] | Picton | | | Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture and Coffins | Canada | 1833 | Tubbs, I. B |
| | | | | | Canada | 1839 | |
| Gonsalus, R. [illegible] | | | | Farmer and Capitalist | Canada | 1843 | Terillgar, J. C |
| [illegible] | Wellington | 1 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1824 | Tubbs, Isaiah |
| Gerow, A | Bloomfield | | | Farmer | Canada | 1846 | Tubbs, J. R |
| Gerow, A. [illegible] | | 2 | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 | Tripp, W. H |
| [illegible] | Picton | | | Captain of Steamer S. Y. | Canada | 1877 | Terwilligar, O. C |
| Hamer, R. H | | | | Builder | Canada | 1870 | Talcott, J. W |
| Hazard, E. E | " | 3 | 13 | Farmer, Cheese Factory | Canada | 1821 | Tickels, W. E |
| Ha[illegible] | | | | Carriage Factory | United States | 1872 | Townsend, John |
| Harris, W. H | | | | Farmer and Horse Dealer | Canada | 1854 | Thorn, Mrs M |
| H[illegible] N | West Lake | 3 | 9 | Farmer | United States | 1842 | Voree, L. T |
| Hyatt, J. W | | | 11 | Farmer and Capitalist | Canada | 1845 | Vanpatten, P. J |
| Hepburn, A. A | | | | Gentleman | Canada | 1856 | Vanblaricom, W |
| Hu[illegible] | | | 62 63 | Farmer and School Teacher | Canada | 1852 | Vance, F. M |
| Hollingsworth, W. S | Wellington | | | Manufacturer and Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Copper and Sheet Iron, Pumps, Sinks, Lead Pipe, Coal Oil and Eve-Troughing & Jobbing | Ireland | 1857 | Vallure, John |
| | | | | | | | Vanderwater, P |
| | | | | | | | Wilson, D |
| | | | | | | | Wanamaker, L. H |
| H[illegible] | [illegible] | | 17 | Farmer | Canada | 1847 | |
| H[illegible] H | | | | Farmer | Canada | 1843 | Wilson, Thomas |
| H[illegible] | | | | Farmer | Canada | 1821 | Welsh, J. W |
| Hubbs, Henry | | | 23 | Deputy Reeve, Retired Farmer | Canada | 1822 | Wilson, J. C |
| Hamel, Peter | | | | Farmer | Canada | 1840 | |
| Hubbs, O. C | | | | Photographer | Canada | 1856 | |
| [illegible] | | | | Brick and Stone Mason | Canada | | |
| [illegible] M D | | | | Physician and Surgeon | Canada | 1840 | Washburn, P |
| L[illegible] | | | | General Dealer, Stoves, Hardware, and Tin Holes Pelts and Wool | Canada | 1844 | Wait, Isaac A |
| [illegible] | | | | Carpenter and Cheese Maker | Canada | 1857 | |
| [illegible] | | | | General Blacksmith | Canada | 1822 | |
| Kelly, David | | | | Farmer | Canada | 1856 | White, S. H |
| Kingsley, G | | | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1813 | Williamson, Mrs |
| Little, J. P | | | | Agent for Oil Paintings | United States | 1876 | Williamson, Arch |
| Low, P | | | | Farmer | Jersey Island | 1835 | White, R. D |
| Leach, Dexter W | | | | General Fruit Tree Dealer, Agent for Agric. Imps. & Sewing Mach's | United States | 1877 | Yerex, William C |
| Lake, Stephen | West Lake | | | Apple Dealer | Canada | | Yerex, R. P |
| Lake, Richard | Picton | | | Hotel Keeper | Canada | 1874 | Yerex, Jacob |
| Lawson, William | | | | Saddle and Harness Maker, Trunks, Blankets, Whips, &c | Canada | 1876 | Youn, [illegible] S |
| | | | | | | | Young, Thomas |
| | | | | | | | Young, G. D |
| Lear, John G | | | | Farmer | Canada | | |
| L[illegible] James | | | | General Contractor and Builder, Sash Door Blinds, &c | Canada | 1834 | |
| Lave, S[illegible] | Picton | | | Contractor, Doors, Sash Blinds, &c | Canada | 1836 | |
| L[illegible] | Picton | 2 | | Farmer | Canada | 1792 | |
| [illegible] D. A | | 3 | 8 | Farmer | United States | 1836 | NAME |
| [illegible] | Bloomfield | | 7 | Farmer, and Breeder of Thorough Bred Horses | Canada | 1827 | |
| M[illegible] | Picton | | | Carpenter and Joiner | Canada | | Ainsworth, Fran |
| M. Mullen, H. C | | | | Publisher | Canada | | Ainsworth, Phil |
| M. Kenna, R. W | | | | Veterinary Surgeon | Canada | | Adams, W. H |
| M. Kinley, S | | | | Fruit Grower | Scotland | 1872 | Arthur, Daniel |
| M[illegible] J. S | | | | Steamboat Owner | Canada | 1849 | |
| M. Donnell, C. A | | | | General Dealer in Groceries, Grain, Provisions, &c., Agt for C. L. Ins. Co | Canada | 1830 | Anderson, Asen |
| | | | | | Canada | 1830 | Arthur, James |
| M. Donald, [illegible] | | | 9 | Farmer | | | Arthur, T. J |
| M. [illegible] | | | 3 | Farmer, Partner wanted to Develope Salt Spring on the Farm | Canada | 1833 | Burr, Peter |
| S. Donald, H. B | Bloomfield | 1 | | Farmer | Canada | 1825 | Bowerman, Step |
| Mc[illegible] Edward | Picton | | | Barrister at Law | Canada | 1841 | Brown, J. T |
| M[illegible] W | | | | Agent Standard Bank | Canada | | |

| NATIVITY | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|
| da ..... | 1828 |
| la | 1828 |
| la . | 1855 |
| la | 1848 |
| la | 1845 |
| la | 1857 |
| la | 1837 |
| la | 1842 |
| da | 1842 |
| da | ... |
| da .... | 1816 |
| da | |
| ia ..... | 1847 |
| da | 1831 |
| da | 1832 |
| ed States | 1844 |
| da | 1842 |
| da | 1831 |
| and . | 1840 |
| da | 1840 |
| da | 1836 |
| da | 1840 |
| da | 1832 |
| da | 1832 |
| aa | 1840 |
| da | 1845 |
| da . | 1847 |
| da | 1838 |
| land . | 1825 |
| ada | 1836 |
| and . | 1864 |
| ada | 1834 |
| ada . | 1832 |
| and .. | 1870 |
| ada | 1854 |
| ada | 1820 |
| land . | |
| ada . | |
| ada | |
| ada | 1855 |
| ada | 1837 |
| gland . | 1833 |
| ada | 1858 |
| and .. | 1868 |
| ada 1819 | 1834 |
| gland . | 1839 |
| and | 1803 |
| ada | 1854 |
| ada | 1845 |
| ada | 1839 |
| ada.... | 1833 |
| ada | 1833 |
| ada | 1843 |
| nada .. | 1824 |
| nada | 1846 |
| nada | 1840 |
| nada | 1877 |
| nada | 1870 |
| nada | 1821 |
| nited States | 1872 |
| nada | 1854 |
| ited States | 1842 |
| nada | 1845 |
| nada | 1856 |
| nada | 1852 |
| land | 1857 |
| anada . | 1847 |
| anada.... | 1843 |
| nada | 1821 |
| nada | 1822 |
| nada | 1840 |
| nada | 1850 |
| anada | |
| nada | 1840 |
| anada | 1844 |
| anada . | 1857 |
| anada | 1822 |
| anada | 1856 |
| anada | 1843 |
| nited States . | 1876 |
| ersey Island | 1835 |
| nited States | 1877 |
| anada | |
| anada | 1874 |
| anada. | 1876 |
| anada | |
| anada | 1834 |
| anada | 1836 |
| anada | 1792 |
| nited States | 1836 |
| anada | 1827 |
| anada . | |
| anada | |
| anada | |
| cotland . | 1872 |
| anada. | 1819 |
| anada | 1830 |
| anada | 1830 |
| anada | 1833 |
| anada | 1825 |
| anada | 1844 |
| anada | |

## HALLOWELL TOWNSHIP—Continued.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con. | Lot. | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McKenzie, Walter | Picton | | | Registrar | Scotland | 1848 |
| Murney, J. H. | " | | | Clothier | Canada | |
| Morden, C. D | " | | | Auctioneer, Milin'ry & Fancy Goods | Canada | |
| Martin, Mrs. John | Bloomfield | 1st | | Farming, Lumber Sawing & Manufacturing | Canada | 1821 |
| Morgan, T. H | | | | Farmer, Miller, and General Dealer Township Clerk of Hallowell | Canada | 1841 |
| Murphy, D. G. | Wellington | 2 S W W L | 7 | Farmer | Ireland | 1826 |
| Mulholland, D | Picton | Gore | K | Farmer | Ireland | 1848 |
| Mulet, J. P | " | | | Farmer | England | 1849 |
| Murney, John | " | | | Gentleman | Canada | 1802 |
| Maybee, W. J | Allisonville | 1r | | Farmer and Cheese Maker | Canada | 1836 |
| Nash, J. P., M.D | Picton | | | Physician and Surgeon | Canada | 1838 |
| Nixon, William | Bloomfield | | | Saw Mill for Lumber and Shingle Best Cider Mill in Co. Feed | Canada | 1836 |
| Newman, Samuel | Picton | | | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| Owens, William | " | | | Lumber Dealer and Potash Manuf. Capt. of Reserve Militia, Ex Mayor and Councilman | Ireland | 1837 |
| Parker, Edward | Bloomfield | | | Brick Manufacturer, from ½ Mill to 1 Million per Annum | England | 1862 |
| Pettet, Sarah | West Lake | 3 S W L | 16 | Farming | Canada | 1824 |
| Platt, C. E | " | " | 3 | Farmer, and Stock Dealer Horses a Specialty | Canada | 1845 |
| Pettit, D. H. | " | " | 1 | Farmer | Canada | 1847 |
| Platt, J. B | " | " | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 1845 |
| Pettengill, C. M | Picton | | | Carpenter | United States | 1849 |
| Rawson, John A | " | | | Montreal Telegraph Co | Canada | |
| Roblin, R. S | " | | | Barrister | Canada | 1840 |
| Roblin, J. J | " | | | General Blacksmith, Ship Work | Canada | 1844 |
| Rorke, James H | " | | | Cabinetmaker | Canada | 1851 |
| Richards, W. M | Bloomfield | | | Farmer | Canada | 1858 |
| Ross, Walter, jr | Picton | | | Merchant | Canada | 1847 |
| Richards, John | " | | | Hardware, Stoves & Tinware Hot Air H'ting a specialty, 32 Main st | Canada born in Co | |
| Scott, W. V | " | | | Printer and Publisher | Canada | |
| Smith, J. D | " | | | Agent Dominion Telegraph Co | Canada | |
| Sheridan, Thomas | " | | | Stonecutter | Canada | 1876 |
| Sexsmith, W. G | " | 2 S W C P | | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| Sexsmith, J. N | " | " | | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| Spencer, J. R | " | 1 " | | Farmer | Canada | 1822 |
| Southard, Stephen | " | 3 M F | 14-15 | Farmer | Canada | 1854 |
| Striker, Gideon | " | | | M. P. P | Canada | |
| Stinson, L. B | Bloomfield | 1 S W W L | 13 | Farmer and Reeve of Hallowell | Canada | 1849 |
| Snider, J. D | Picton | 1 S C P | | Farmer | Canada | 1856 |
| Striker, Miss M. | Bloomfield | 2 M F | 1 | Lady | Canada | 1853 |
| Shoobridge, T., sr | " | " | 1 | Farmer and Hop Grower | England | 1843 |
| Scott, Edward | " | | | Teacher, General Dealer in Groceries, and Temperance House | Canada | 1849 |
| Stinson, F. R | Picton | 1 S W W L | 15 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| Thomas, William | " | | | Hotel Clerk | England | 1867 |
| Taylor, Francis | " | | | Butcher | Canada | 1834 |
| Thorn, James P | " | | | Merchant and Farmer | Canada | |
| Tubbs, L. B | " | 2 S W C P | | Farmer and School Teacher Ex Assessor of Hallowell | Canada | 1843 |
| Terwilligar, J. C | " | 3 M F | 16 | Farmer, Stock Dealer and Producer | Canada | 1830 |
| Tubbs, Isaiah | West Lake | W L | 8 | Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer | Canada | 1848 |
| Tubbs, J. R | " | " | 7 | Farmer and Stock Dealer | Canada | 1841 |
| Tripp, W. H | Picton | | | Farmer | Canada | 1832 |
| Terwilligar, O. C | Bloomfield | Gore | E | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| Talcott, J. W | " | Point | M | Farmer | Canada | 1848 |
| Tickels, W. E | Picton | | | Farmer | Canada | 1845 |
| Townsend, John | Bloomfield | | | Painter | Canada | 1813 |
| Thorn, Mrs. M. B | Picton | | | Lady | Canada | 1823 |
| Vorce, L. T | " | | | Livery and Boarding Stables | United States | 1865 |
| Vanpatten, P. J | " | | | Proprietor Picton Hotel | Canada | |
| Vanblaricom, W. H | " | | | Farmer | Canada | 1855 |
| Vance, F. M | " | | | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| Valliere, John | " | | | General Cooper | Canada | 1832 |
| Vanderwater, P. C | Wellington | 2 S W W L | 4-5 | Farmer | Canada | 1875 |
| Wilson, D | Picton | | | Grocer | Ireland | 1847 |
| Wanamaker, L. H. | " | | | Travelling Agent for Royal Sewing Machine | Canada | .. |
| Wilson, Thomas | " | | | Proprietor Tichbourne Hotel | Canada | 1875 |
| Welsh, J. W | | | | Dentist | Canada | |
| Wilson, J. C | | | | Proprietor Mountain Mills, Litta Giant Water Wheel, Shafting, Pulleys, General Foundry, & Machine Manufacturer | | 1833 |
| Washburn, P | | | | Gentleman | Canada | 1814 |
| Wait, Isaac A | | | | Manufacturer and Dealer in Tin Sheet Iron and Copperware Stoves, Pumps, Bird Cages, Shelf Hardware, and Fishing Tackle | Canada | 1847 |
| White, S. H | Bloomfield | | | Farmer | Canada | 1852 |
| Williamson, Miss M. E | Picton | | | Teacher | Canada | 1856 |
| Williamson, Arthur | " | 2 S B B | | Farmer | Canada | 1847 |
| White, G. D | " | | | Commission and Grain Dealer | England | 1843 |
| Yerex, William C | " | 1 S W C P | | Farmer | Canada | |
| Yerex, R. P | " | 2 " | | Farmer | Canada | |
| Yerex, Jacob | " | | | Blacksmith | Canada | |
| Young, J. S | Bloomfield | 2 M F | 1 | Farmer and Fruit Grower | Canada | 1825 |
| Young, Thomas | Picton | | | Farmer | Scotland | 1841 |
| Young, G. D | " | | | Painter | Canada | 1856 |

## HILLIER TOWNSHIP.

| NAME | POST OFFICE | Con. | Lot | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY | Year Settled in Co |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ainsworth, Franklin | Allisonville | 5 | 76 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| Ainsworth, Philip | " | 6 | 67 | Farmer | Canada | 1835 |
| Adams, W. H | Melville | 5 | 80 | Farmer | Canada | 1835 |
| Arthur, Daniel | Consecon | Stinson's Block | | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| Anderson, Asenath | " | 6 | | Lady | Canada | 1840 |
| Arthur, James | " | 5 | 102 | Farmer | Ireland | 1849 |
| Arthur, T. J | Hillier | | | Carriage-maker | Canada | 1844 |
| Burr, Peter | Crofton | 5 | 73 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| Bowerman, Stephen | Wellington | | | Telegraph Operator, dealer in Groceries and Plaster | Canada | 1835 |
| Brown, J. T. | " | | | General Insurance Agent and dealer in Fruit-trees | Canada | 1827 |

## HILLIER TOWNSHIP—Continued.

| NAME | POST OFFICE | Con | Lot | BUSINESS | NATIVITY | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bowerman, I. | Wellington | 1 | 10 | Farmer | Canada | 1824 |
| Babbit, A. E. | Hillier | 2 | | Farmer and Hop-grower | Canada | 1847 |
| Bowerman, J. C. | Wellington | 1 | 11 | Farmer | Canada | |
| Calnan, James | Allisonville | 6 | 68 | Farmer | Canada | 1858 |
| Campbell, D. | Wellington | | | General Store, Reeve | Scotland | 1851 |
| Clapp, Cornelius | " | | | Retired from business | Canada | 1818 |
| Chadsey, L. A. | " | 1 | 9 | Farmer | Canada | 1822 |
| Carnrite, J. S. | Melville | 5 | 80 | Farmer | United States | 1829 |
| Cameron, J. P. | Hillier | 3 | 32 | Farmer | Canada | 1855 |
| Clark, B. L. | " | 3 | | Farmer | Canada | 1843 |
| Crippen, John | " | 3 | | General Blacksmith and Carriage-maker | Canada | 1842 |
| Cronk, Philip | Wellington | 1 | 13 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| Day, John G. | " | | | Agent for Bay of Quinte Fire Ins. Co. and Canada Life | England | 1869 |
| Doolittle, Smith | Crofton | 5 | 72 | Farmer | Canada | 1820 |
| Doolittle, Stephen P. | " | 5 | 72 | Farmer | Canada | 1829 |
| Dorland, J. T. | Wellington | | | Farmer and Treasurer | Canada | 1842 |
| Dunning, Henry | " | | | Carriage-maker and General Blacksmith | Canada | 1831 |
| Davidson, J. C. | Hillier | 2 | 26, 27 | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| Dulmadge, J. H. | Melville | | | School-teacher | Canada | 1858 |
| Davison, J. G. | Hillier | 3 | | General dealer in Agricultural and Musical Instruments | Canada | 1852 |
| Ellis, S. H. | Wellington | 2 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1819 |
| Foster, Theodore | Hillier | 2 | 29 | Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner | Canada | 1834 |
| Garratt, Amos | Wellington | | | Cabinet-maker and General Undertaker | Canada | 1830 |
| Garrett, Townsend | " | | | Innkeeper | Canada | 1842 |
| Giles, Thomas | " | 1 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1824 |
| Garrett, J. Y. | " | 1 | 25 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| Gunyo, John | Rosehall | 1 | 17 | Farmer | Canada | 1816 |
| German, J. W. | " | 2 | 21 | Farmer | Canada | 1804 |
| Gordon, Samuel | Hillier | 2 | 23 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| Graydon, John | " | | | School Teacher | Ireland | 1804 |
| Greer, Henry | Wellington | 1 | 10 | Farmer and Councillman | Canada | 1831 |
| Garrett, Edwin | Rosehall | 1 | | Farmer | Canada | 1819 |
| Hicks, R. C. | Allisonville | 6 | 73 | Farmer | United States | 1860 |
| Herrrington, G. H. | " | 6 | 65 | Farmer | Canada | 1832 |
| Herrington, G. W. | Wellington | 1 | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 1825 |
| Hutchinson, H. | " | 1 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| Howe, Daniel | Melville | 5 | 81 | Farmer and Councillor | Canada | 1825 |
| Howe, J. H. | Consecon | Stin's n's Block | | Farmer. This property for sale, 160a. | Canada | 1840 |
| Haight, D. P. | Wellington | 2 | 4 | Farmer. This property for sale, 160a. | Canada | 1843 |
| Haight, Mrs. M. | " | 2 | 2 | Lady | Canada | 1824 |
| Haight, B. L. | " | | | Farmer | Canada | 1857 |
| Hubbs, R. G. | Hillier | 2 | 15 | Farmer | Canada | 1810 |
| Istead, Norman | Allisonville | 6 | | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| Jones, Robert S. | Hillier | 6 | 98 | Farmer and Councilman | Canada | 1830 |
| Jones, Samuel | " | 2 | 25 | Farmer and Township Clerk | Canada | 1821 |
| Jones, James | Consecon | 6 | 99 | Farmer | Canada | 1829 |
| Jones, George B. | Hillier | 3 | 18 | Farmer | Canada | |
| Kemp, Asa | Consecon | Stin's n's Block | | Farmer | Canada | 1822 |
| Lambert, Isaac | Crofton | 5 | 71 | Farmer | Canada | 1818 |
| Lane, John K. | Wellington | 1 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| Lyons, Lawrence | " | | 5 | Contractor, Builder, and Cheese maker | Canada | 1837 |
| Locie, James P. | Consecon | Stin's n's Block | | Farmer, Carpenter, and Joiner | Canada | 1822 |
| Leavens, Stephen | Allisonville | 3 | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| Lloyd, Jonas | Wellington | 2 | | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| Lane, Gideon A. | " | 2 | | Carpenter | Canada | 1832 |
| McDonald, Amos | " | | | Farmer, and dealer in Agricultural Implements | Canada | 1818 |
| McDonald, Albert | Consecon | Stin's n's Block | | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| McFaul, Nelson B. | Wellington | 2 | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1835 |
| McCartney, Robert | Rosehall | 1 | 16 | Farmer | Canada | 1836 |
| Morden, Joseph F. | Allisonville | 6 | 66 | Farmer | Canada | 1826 |
| Marven, Stephen | Consecon | | | Painter | Canada | 1825 |
| Noxon, Dorland | Allisonville | 6 | 70 | Farmer, Vine-grower and Wine Manufacturer, medal and diploma International Exhibition, Philadelphia, U.S., 1876 | Canada | 1807 |
| Nethery, I. | Wellington | 5 | 90 | Farmer | United States | 1827 |
| Noxon, James E. | Hillier | 2 | | Farmer | Canada | 1846 |
| Niles, S. P. | " | 2 | 13 | Farmer, Treasurer, and Ex. Warden | Canada | 1825 |
| Nease, Stephen | Wellington | 1 | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1856 |
| Osterhout, D. A. | " | 2 | 10 | Farmer | Canada | |
| Osterhout, John D. | Rosehall | 1 | 18 | Miller | Canada | |
| Pierson, Joseph | Consecon | 3 | 31 | Farmer, and Ex. Reeve of Hillier | Canada | 1812 |
| Pearsall, Robert B. | Crofton | 5 | 65 | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| Pearsall, Benjamin | " | 5 | 65 | Farmer | United States | 1806 |
| Pearsall, James S. | " | 5 | 66 | Farmer | Canada | 1832 |
| Purtill, E. | " | 5 | 66 | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| Purtill, Thomas | " | 5 | 66 | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| Pine, Benjamin P. | " | 5 | 67 | Farmer | United States | 1800 |
| Pearsall, Lemuel | " | 5 | 68 | Farmer and Hop-grower | Canada | 1830 |
| Petterson, Henry | Allisonville | 6 | 72 | Farmer | Canada | 1821 |
| Pettengill, Wilson | Wellington | 1 | 12 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| Pettingell, Henry M. | Rosehall | 1 | 17 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| Pierson, James | Consecon | 3 | 36, 38 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| Plumton, John | " | 5 | | Farmer | Canada | 1843 |
| Pettit, Daniel | Allisonville | 3 | 2 | Farmer | Canada | 1820 |
| Peterson, Allan | Hillier | 3 | | Farmer | Canada | 1833 |
| Platt, Edwin | " | 2 | 24 | Farmer | Canada | 1836 |
| Pye, Robert | " | 3 | 21 | Farmer, Carriage-maker, and Blacksmith | Canada | 1826 |
| Robins, James T. | Allisonville | 5 | | Farmer and Grain-dealer | Canada | 1822 |
| Raynor, George | Rosehall | 1 | 18 | Farmer | Canada | 1834 |
| Rogers, Robert | Consecon | Stin's n's Block | | Farmer | Canada | 1815 |
| Raynor, George H. | Hillier | | | Miller | Canada | |
| Reynolds, Samuel | Wellington | 1 | | Farmer | Canada | 1854 |
| Savage, Capt. James | " | | | Hotel-keeper | Ireland | 1840 |
| Spencer, David H. | Rosehall | 1 | 20 | Farmer, Councilman, and J. P. | Canada | 1846 |
| Spencer, Sarah | " | 1 | 19 | Lady | Canada | 1831 |
| Smith, William | Consecon | Stin's n's Block | | Farmer and Cheese Factory | Canada | 1823 |
| Stapleton, Joseph P. | Hillier | 3 | 23 | Farmer | Canada | 1845 |
| Stapleton, John E. | " | 3 | 23 | Farmer | Canada | 1847 |
| Simpson, W. W. | " | | | General dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Telegraph Operator | Canada | 1825 |

NAME

Terey, Harve
Thuresson, J.
Vallean, Irvi
Vallean, Hir
Vermilyea, P
Vanalstine, I
Vandeaf, Jos
Williams, D.
Waring, Tho
Young, John
Young, G. H
Young, John

NAME

Brown, A. W
Caven, Allen
Caven, John
Carson, Alva
Davison, Rob
German, G. I
Hurlbut, G.
Hellerman, Je
Kerr, William
Kerr, D. W.
Minaker, Jam
Moore, Samu
Preuyer, John
Powers, H. A
Pierce, Robert
Rose, Frederi
Williams, Le
Wright, W. J
Wilson, J. C.
Williamson, I
Wright, E. W

NAME

Ackerman, Ri
Bond, Moses
Burley, Emer
Clapp, Robert
Collier, Solom
Cunningham,
Clapp, Samue
Cooper, James
Church, A. G.
Clarke, Georg
Clark, Andrew
Dodge, Frank
Dodge, Theod
Danard, Byro
Dulmage, A.
Dulmage, Tho
Demorse, A. V
Danard, Char
Ellis, Horatio
Farrington, G
Fegan, John V
Grimmon, Ed
Grimmon, A.
Graham, H. J
Hubbs, Benja
Hughes, Josep
Haight, H. H
Jenkin, Samu
Keys, John
Love, George
Love, Alexan
Lane, W. H.
McCartney, C
McKenna, Ja
McCaw, Will
Miller, John S
Minaker, Ma
Martin, Josep
Minaker, Alb
Minaker, Joh
Metcalfe, Her
Ostrander, R.
Ostrander, Oli
Palmateer, D.
Palmateer, W
Richard, H. I
Rose, Andrew
Stephens, O.
Striker, I. J.
Vandusen, Jo
Vance, John
Vanvlack, St
Van Alstine,
Wellbanks, Th
Wright, Ann
Walter, John

| NATIVITY | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|
| nada | 1834 |
| nada | 1847 |
| nada | |
| nada | 1808 |
| tland | 1851 |
| nada | 1818 |
| nada | 1822 |
| ited States | 1829 |
| nada | 1855 |
| nada | 1843 |
| nada | 1842 |
| nada | 1830 |
| land | 1869 |
| nada | 1820 |
| nada | 1829 |
| nada | 1812 |
| nada | 1831 |
| nada | 1839 |
| nada | 1858 |
| nada | 1852 |
| nada | 1819 |
| nada | 1834 |
| nada | 1830 |
| nada | 1842 |
| nada | 1824 |
| nada | 1810 |
| nada | 1816 |
| nada | 1801 |
| nada | 1841 |
| and | 1804 |
| nada | 1831 |
| nada | 1819 |
| ted States | 1800 |
| nada | 1832 |
| nada | 1825 |
| nada | 1842 |
| nada | 1835 |
| nada | 1840 |
| nada | 1813 |
| nada | 1824 |
| nada | 1857 |
| nada | 1870 |
| nada | 1850 |
| nada | 1830 |
| nada | 1821 |
| nada | 1829 |
| nada | |
| nada | 1822 |
| nada | 1818 |
| nada | 1831 |
| nada | 1837 |
| nada | 1822 |
| nada | 1841 |
| nada | 1842 |
| nada | 1832 |
| nada | 1818 |
| nada | 1849 |
| nada | 1835 |
| nada | 1836 |
| nada | 1826 |
| nada | 1825 |
| nada | 1807 |
| ed States | 1827 |
| nada | 1846 |
| nada | 1825 |
| nada | 1856 |
| nada | |
| nada | |
| nada | |
| nada | 1812 |
| nada | 1839 |
| ed States | 1806 |
| da | 1832 |
| da | 1849 |
| da | 1849 |
| ed States | 1800 |
| nada | 1830 |
| nada | 1821 |
| nada | 1858 |
| nada | 1844 |
| nada | 1841 |
| nada | 1843 |
| nada | 1820 |
| nada | 1833 |
| nada | 1856 |
| nada | 1826 |
| nada | 1822 |
| nada | 1834 |
| nada | 1815 |
| nada | |
| nada | 1854 |
| nd | 1840 |
| nada | 1846 |
| nada | 1831 |
| nada | 1823 |
| nada | 1845 |
| nada | 1847 |
| nada | 1825 |

## HILLIER TOWNSHIP—Continued.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con. | Lot. | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Terey Harvey | Allisonville | 3 | 4 | Farmer and Miller | Canada | 1830 |
| Thuresson, James | Consecon | .. | .... | Blacksmith | Canada | 1855 |
| Vallean, Irvin P. | Allisonville | 5 | 73 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| Vallean, Hiram R. | " | 5 | 74 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| Vermilyea, Peter H. | Roseball | 1 | 17 | School Teacher | Canada | 1855 |
| Vanalstine, Henry J. | " | .. | .... | Carpenter and Joiner | Canada | 1844 |
| Vancleaf, Joseph | Allisonville | 4 | .... | Farmer | Canada | 1812 |
| Williams, D. Y., M. D. | Crofton | 5 | 69 | Farmer, Dealer and Manufacturer of Medicine | Canada | 1821 |
| Waring, Thomas | Allisonville | 3 | 3 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| Young, John | Hillier | 5 | 30 | Farmer and Reeve of Hillier | Canada | 1828 |
| Young, G. H. F. | Allisonville | 5 | 75 | Hotel-keeper and General Blacks'h. | Canada | 1843 |
| Young, John H | Consecon | Stin's B's Block | | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |

## NORTH MARYSBURGH.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con. | Lot. | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown, A. W | Cressy | B S | 38 | Farmer and J. P | Canada | 1847 |
| Caven, Allen | Picton | 2 SBQ | 6 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| Caven, John | " | " | " | Farmer | Canada | 1832 |
| Carson, Alva S | " | " | 8 | Farmer | Canada | |
| Davison, Robert | " | Gore | A | Farmer | Canada | 1859 |
| German, G. R | Prinyer | CBS | 35 | Post Master and General Store | Canada | 1825 |
| Hurlbut, G. C | Cressy | CLS | 3 | Farmer | United States | 1854 |
| Hefferman, Jeremiah | Picton | 1 SBQ | 2 | Farmer | Ireland | 1861 |
| Kerr, William | Waupoos | CLS | 14 | Farmer | Canada | 1825 |
| Kerr, D. W | Cressy | " | 16 | Farmer | Canada | |
| Minaker, James C | Picton | 2 SBQ | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 1836 |
| Moore, Samuel | " | 2 NBR | 10 | Farmer | Ireland | 1838 |
| Prinyer, John | Prinyer | B S | 29 | Farmer, Custom House Officer and ex-Warden | Canada | 1819 |
| Powers, H. A | Cressy | CLS | 2 | Teacher, Township Clerk | Canada | 1842 |
| Pierce, Robert | Picton | Smith's Bay 2 | | Farmer and Carpenter | Canada | 1823 |
| Rose, Frederick | Waupoos | CLS | 16 | Farmer | Canada | 1819 |
| Williams, Levi | " | " | 13 | Farmer and Reeve | Canada | 1844 |
| Wright, W. Jas | Cressy | " | .... | Farmer | Canada | |
| Wilson, J. C | Picton | CBS | .... | Merchant and Mill owner | | |
| Williamson, R. J | " | 2 NBR | 11 | Farmer | Canada | 1846 |
| Wright, E. W | Cressy | CLS | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 1811 |

## SOUTH MARYSBURGH.

| NAME | POST OFFICE | Con. | Lot. | BUSINESS | NATIVITY | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ackerman, Richard | Milford | RPER | 14 | Farmer and J. P | Canada | 1829 |
| Bond, Moses | " | | | Hotel Proprietor | Canada | 1833 |
| Burley, Emerson | " | | | Harness Maker | Canada | 1828 |
| Clapp, Robert | " | 1 SBR | 26 | U. S. Consul—Ex-Reeve and Ex Warden | Canada | 1830 |
| Collier, Solomon | South Bay | RPER | 6 | Farmer and Township Reeve | Canada | 1825 |
| Cunningham, C. S | Milford | | | Hardware, Stove & Tin Merchant | Canada | 1834 |
| Clapp, Samuel | " | 1 SBR | 26 | Farmer and Miller | Canada | 1844 |
| Cooper, James | " | 1 SBR | 23 | General Merchant | Ireland | 1843 |
| Church, A. G | " | " | " | Farmer | Canada | 1814 |
| Clarke, George | " | " | 30 | Farmer | Canada | 1843 |
| Clark, Andrew M | " | CRPR | 18 | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| Dodge, Frank | " | 1 NBR | 10 | Farmer and General Dealer | Canada | 1855 |
| Dodge, Theodore | " | | | Merchant Miller | Canada | 1844 |
| Danard, Byron M. | " | 1 SBR | 26 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| Dulmage, A. C | " | B D | | Farmer and Drover | Canada | 1834 |
| Dulmage, Thomas | " | " | | Farmer | Canada | 1829 |
| Demore, A. V | " | " | | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| Danard, Charles W | " | 1 SBR | 29 | Farmer | Canada | 1848 |
| Ellis, Horatio, N | " | 1 NBR | 16 | Farmer | Canada | 1845 |
| Farrington, G. P | " | Gore | A | Farmer | Canada | 1826 |
| Fegan, John W | " | 1 SBR | 24 | Joiner and Contractor | Canada | 1833 |
| Grimmon, Edward | Cardwell | 1 NBR | 29 | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| Grimmon, A. E | " | " | 9 | Merchant and Postmaster | Canada | 1847 |
| Graham, H. J | Milford | 1 SBR | 25 | Blacksmith | Canada | 1872 |
| Hubbs, Benjamin | Cardwell | 1 NBR | 3 | Farmer and Councilman | Canada | 1835 |
| Hughes, Joseph | " | " | 12 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| Haight, H. H | Milford | " | 25 | Clerk of Division Court | Canada | 1820 |
| Jenkin, Samuel | " | | | Waggon Maker | England | 1856 |
| Keys, John | Cardwell | 1 NBR | 8 | Farmer | Ireland | 1847 |
| Love, George | Milford | " | 15 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| Love, Alexander | " | " | 13 | Farmer | Canada | 1843 |
| Lane, W. H | " | 1 SBR | 22 | Farmer | Canada | 1829 |
| McCartney, Carlton | " | " | 30 | Farmer, Councilman and Master of Grange Lodge | Canada | 1823 |
| McKenna, James | Cardwell | 1 SBR | 11 | Farmer | Canada | 1828 |
| McCaw, William | Milford | 1 SBR | 28 | Farmer | Canada | 1826 |
| Miller, John S | " | 1 NBR | 17 | Farmer | Ireland | 1825 |
| Minaker, Mary Ann | " | " | 19 | Farming | Canada | 1843 |
| Martin, Joseph | " | " | 30 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| Minaker, Albert H. | " | 1 SBR | 29 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| Minaker, John | " | " | 25 | Farmer | Canada | 1801 |
| Metcalfe, Henry | " | RPER | 17 | Farmer, Proprietor of South Bay Cheese Factory, and agent for Clifford Gang Ploughs | Canada | |
| Ostrander, R. G | " | Gore | A | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| Ostrander, Oliver | Point Traverse | SPER | H | Farmer | Canada | 1822 |
| Palmateer, D. R | " | L P | | Farmer | Canada | 1860 |
| Palmateer, W. B | " | SPER | 9 | Farmer and Mariner | Canada | 1845 |
| Richard, H. P | Milford | | 16 | Marble Dealer | United States | |
| Rose, Andrew | Cardwell | 1 NBR | | Teacher | Canada | 1856 |
| Stephens, O. R | Cherry Valley | " | 33 | Farmer | Canada | 1828 |
| Striker, I. J | Milford | B D | | Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer | Canada | 1828 |
| Vandusen, John | Cardwell | 1 NBR | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 1832 |
| Vance, John W | Milford | " | 22 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| Vanvlack, Stephen | " | " | 28 | Farmer | Canada | 1814 |
| Van Alstine, John | " | " | " | Farmer and Director of Prince Edward Insurance Co | Canada | 1832 |
| Wellbanks, Thomas | " | 1 SBR | 20 | Farmer | Canada | 1832 |
| Wright, Anna | South Bay | RPER | 5 | Teacher | Canada | 1848 |
| Walter, John | Point Traverse | L P | 14 | Farmer, J. P. and Councilman | Canada | 1827 |

## SOPHIASBURGH TOWNSHIP.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con. | Lot. | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arnan, G. M. | North Port | w o p | | Farmer | Canada | 1853 |
| Boulter, Wellington | Demorestville | 1 " | 37 | Farmer, Valuator, Landed Banking and Loan Co., Hamilton, General Agent Mutual Life Assurance Co., Mortgages bought | Canada | 1838 |
| Barrager, Samuel | " | B. Isl'd | 32 | Farmer and Grain Dealer | Canada | 1831 |
| Baker, William | " | | | Carriage and Chair Manufacturer | England | 1843 |
| Button, Peter B. | Gilbert's Mills | 2 n y | 62 | General Manufacturer and dealer in Lumber, Staves and Shingles—Farmer and Engineer | United States | 1847 |
| Black, John | Demorestville | 1 w o p | 51-52 | Farmer | Scotland | 1817 |
| Brooks, S. R. | North Port | " | 27 | Farmer | United States | 1837 |
| Brooks, R. A. | " | " | 14 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| Brown, A. S. | Demorestville | Gore | D | Choice Apple producer, Premium granted on product of 1876—Fine Horses | Canada | 1857 |
| Benson, R. D. | Picton | " | " | Farmer | Canada | 1805 |
| Benson, W. A. | North Port | | | Farmer | Canada | |
| Bradley, James | Picton | 2 s w o p | | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| Benson, Matthew | " | " | 14-15 | Farmer and Hop Grower | Canada | 1830 |
| Benson, Jacob | " | " | 16 | Farmer and large Hop Grower | Canada | 1840 |
| Benson, Richard | " | " | 13 | Farmer & Prop. of Elmbrook Fact'y | Canada | 1842 |
| Brickman, William | Green Point | 1 " | 43 | Farmer | Canada | 1844 |
| Coolidge, I. A. | Demorestville | 1 w o p | 37 | Farmer and large Hop Grower | United States | 1841 |
| Carr, Conrad | " | B. Isl'd | 43 | Farmer and Gen. Agent for Kirby Reaper | Canada | 1831 |
| Crawford, John | " | 3 | 41 | Farmer | Ireland | 1836 |
| Coolidge, A. R. | " | 2 w o p | 39 | Farmer, Hop and Fruit Grower | Canada | 1847 |
| Cotter, Samuel J. | North Port | 1 " | [illegible] | Farmer and Grape Grower | Canada | 1851 |
| Crysdale, Billa | " | | | General Merchant, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c. | Canada | 1848 |
| Cronk, Peter | " | 1 w o p | 12 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| Cronk, A. M. | Picton | 1 s w o p | 28 | Farmer and Stock dealer | Canada | 1830 |
| Cronk, J. B. | North Port | 1 w o p | 5-4 | Farmer | Canada | 1818 |
| Dunning, A. C. | Demorestville | B. Isl'd | 5 | Farmer | Canada | 1825 |
| Davis, Allen | Picton | 2 s w o p | 42 | Farmer | Canada | 1824 |
| Doxsee, A. K. | " | 2 w o p | 33 | Farmer | Canada | 1811 |
| Dorland, E. T. | " | " | | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| Dunning, George | Demorestville | | | Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Boots and Shoes, and Hop producer, and P. M. | Canada | 1833 |
| Demill, P. I. | North Port | 1 w o p | 26 | Farmer | Canada | 1807 |
| Doney, Edward | " | " | 8-9 | Farmer and ex-Dep. Reeve of the Tp | England | 1851 |
| Davis, Egerton | Picton | 2 s w o p | 17 | Farmer | Canada | 1847 |
| Dewry, F. R. | Green Point | 2 w o p | 16 | Farmer | Canada | 1823 |
| Demill, J. S. | North Port | 1 " | 26 | Farmer | Canada | 1855 |
| Davis, R. G. | Picton | 2 s w o p | 13 | Farmer and Hop Grower—J. P., & Ensign of 4th Battalion | Canada | 1817 |
| Dorn, C. O. | " | 1 " | 26 | Farmer | United States | 1866 |
| Fox, Rinard | Demorestville | Gore | D | Farmer and Stock Breeder | Canada | 1810 |
| Fox, Dorland | North Port | 1 w o p | 34-35 | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| Fox, S. R. | " | " | " | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| Fox, W. E. | " | " | " | Farmer | Canada | 1850 |
| Fox, Henry J. | " | " | 27 | Farmer and Hop Producer | Canada | 1826 |
| Fraser, J. C. | " | " | | Farmer and Grape Grower | Canada | 1846 |
| Foster, W. A. | " | " | 20 | Farmer | Canada | 1852 |
| Foster, J. S. | " | " | 19 | Farmer | Canada | 1849 |
| Foster, Alfred | " | " | | Farmer | Canada | 1837 |
| Foster, A. B. | " | " | 24 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| Ferguson, J. L. | Picton | 1 s w o p | 21 | Farmer | Canada | 1851 |
| Grosley, Nicholas | Demorestville | 2 w o p | 46 | Farmer and Surveyor, Conveyancer, Assessor, J. P. | Canada | 1811 |
| Graham, George | " | B. Isl'd | 30 | Farmer | Scotland | 1873 |
| Goodmurphy, W. D. | " | 1 w o p | 55 | Farmer | Canada | 1833 |
| Gilbert, R. | Crofton | 1 " | 58 | Farmer | Canada | 1823 |
| Gilbert, John D. | Gilbert's Mills | 2 " | 59 | Manufacturer of Staves, Heading, Lumber, Cheese and other boxes—Farmer, J. P., and P. M. | Canada | 1844 |
| Gardner, Samuel | Demorestville | " | 41 | Farmer and Dealer in Stock | Canada | 1822 |
| Gorslin, John | " | " | 35-36 | Farmer | Canada | 1810 |
| Gorslin, R. H. | " | " | 36-37 | Farmer, Hop and Fruit Grower | Canada | 1834 |
| Graves, Aaron | " | " | 30-31 | Farmer | Canada | 1833 |
| Gorslin, Jacob | North Port | " | 26 | Farmer and Hop Grower | Canada | 1819 |
| Howell, R. | Demorestville | 1 " | 39 | Farmer | Canada | 1822 |
| Hill, R. R. | " | | | General Blacksmith, Horse Shoeing a specialty | Ireland | 1860 |
| Howe, Charles | Gilbert's Mills | 2 " | 59 | Farmer | Canada | 1832 |
| Howell, J. D. | North Port | 1 " | | Farmer, ex-Reeve and ex-Assessor of the Township | Canada | 1808 |
| Jinks, T. M. | Crofton | " | | Farmer and Mason | Canada | 1833 |

| NAME. |
|---|
| Jinks, Anthony |
| Ketchpau, H. R |
| Luke, John |
| Lambert, John |
| Lyon, E. A. |
| McDowall, R, J. |
| Moran, Almeran |
| Moran, Luke M |
| Moran, David |
| Munro, W. A. |
| Metcalf, E. |
| Mills, Isaiah |
| Morden, Richard |
| Morden, W. H. |
| Mallory, E. A. |
| Noxon, Grant |
| Orser, Frank |
| Osborn, Samuel, |
| Osborn, S. J. |
| Pine, James |
| Peterson, J. A. |
| Patterson, A. S. |
| Parks, O. D. |
| Palmer, C. |
| Potter, Alpheus |
| Rankin, W. R. |
| Roblin, Edmond |
| Rorabeck, George |
| Rightmyer, G. |
| Roblin, John W |
| Ruttan, W. D. |
| Ruttan, D. W. |
| Roblin, J. P. |
| Roblin, Philip |
| Rowe, Jay |
| Roblin, T. M. |
| Sprague, John A |
| Smith, S. N. |
| Sprague, Nostran |
| Sprague, A. C |
| Sprague, G. G. |
| Salisbury, B. |
| Smith, Henry |
| Sprung, D. P. |
| Sine, Allan |
| Saunders, G. W |
| Stickney, W. C. |
| Snider, John |
| Simpson, James. |
| Stafford, J. E. |
| Smith, T. J. |
| Thompson, J. R. |
| Thompson, Willi |
| Thompson, John |
| Tripp, Henry |
| Vandusen, Roswe |
| Vincent, John D. |
| Wager, Joshua |
| Werden, Marcus |
| Wright, Thomas |
| Weese, Jesse |
| Way, Israel T. |
| Wool, Nehemiah |
| Whitney, John |
| Wessels, Joseph |
| Wilson William |
| Way, Manley, E. |
| Way, A. |
| Wood, Martin |
| Watt, Charles |
| Woodhouse, Sam |

## SOPHIASBURG TOWNSHIP—Continued.

| NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co. | NAME. | POST OFFICE. | Con. | Lot. | BUSINESS. | NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| nada | 1853 | Jinks, Anthony | " | 2 B F | 57 | Farmer—Dealer in all kinds of grain | Canada | 1831 |
| | | Ketchpan, H. R. | North Port | 2 WGP | 23 | Farmer | Canada | 1854 |
| | | Luke, John | Demorestville | 2 " | 40 | Farmer | Canada | 1833 |
| | | Lambert, John | North Port | 1 " | 13 | Farmer | Canada | 1822 |
| nada | 1838 | Lyon, E. A. | Picton | 2 SWGP | 19 | Farmer | England | 1876 |
| nada | 1831 | McDowall, R. J. | Demorestville | 1 WGP | 38-39 | Farmer and Speculator | Canada | 1852 |
| gland | 1845 | Moran, Almeran | " | B.Isl'd | 38-39 | Farmer and J.P. | Canada | 1825 |
| | | Moran, Luke M. | " | " | 8 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| | | Moran, David | Crofton | 2 B F | 62-63 | Farmer and Deputy Reeve | Canada | 1834 |
| nited States | 1847 | Munro, W. A. | Demorestville | 1 WGP | 50 | Farmer and Tp. Road Surveyor | Canada | 1826 |
| otland | 1817 | Metcalf, E. | Picton | 2 " | 49 | Farmer | Canada | 1828 |
| nited States | 1857 | Mills, Isaiah | Demorestville | " | | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| nada | 1844 | Morden, Richard | North Port | | | Dealer in Grain, Wharfinger and Store | Canada | 1825 |
| | | Morden, W. H. | " | 1 WGP | 1-4 | Farmer and Steamboat Captain | Canada | 1837 |
| nada | 1857 | Mallory, E. A. | Green Point | 1 SWGP | 30 | Farmer and Dealer in Live Stock | Canada | 1875 |
| nada | 1805 | Noxon, Grant | North Port | 2 WGP | 21 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| nada | | Orser, Frank | Picton | " | 50 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| nada | 1837 | Osborn, Samuel | North Port | " | 19 | Farmer | Canada | 1812 |
| nada | 1830 | Osborn, S. J. | Picton | 1 SWGP | | Carriage Manufacturer, Blacksmithing in all its branches | Canada | 1844 |
| nada | 1840 | | | | | | | |
| nada | 1842 | Pine, James | Demorestville | 1 B F | 63 | Farmer, Carpenter and Jobber | Canada | 1827 |
| nada | 1844 | Peterson, J. A. | Crofton | 2 " | | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| nited States | 1841 | Patterson, A. S. | Picton | 2 WGP | 51 | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| | | Parks, O. D. | Demorestville | | | Farmer | Canada | 1834 |
| nada | 1831 | Palmer, C. | North Port | 1 WGP | 17 | Farmer | Canada | 1841 |
| land | 1836 | Potter, Alpheus | Green Point | 1 SWGP | 33 | Farmer | Canada | 1831 |
| nada | 1847 | Rankin, W. R. | Demorestville | B. Isl'd | 8 | Cheese Manufacturer and Farmer | Canada | 1836 |
| nada | 1851 | Roblin, Edmund | " | Gore | C | Farmer and Town Councillor | Canada | 1846 |
| | | Rorabeck, George | Crofton | 2 B F | 61 | Farmer and Carpenter | Canada | 1834 |
| nada | 1848 | Rightmyer, G. | Demorestville | 2 WGP | 42 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| nada | 1841 | Roblin, John W. | " | Gore | C | Farmer | Canada | 1820 |
| nada | 1830 | Ruttan, W. D. | North Port | | | General dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., P. M., and Tel. Office | Canada | 1849 |
| nada | 1818 | | | | | | | |
| nada | 1825 | Ruttan, D. W. | " | 1 WGP | 23 | Farmer and J. P. | Canada | 1827 |
| nada | 1824 | Roblin, J. P. | " | 2 " | 17 | Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer | Canada | 1825 |
| nada | 1811 | Roblin, Philip | Green Point | 1 SWGP | 34 | Farmer and P. M.—Prop. of Grist, Saw and Shingle Mills—Staves & Heading Manufacturer | Canada | 1814 |
| nada | 1840 | | | | | | | |
| | | Rowe, Jay | " | 1 " | 40 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| nada | 1833 | Roblin, T. M. | Green Point | 1 SWGP | 41 | Farmer and School Teacher | Canada | 1832 |
| nada | 1807 | Sprague, John A. | Demorestville | B. Isl'd | 4 | Farmer | Canada | 1845 |
| gland | 1851 | Smith, S. N. | " | 1 WGP | 42 | Farmer, Miller and Reeve of Township | Canada | 1832 |
| nada | 1847 | | | | | | | |
| nada | 1823 | Sprague, Nostrand | " | " | 42 | Farmer and Hop Grower | Canada | 1816 |
| nada | 1855 | Sprague, A. C. | " | B. Isl'd | 41-42 | Farmer | Canada | 1838 |
| | | Sprague, G. G. | " | | 6-7 | Farmer | Canada | 1840 |
| nada | 1817 | Salisbury, B. | Crofton | 2 B F | 58 | Farmer | Canada | 1808 |
| nited States | 1866 | Smith, Henry | Demorestville | B. Isl'd | | Farmer and Excavator | England | 1857 |
| nada | 1810 | Sprung, D. P. | " | | | Farmer and Boot and Shoe Manuf'r | Canada | 1828 |
| nada | 1837 | Sine, Allan | " | 2 WGP | 39 | Farmer | Canada | 1823 |
| nada | 1846 | Saunders, G. F. | North Port | | | Temperance Hotel | England | 1832 |
| nada | 1850 | Stickney, W. C. | " | 1 WGP | 7 | Farmer | Canada | 1842 |
| nada | 1826 | Snider, John | Picton | Gore | D | Farmer | Canada | 1826 |
| nada | 1846 | Simpson, James | North Port | Gore | B | Farmer | England | 1845 |
| nada | 1852 | Stafford, J. E. | Picton | 1 SWGP | 14 | Farmer and Road Master | Canada | 1850 |
| nada | 1849 | Smith, T. J. | " | " | 11 | Farmer | Canada | 1843 |
| nada | 1857 | Thompson, J. B. | Demorestville | B. Isl'd | 26 | Farmer | Canada | 1830 |
| nada | 1838 | Thompson, William | " | " | 3 | Farmer and ex-Councilman | England | 1824 |
| nada | 1851 | Thompson, John | " | 2 WGP | | Farmer and Gardener | England | 1824 |
| | | Tripp, Henry | North Port | " | 25 | Farmer and large Hop Grower | Canada | 1821 |
| nada | 1811 | Vandusen, Roswell | Demorestville | " | 44 | Farmer | Canada | 1808 |
| otland | 1873 | Vincent, John D. | North Port | WGP | | Cheese Manufacturer | Canada | 1850 |
| nada | 1833 | Wager, Joshua | Demorestville | B. Isl'd | | Farmer | Canada | 1853 |
| nada | 1823 | Werden, Marcus | Gilbert's Mills | 1 WGP | 63 | Farmer and Secretary of Grange, No. 594, Heather Bell Lodge | Canada | 1854 |
| | | Wright, Thomas | " | " | 62 | Farmer and Councillor | Scotland | 1833 |
| nada | 1844 | Weese, Jesse | " | 2 WGP | | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| nada | 1822 | Way, Israel T. | Demorestville | 3 " | | Farmer | Canada | 1839 |
| nada | 1810 | Wood, Nehemiah | " | 2 " | 43 | Farmer and Hop Grower | Canada | 1824 |
| nada | 1834 | Whitney, John | " | 1 " | 35 | Farmer, Hop Grower and ex-Councilman | Canada | 1834 |
| nada | 1833 | | | | | | | |
| nada | 1819 | Wessels, Joseph | North Port | 1 " | | Blacksmith, Carriage Manufactory and general Repairing—Constable | Canada | 1836 |
| nada | 1822 | | | | | | | |
| | | Wilson William H. | " | 1 " | 25 | Farmer and Farm Viewer of Tp. | Canada | 1826 |
| land | 1860 | Way, Manley, E. | " | WGP | | Farmer | Canada | 1852 |
| nada | 1832 | Way, A. | " | 1 " | 15 | Farmer | Canada | 1828 |
| | | Wood, Martin | Picton | 1 SWGP | | Farmer | Canada | 1853 |
| nada | 1808 | Watt, Charles | " | 1 " | | Farmer | Canada | 1835 |
| nada | 1833 | Woodhouse, Samuel | " | Gore | D | Farmer | Ireland | 1847 |